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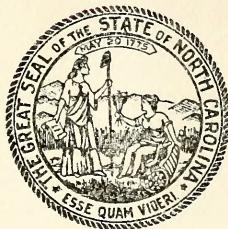
TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR AND PRINTING

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA



1906

H. B. VARNER, COMMISSIONER

M. L. SHIPMAN, ASST. COMMISSIONER

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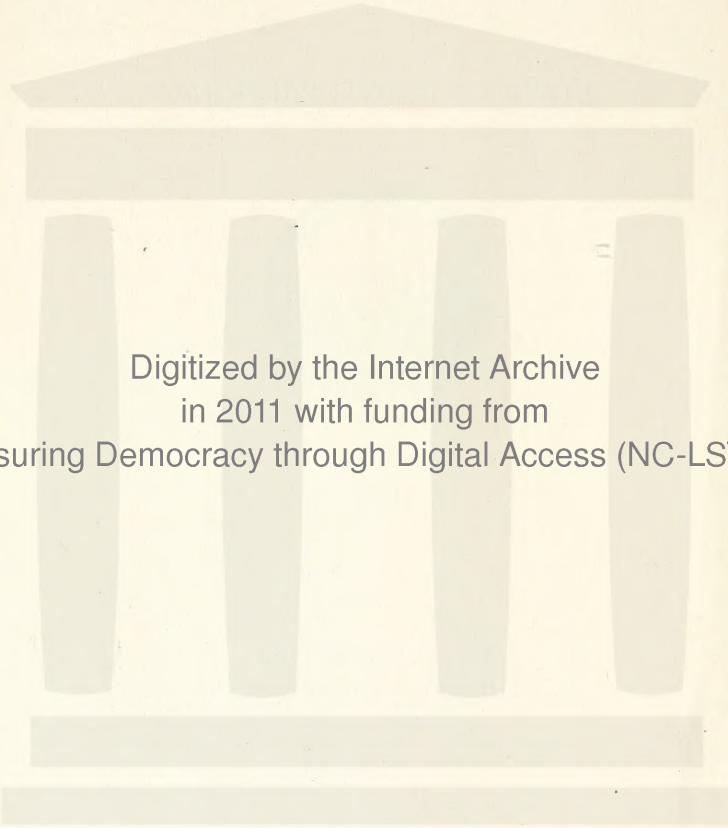


RALEIGH

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1906

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To His Excellency, ROBERT B. GLENN,
Governor.

SIR:—In submitting to you the Twentieth (my sixth) Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Printing, as provided by law, I wish to assure you that the information presented is as complete as it has been possible to ascertain with the facilities available under existing conditions. In the language of a predecessor, I will say: "The appropriation is so small that it is impossible to visit the mines, or to do a good many things that the law requires." However, this report shows a material advancement along industrial lines in the State, and actual conditions existing among the laboring classes of manufacturing districts, indicated by the testimony of the manufacturers themselves. These statistics indicate the educational and financial condition of operatives in the mills and factories of various kinds; wages paid, the hours employed, etc. Also, the authorized amount of capital invested, number of spindles and looms in operation, power developed, and other facts of general interest to the public.

It will be seen from the reports of the farmers that labor is scarce and unreliable to a considerable extent. This is largely attributable to the lack of organization and a just conception of the value of an education which would prepare our wage-earners for the high-class employment demanded by the scientific farmer of this day and generation. The farmers assert that "wages are high and labor hard to obtain at any price"—due, they suggest, to a desire upon the part of the workingmen to engage in other pursuits and professions. The need of a more adequate knowledge of the duties required at their hands, and the importance of putting forth every endeavor to elevate our citizenship should be impressed upon every class of labor, and I believe a compulsory school law would be a great step forward in the effort to obtain the best results along the line suggested. By this means the rising generation could be better prepared to fill the places of the uneducated and, sometimes, indolent wage-earner of the present day.

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Perhaps the most widely discussed proposition that has been brought to the attention of a considerate people is that of child labor in the mills. As the public is aware, the Legislature of 1903 passed an act prohibiting the employment of any child under twelve years of age in any factory or manufacturing establishment within the State, and that sixty-six hours should constitute a week's work. This law has been instrumental in placing hundreds of children in school who would otherwise have been deprived of that privilege, and I am glad to say that, in the main, the manufacturers have cheerfully coöperated with the State in carrying into effect the provisions of the measure regulating the child-labor question. There may be, and doubtless are, some violations of this law every year, but my observation has been such as to prompt the suggestion that there is as little child labor in North Carolina as in the New England States, and some of those west of the Mississippi River, that I have visited in person. The major portion of the mill men say they are averse to the employment of small children in their work, and have put themselves on record against it and in favor of a compulsory school law, which many believe would be the best solution of this momentous question. Others, although the number is comparatively small, object to the provisions of the present law, or any further legislation in this regard. They appear not to realize the injury to small children of constant work "from early morn to dewy eve," and insist upon being allowed to use their own discretion in regard to employing them. However, a number of the manufacturers have already decreased the hours of labor and others contemplate similar action in the near future. This is a condition much to be desired, and will doubtless be realized at no distant day.

There is considerable disinclination on the part of the manufacturers to respond to the request of the Department for information required by law in the compilation of our annual report. Those who object to filling out the blanks evidently do not realize the importance to the State of the information they are intended to convey. To make a personal canvass of the entire State is impossible with the limited means available, consequently there is evident need for the enactment of a law which will enable the office to secure reports in the manner provided for other departments of the State Government. The constantly increasing demand for the reports of this Department indi-

ates the value to the State of the information it disseminates, and emphasizes the importance of enlarging its field.

The General Assembly of 1901 placed the supervision of all printing and binding executed for the State and approval of bills for the same, purchase of stock, and all matters connected with that important item of expense, under the care of this Department, requiring that the duties connected therewith shall be performed by the Assistant Commissioner, in addition to his work in the Department of Statistics, provided in the original act creating the Bureau twenty years ago. Notwithstanding this additional assignment of duties upon the Department, demanding the services of one familiar with details connected therewith, no provision has been made for the adequate compensation of an assistant possessing the qualifications necessary in the proper adjustment of these exacting requirements. And although the general work of the Department has materially advanced during recent years, in every particular, the original appropriation remains the same, and should be increased to not less than \$5,000.

A close observation of the law passed by the General Assembly of 1901, regulating the public printing, has resulted in a saving to the State of thousands of dollars in the reduced cost of production and judicious purchase of stock. And, besides, the Legislature is relieved of a former responsibility which was often perplexing and annoying to the members. The supervision of the printing alone, considering the importance of a proper adjudication of the numerous details thus imposed upon the Assistant Commissioner, justifies a compensation commensurate with the value of this work to the Commonwealth.

I would therefore recommend an increase of the salary of the official upon whom these duties devolve to \$1,400 per annum. This would be only a just recognition of an actual service rendered, and enable the State to retain in its employ one who is sufficiently informed to meet fully the exigencies of the situation in this regard.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature now in session will realize the importance of a due consideration of the above suggestions, in view of which I beg to recommend the enactment of laws embodying the same.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The enactment of a compulsory school law, or that provision be made for a submission of this question to the qualified voters of each county, town, or township at the earliest date convenient to the authorities and the people, giving due time for a proper presentation of the subject to those who are to pass upon the question. All children between the ages of six and fourteen years should attend regularly every year the public schools of their respective neighborhood.

2. That no child who is not able to read intelligently and write legibly be permitted to work in any mill or factory, unless a widowed mother or totally disabled father is dependent upon the labor of such child, and has no other means of support. And that no child under fourteen years of age be permitted to work in any factory between the hours of 7 P. M. and 6 A. M.

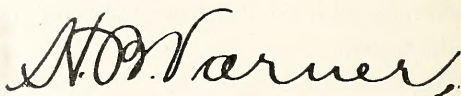
3. That not exceeding ten hours shall constitute the maximum day's work in the State for all manufacturing establishments. Such a requirement would be nothing more than simple justice to mill operatives, and will not retard the progress of any industry in the State.

4. That all manufacturers and other agencies, of whatsoever kind, addressed for information by the Department in the compilation of its annual report, be required to answer promptly each question fully and accurately to the best of their knowledge and belief.

5. That adequate provision be made to enlarge the usefulness of this Department; especially would I emphasize the justice of an increase in the salary of the Assistant Commissioner to not less than \$1,400, on account of the additional and exacting duties required at his hands.

6. That the law designating the Commissioner of Labor and Printing as Inspector of Mines be repealed or sufficient appropriation be made to carry out the provisions.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "N. O. Varner". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

January 10, 1907.

Commissioner.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Robert B. Glenn	Governor	Forsyth.
Francis D. Winston	Lieutenant-Governor	Bertie.
J. Bryan Grimes	Secretary of State	Pitt.
Benjamin F. Dixon	Auditor	Cleveland.
Benjamin R. Lacy	Treasurer	Wake.
Robert D. Gilmer	Attorney-General	Haywood.
J. Y. Joyner	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Guilford.
Samuel L. Patterson	Commissioner of Agriculture	Caldwell.
Henry B. Varner	Commissioner of Labor and Printing	Davidson.
T. R. Robertson	Adjutant-General	Mecklenburg.
Alfred Williams	Assistant Adjutant-General	Wake.
M. O. Sherrill	State Librarian	Catawba.
James R. Young	Insurance Commissioner	Vance.
A. H. Arrington	Private Secretary to Governor	Nash.
Miss Lillian M. Thompson	Executive Clerk	Wake.
George W. Norwood	Grant Clerk	Wake.
W. S. Wilson	Corporation Clerk	Caswell.
Miss Minnie M. Bagwell	Clerk and Stenographer	Wake.
Joseph E. Sawyer	Clerk and Stenographer	Wake.
E. H. Baker	Chief Clerk to Auditor	Franklin.
Baxter Durham	Tax Clerk	Wake.
Miss F. W. Smith	Pension Clerk and Stenographer	Wake.
W. F. Moody	Chief Clerk of Treasury Department	Mecklenburg.
P. B. Fleming	Teller	Franklin.
H. M. Reece	Clerk of Institutions	Guilford.
Miss M. F. Jones	Clerk and Stenographer	Buncombe.
Hayden Clement	Assistant Attorney-General	Rowan.
Miss Sarah Burkhead	Clerk and Stenographer to Atty.-General	Columbus.
A. J. Barwick	Chief Clerk to Supt. Public Instruction	Lenoir.
C. H. Mebane	Clerk of Loan Fund	Catawba.
Miss Hattie Arrington	Clerk and Stenographer	Wake.
Miss C. E. Broughton	Assistant Librarian	Wake.
R. D. W. Connor	Secretary Historical Commission	Wilson.
M. L. Shipman	Asst. Com. of Labor and Printing	Henderson.
Miss Daisy Thompson	Clerk and Stenographer	Wake.
D. H. Milton	Clerk to Insurance Commissioner	Rockingham.
W. A. Scott	Deputy Insurance Commissioner	Guilford.
A. H. Mowbray	Actuary	Wake.
Miss Ida Montgomery	Stenographer and Cashier	Wake.
Miss Stella Jordan	Bookkeeper and File Clerk	Wake.
A. H. Yearby	License Clerk	Wake.
C. C. Cherry	Superintendent of Public Buildings	Edgecombe.
L. H. Lumsden	State Standard Keeper	Wake.
Edmund B. Norvell	Enrolling Clerk	Cherokee.
E. M. Uzzell	State Printer	Wake.

CORPORATION COMMISSION.

Franklin McNeill	Chairman	New Hanover.
Samuel L. Rogers	Commissioner	Macon.
E. C. Beddingfield	Commissioner	Wake.
Henry C. Brown	Clerk	Surry.
Stedman Thompson	Clerk to Tax Commissioners	Wake.
Miss E. G. Riddick	Stenographer	Gates.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Walter Clark	Chief Justice	Raleigh	Wake.
Henry G. Connor	Associate Justice	Wilson	Wilson.
Platt D. Walker	Associate Justice	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
George H. Brown, Jr.	Associate Justice	Washington	Beaufort.
William A. Hoke	Associate Justice	Lincolnton	Lincoln.
Thomas S. Kenan	Clerk	Raleigh	Wake.
J. L. Seawell	Office Clerk	Raleigh	Wake.
Robert H. Bradley	Marshal and Librarian	Raleigh	Wake.
Robert C. Strong	Reporter	Raleigh	Wake.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

George W. Ward	Elizabeth City	Pasquotank.
Robert B. Peebles	Jackson	Northampton.
Owen H. Guion	New Bern	Craven.
Charles M. Cooke	Louisburg	Franklin.
Oliver H. Allen	Kinston	Lenoir.
William R. Allen	Goldsboro	Wayne.
Chatham Calhoun Lyon	Elizabethtown	Bladen.
Walter H. Neal	Laurinburg	Scotland.
J. Crawford Biggs	Durham	Durham.
Benjamin F. Long	Statesville	Iredell.
Erastus D. Jones	Winston	Forsyth.
James L. Webb	Shelby	Cleveland.
W. B. Council	Boone	Watauga.
M. H. Justice	Rutherfordton	Rutherford.
Frederick Moore	Asheville	Buncombe.
Garland S. Ferguson	Waynesville	Haywood.

SOLICITORS.

Hallet S. Ward	Washington	Beaufort.
John H. Kerr	Warrenton	Warren.
Charles L. Abernethy	Beaufort	Carteret.
Charles C. Daniels	Wilson	Wilson.
Rudolph Duffy	Catherine Lake	New Hanover.
Armistead Jones	Raleigh	Wake.
N. A. Sinclair	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
L. D. Robinson	Wadesboro	Anson.
Aubry L. Brooks	Greensboro	Guilford.
William C. Hammer	Ashboro	Randolph.
S. P. Graves	Mt. Airy	Surry.
Heriot Clarkson	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
Frank A. Linney	Boone	Watauga.
J. F. Spainhour	Morganton	Burke.
Mark W. Brown	Asheville	Buncombe.
Thad. D. Bryson	Bryson City	Swain.

LAW RELATING TO CHILD LABOR.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That no child under twelve years of age shall be employed or worked in any factory or manufacturing establishment within this State: *Provided further*, that after one thousand nine hundred and seven no child between the ages of twelve and thirteen years of age shall be employed or work in a factory except in apprenticeship capacity, and only then after having attended school four months in the preceding twelve months.

SEC. 2. That not exceeding sixty-six hours shall constitute a week's work in all factories and manufacturing establishments of this State. No person under eighteen years of age shall be required to work in such factories or establishments a longer period than sixty-six hours in one week: *Provided*, that this section shall not apply to engineers, firemen, machinists, superintendents, overseers, section and yard hands, office men, watchmen or repairers of breakdowns.

SEC. 3. All parents, or persons standing in relation of parent, upon hiring their children to any factory or manufacturing establishment, shall furnish such establishment a written statement of the age of such child or children being so hired, and certificate as to school attendance; and any parent, or person standing in the relation of parent to such child or children, who shall in such written statement misstate the age of such child or children being so employed, or their school attendance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished at the discretion of the Court. Any mill-owner, superintendent or manufacturing establishment, who shall knowingly or wilfully violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. After one thousand nine hundred and seven no boy or girl under fourteen years old shall work in a factory between the hours of eight P. M. and five A. M.

SEC. 5. This act shall be in force from and after January first, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 9th day of March, A. D. 1907.

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VI—THE STATE'S NEWSPAPERS.

VII—RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

BUREAUS OF LABOR.

CHAPTER I.

CONDITION OF FARMERS.

The one great problem is the scarcity of labor. Negro labor on the farm is becoming less reliable every year, and the farmers need to coöperate with each other in a determined effort to attract a desirable class of immigrants to this section. Statistics recently received at the Department indicate favorable conditions for wage-earners, and the need for more laborers to meet the demands of the agricultural classes in the State.

The following interesting discussion of agricultural conditions, past and present, by J. Oscar Morgan, B. A., of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, is considered of sufficient value to entitle it to a place in this compilation. Professor Morgan says:

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE DUE TO SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

In glancing back over the history of our agriculture, the skilled observer cannot help being amazed at the wonderful transformations which have been brought about in this industry during the past century. We can truly say at the beginning of the nineteenth century agriculture was nothing more than a mere process—a process which had been handed down from generation to generation without any material change or marked improvement.

With a rapidly growing population and an increased demand for the product of the farm, a change in agricultural methods was absolutely necessary. How this change was to be brought about was a problem which perplexed the world.

It was realized, however, that to make such a change as would better the condition of the farming element of our population would be altogether impossible without a more extended knowledge of agricul-

ture itself. The realization led to that spirit of investigation which has been a means by which agriculture has been lifted out of the ruts of a dead past and placed upon a more modern basis.

Each branch of agriculture had its thinkers.

In entomology the size, the shape, the color, the habits of life as well as the life-history and modes of development of all the injurious insects have been determined and remedies prescribed to prevent their ravages upon the farmers' crops. This also led to a more extended study of crop rotation and crop management, and it is an unquestioned fact that the agriculture of the future will give to entomology the place it has long deserved.

The fact that plants, like animals, are capable of being improved by breeding and proper management and by a study of their environment and adaptations, was also recognized about the beginning of the nineteenth century.

To-day we have in almost every agricultural section of the globe investigators studying the soil and its adaptation to plant growth, studying the climate, the plant peculiarities and the best methods of cultivation, and above all, putting forth all of their skill and their knowledge and perseverance in developing those new varieties which will more nearly supply the farmer's future wants and needs. What has been the result of all this expenditure of time and money? A few instances will illustrate:

Fifty years ago all of the macaroni wheat used in this country was imported from foreign markets. American wheat-growers said: "We can't raise it; our climate is not suitable; our soils are not adapted to it; our knowledge is not sufficient." Science stepped in and said, "You can raise it," and what is the result? Over two million bushels of this crop are grown annually on our western farms which only a few years ago were barren wastes.

The introduction of new varieties of rice in Texas and other parts of the South has resulted in the production of a crop worth millions

of dollars and the investment of twenty million dollars in this industry.

A few years ago the cotton in the sea-islands of South Carolina began to die out. The planters appealed for help. A scientist was sent. He found that a fungus growth at the root was the cause. He was ordered to spend four years in that locality studying the problem until by selection and cross-breeding he produced a plant that was immune to that disease.

The fruit-grower has received his share of this new learning. Problems connected with the production, cold-storage and marketing of fruits have been successfully solved. What hastens and retards the ripening of fruits, the best methods of propagating them, the crossing of varieties and the production of new varieties. All these methods have been worked out and given to the fruit-growers during the past few years.

Another branch of agriculture which has entered upon a new era during the latter part of the last century is the animal industry. While something is known, even to the general public, of the progress of knowledge in this field, there are comparatively few who have an adequate conception of the vast array of facts which have been accumulated, and the revolutions which these facts have wrought in promoting the interests of this industry. The beginning of the nineteenth century almost defines the line at which the old and fantastic doctrines on animal disease began to crumble and to be replaced by facts and scientific principles. Previous to that time the ideas in regard to the structures and activities of the animal body were in nearly every case crude and erratic, and it is not surprising that the conception of diseases were often distracted and strange when viewed from the standpoint of our present knowledge. But what is it that has brought light out of the darkness and order out of the chaos of the preceding centuries? We have only to answer that it is that spirit of investigation, that earnest seeking after the truth which to-day

characterizes every branch of agriculture. The microscope was brought into play and the hitherto unseen world was pried into. The true causes and nature of the destructive animal diseases were determined and remedies put forth to check them.

All of this time the breeder had been busy trying to solve the problems of improving the quality and increasing the utility of the different classes of live-stock. Has he accomplished anything? Let us see. Up until near the middle of the last century all of our great stock-producing States had been the home of scrub cattle for many generations. Very slight if any improvement could be seen. But later, when the stockman's knowledge had been sufficiently increased for him to understand and correctly apply the principles of breeding, then was the searchlight of improvement flashed upon the live-stock industry, and to-day Illinois, the great central State of the West, produces a perfect hog, with sheep and cattle rapidly conforming themselves to the perfect type.

Dairying has also kept pace with the other industries and has become a specialty in many parts of the country. In fact it is now regarded as among the most progressive and highly developed forms of farming. This development has all taken place within recent years, and is unmistakably attributed to the art of invention, the teaching of modern science and the intelligent practice of skilled operators.

There is another improvement which stands out prominently in the era of progress, and this is soil improvement. At the beginning of the last century the soil was looked upon as simply a mass of dead, inert matter, about which there was nothing to know. How different to-day! Investigators have shown us that instead of being lifeless, the soil is a great laboratory in which germ life is found in great abundance, working either for its improvement or impoverishment. The soil has also been studied with relation to its chemical and physical constitution. In the laboratory scientists investigate the relation of plant food to the growth of the crop, and also what physical condi-

tion of the soil is best suited to the particular crop. Again, surveying parties have been sent out into many States to examine the soil and to make maps upon which are indicated soil peculiarities. This land is marked as suitable for fruit, that section as adapted to tobacco, this for fig, and so on. These surveys reveal the value of the land as well as its deficiencies, what remedies should be applied, and what use may best be made of it.

The consideration of these soil investigations leads us to a science which has been intimately associated with almost every line of agricultural progress for many years past, and is pointing the way to still greater advancement. We refer now to chemistry. In fact, agriculture has often been termed a chemical science. Chemistry in its relation to the technology of fertilizing materials has pointed out the way for indefinitely increasing the fertility of the soil and of laying forever the specter of starvation which has so often been raised to threaten the future of mankind. The true composition of the soil and its relation to plant growth are now known. The methods of utilizing plant food and of conserving it for the coming years have been fully established. The principles of plant growth and the chemical changes attending it are understood. The laws of animal nutrition have been experimentally elucidated and by their application economy in the use of nutrients is effected. The methods whereby organic nitrogen is prepared for plant food have been revealed, and some of the ways in which atmospheric nitrogen enters into organic combination are marked out. The application of the principles of chemical technology to the elaboration of raw agricultural products has added a new value to the fruits of the farm, opened up new avenues of prosperity and developed new staple crops.

It is thus seen that chemistry has done a wonderful work in establishing agriculture as a scientific profession and assuring its future against the principal dangers which menace it.

We have yet to consider that science which is universally conceded to have done more to transform the whole field of agriculture than any other science, namely, bacteriology. Notwithstanding the fact that it has been only two decades since our scientists have seen the importance and the greatness of this field, agricultural bacteriology is to-day the advance ground of research. It has been found that these minute forms of plant life play a very fundamental part in the processes of nature; that the life phenomena of animals and plants are so inextricably bound up in the functions of bacteria that without them life processes must soon cease.

A knowledge of the natures of these organisms has been a means of revolutionizing the dairy industry. The whole problem of said improvement is in a very large degree a problem of the control of bacteria. The farmer cannot cure and preserve his crops in the most economical way unless he can bring about such conditions as are favorable to the development of these germs.

These, and a great many other of the most vital problems which are coming up before our agricultural communities, the settlement of which is necessary if agriculture in the future is to hold its own successfully against opposing forces, are clearly to be settled along the line of bacteriology. In fact, we have reached a point where every educated farmer who wishes to put himself in the proper condition to make the best use of the means at his disposal and profit by discoveries as they are made from time to time, must have at least a general knowledge of the fundamental principles of bacteriology as they are related to agriculture. Indeed, it is becoming evident that the farmer, even more than the physician, should be acquainted with bacteriology. The physician, in the cure of disease, gains a certain advantage from his knowledge of bacteria, but the farmer is obliged to make use of these agents in a great many of his farming processes. From beginning to end the occupations of the agriculturist are concerned in the attempt to obtain the aid of these micro-organisms where they may be

of advantage, and in preventing their actions in places where they would be a detriment.

We see that the agriculture of to-day is not a mere process, but a philosophy—a science dependent for its success upon the proper application of such minor sciences as Chemistry, Bacteriology, Geology, Meteorology, Botany, Agronomy, Horticulture, Veterinary Medicine, and Animal Husbandry.

When we contrast the condition of agricultural knowledge of to-day with the nebulous, empirical and illogical theories which characterized it one hundred years ago, the distance we have traversed seems indeed long, but we should not forget that we are still only on the threshold of knowledge. The achievements of the next century ought to surpass, by far, those which the past one looks upon with pride. No doubt that to him who writes the story of the progress of agriculture as influenced by scientific research during the twentieth century, will come a feeling of pity for the ignorance which now surrounds us, but he will at least accord to our workers the merit of being emancipated from the slavery of opinion and the worship of authority. We have at least made a start, and to the leaders of progress for the next century the agricultural world commits its unfinished work, confident of their integrity and hopeful of the good which they will bring to mankind.

The tables that appear in the report are made out from the 578 returns of blanks sent out from this Department to the farmers of the State. The results arrived at represent the opinion of a majority of these farmers. For instance: If we have five farmers reporting from a certain county, and three of them report that the value of land has decreased, while two report that the value has increased, that county is entered on the report as showing a decrease in the value of land. The same operation serves to arrive at the other results of the same table, as well as the tables following.

AVERAGE TABLE No. 1—*Showing Condition of Farm Land and Labor by Counties.*

County.	Value of Land, Increased or Decreased?	Fertility of Land Main- tained?	Tendency to Larger or Smaller Farms?	Labor Plenti- ful or Scarce?	Negro Labor Reliable?	Employment Regular?	Labor Immi- gration?
Alamance	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Alexander	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	no.
Alleghany	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no	no.
Anson	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	no.
Ashe	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no	yes.
Beaufort	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Bertie	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	no.
Bladen	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no	yes.
Brunswick	increased	yes	larger	scarce	no	no	yes.
Buncombe	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Burke	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	no.
Cabarrus	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Caldwell	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	no.
Camden	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no	
Carteret	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Caswell	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	no.
Catawba	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Chatham	increased	no	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Cherokee	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no	no.
Chowan	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Clay	increased	no	smaller	scarce	no	no	no.
Cleveland	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	no.
Columbus *	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	
Craven	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Cumberland	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Currituck	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Dare	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Davidson	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Davie	increased	no	smaller	scarce	no	yes	no.
Duplin	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no	no.
Durham	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.
Edgecombe	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	no.
Forsyth	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	no.
Franklin	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	no	no.
Gaston	increased	yes	smaller	scarce	no	yes	yes.

* Failed to report; same as last year.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 1—Continued.

County.	Value of Land, Increased or Decreased?	Fertility of Land Main- tained?	Tendency to Larger or Smaller Farms?	Labor Plenti- ful or Scarce?	Negro Labor Reliable?	Employment Regular?	Labor Immi- gration?
Gates -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	yes.
Graham -----	increased ----	no ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	† -----	yes ----	yes.
Granville -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Greene -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Guilford -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Halifax -----	increased ----	no ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Harnett -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	yes.
Haywood -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Henderson -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	no.
Hertford -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Hyde -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Iredell -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	yes.
Jackson -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	no.
Johnston -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	no.
Jones -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	no.
Lenoir -----	increased ----	yes ----	-----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Lincoln -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	yes.
McDowell -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	no.
Macon -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	no.
Madison -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Martin* -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	
Mecklenburg -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Mitchell -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	no.
Montgomery -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Moore -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Nash -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	yes.
New Hanover -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Northampton -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	no.
Onslow -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Orange -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Pamlico -----	increased ----	yes ----	larger -----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	no.
Pasquotank -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	no.
Pender -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	yes.
Perquimans -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Person -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller -----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	yes.

* Failed to report; same as last year.

† No negro labor in Graham County.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 1—*Continued.*

County.	Value of Land, Increased or Decreased ?	Fertility of Land Main- tained ?	Tendency to Larger or Smaller Farms ?	Labor Plenti- ful or Scarce ?	Negro Labor Reliable ?	Employment Regular ?	Labor Immi- gration ?
Pitt -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Polk -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Randolph -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	yes.
Richmond -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Robeson -----	increased ----	yes ----	larger ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	no.
Rockingham -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Rowan -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Rutherford -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Sampson -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	no.
Scotland -----	increased ----	yes ----	larger ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	no.
Stanly -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	yes.
Stokes -----	increased ----	no ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	no.
Surry -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	no.
Swain -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	no.
Transylvania -----	increased ----	no ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	no.
Tyrrell -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	no.
Union -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	no.
Vance -----	increased ----	no ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Wake -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Warren -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	yes.
Washington -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Watauga -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	yes.
Wayne -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	no.
Wilkes -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	no.
Wilson -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Yadkin -----	increased ----	yes ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	yes ----	yes.
Yancey -----	increased ----	no ----	smaller ----	scarce -----	no ----	no ----	no.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 2—*Showing Wages, Cost of Living, etc.*

County.	Increase in Cost of Living?	Wages.					Wages Increased or Decreased?
		Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Children.	
Alamance-----	yes ---	\$ 18.40	\$ 11.30	\$ 10.30	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.40	increased.
Alexander-----	yes ---	23.30	12.00	11.20	6.88	6.52	increased.
Alleghany-----	yes ---	23.56	13.49	11.48	7.17	6.87	increased.
Anson-----	yes ---	16.00	9.75	11.17	8.25	7.67	increased.
Ashe-----	yes ---	38.06	12.34	14.30	7.58	7.80	increased.
Beaufort-----	yes ---	23.15	17.18	13.98	11.05	9.10	increased.
Bertie-----	yes ---	20.63	14.50	14.00	9.95	8.95	increased.
Bladen-----	yes ---	22.40	13.00	12.72	8.50	7.98	increased.
Brunswick-----	yes ---	21.23	14.08	13.22	9.10	8.53	increased.
Buncombe-----	yes ---	20.70	11.25	15.00	8.00	10.40	increased.
Burke-----	yes ---	21.58	15.12	11.60	6.45	6.11	increased.
Cabarrus-----	yes ---	21.00	13.00	14.95	13.00	13.00	increased.
Caldwell-----	yes ---	26.39	16.66	14.69	8.88	7.88	increased.
Camden-----	yes ---	32.50	19.50	19.50	13.00	9.10	no.
Carteret-----	yes ---	19.50	13.00	13.00	10.40	10.40	no.
Caswell-----	yes ---	18.36	11.92	10.43	5.88	7.93	increased.
Catawba-----	yes ---	19.40	11.00	12.13	7.50	6.25	increased.
Chatham-----	yes ---	18.50	10.08	12.32	7.97	6.92	increased.
Cherokee-----	yes ---	23.08	15.00	13.00	6.50	10.40	increased.
Chowan-----	yes ---	23.00	12.00	14.48	9.14	8.48	increased.
Clay-----	yes ---	14.93	9.80	10.40	8.23	6.48	increased.
Cleveland-----	yes ---	19.29	11.44	14.06	8.56	7.61	increased.
Columbus-----	yes ---	21.60	13.25	12.50	9.35	7.30	increased.
Craven-----	yes ---	20.16	14.62	14.04	10.40	9.62	increased.
Cumberland-----	yes ---	21.56	13.32	13.00	8.42	8.68	increased.
Currituck-----	yes ---	20.00	10.00	16.33	11.53	9.13	increased.
Dare-----	yes ---	28.17	21.83	-----	-----	-----	increased.
Davidson-----	yes ---	23.85	13.76	13.08	8.73	8.97	increased.
Davie-----	yes ---	19.50	13.00	13.00	6.50	9.10	increased.
Duplin-----	yes ---	23.21	14.11	12.63	8.17	7.59	increased.
Durham-----	yes ---	15.75	10.85	13.00	10.40	10.00	increased.
Edgecombe-----	yes ---	16.21	11.71	10.37	7.63	6.70	increased.
Forsyth-----	yes ---	20.90	13.50	-----	-----	6.65	increased.
Franklin-----	yes ---	14.88	10.00	8.50	5.75	6.25	increased.
Gaston-----	yes ---	24.46	14.62	15.39	10.40	9.11	increased.
Gates-----	yes ---	20.00	13.00	12.50	9.63	7.13	increased.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

County.	Increase in Cost of Living?	Wages.					Wages Increased or Decreased?
		Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Children.	
Graham	yes	\$ 24.38	\$ 16.25	\$ 12.25	\$ 8.15	\$ 7.64	increased.
Granville	yes	24.13	12.87	9.67	7.70	7.53	increased.
Greene	yes	21.00	12.00	11.70	8.00	6.13	increased.
Guilford	yes	18.00	8.00	6.00		8.67	increased.
Halifax	yes	23.50	10.47	12.87	6.97	11.35	no.
Harnett	yes	20.80	12.58	13.52	8.55	7.28	increased.
Haywood	yes	26.00	14.00	12.50	6.25	6.50	increased.
Henderson	yes	19.71	12.56	12.10	7.34	7.30	increased.
Hertford	yes	18.33	12.67	12.03	8.97	7.80	increased.
Hyde	yes	19.70	11.94	12.52	9.25	7.76	no.
Iredell	yes	24.50	12.30	15.90	10.43	7.45	increased.
Jackson	yes	23.79	17.33	13.65	7.80	8.82	increased.
Johnston	yes	17.46	11.51	11.92	7.84	7.34	increased.
Jones	yes	18.30	14.50	12.50	7.25	5.60	increased.
Lenoir	no	18.00	11.84	15.50	10.33	7.70	increased.
Lincoln	yes	23.90	15.00	19.48	8.72	11.20	increased.
McDowell	yes	25.74	17.48	12.89	8.89	8.18	increased.
Macon	yes	27.09	13.02	14.50	7.87	8.26	increased.
Madison	yes	24.00	15.57	15.80	9.32	8.05	increased.
Martin	yes	19.60	14.20	13.90	9.50	8.75	increased.
Mecklenburg	yes	23.73	14.73	17.00	11.90	9.61	increased.
Mitchell	yes	27.19	18.28	14.00	8.78	9.79	increased.
Montgomery	yes	19.45	11.63	12.59	8.23	7.08	increased.
Moore	yes	20.82	12.68	13.23	9.62	7.06	increased.
Nash	yes	15.79	10.00	10.63	6.77	5.76	increased.
New Hanover	yes	24.27	19.07	13.87	11.27	9.90	increased.
Northampton	yes	18.85	11.69	13.38	7.61	8.00	increased.
Onslow	yes	22.53	13.00	13.87	9.10	8.10	increased.
Orange	yes	18.63	11.10	10.53	7.14	7.78	increased.
Pamlico	no	21.83	15.30	19.50	13.00	12.00	no.
Pasquotank	yes	20.00	13.78	14.00	12.50	7.50	increased.
Pender	yes	23.40	14.30	11.50	9.10	5.75	increased.
Perquimans	yes	24.71	16.40	18.75	12.80	11.42	increased.
Person	yes	21.33	10.47	10.30	6.97	5.67	increased.
Pitt	yes	20.16	13.15	13.09	8.48	7.15	increased.
Polk	yes	32.50	13.00	14.50	8.40	6.75	increased.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

County.	Increase in Cost of Living?	Wages.					Wages Increased or Decreased?
		Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Children.	
Randolph -----	yes ---	\$ 23.86	\$ 10.74	\$ 14.85	\$ 7.53	\$ 9.45	increased.
Richmond -----	yes ---	18.90	12.75	14.55	10.60	8.10	increased.
Robeson -----	yes ---	19.81	12.58	14.05	10.10	7.67	increased.
Rockingham -----	yes ---	20.61	11.56	11.06	7.56	7.94	increased.
Rowan -----	yes ---	23.25	13.42	15.86	4.75	12.15	increased.
Rutherford -----	yes ---	24.00	16.78	15.34	9.79	8.26	increased.
Sampson -----	yes ---	19.68	14.05	13.11	10.26	7.56	increased.
Scotland -----	yes ---	16.67	12.00	12.67	7.47	7.07	increased.
Stanly -----	yes ---	20.26	12.27	13.38	9.10	7.73	increased.
Stokes -----	yes ---	22.45	12.44	10.61	7.23	7.78	increased.
Surry -----	yes ---	20.42	12.61	9.58	7.20	6.33	increased.
Swain -----	yes ---	24.20	13.20	12.40	7.32	6.63	increased.
Transylvania -----	yes ---	21.96	14.60	12.22	7.52	7.17	increased.
Tyrrell -----	yes ---	28.75	20.90	14.95	9.53	9.75	increased.
Union -----	yes ---	18.18	11.06	11.70	8.43	7.73	increased.
Vance -----	yes ---	18.10	10.00	9.47	6.40	7.80	increased.
Wake -----	yes ---	25.80	17.00	15.70	10.62	4.48	increased.
Warren -----	yes ---	20.00	7.00	9.50	4.50	4.50	increased.
Washington -----	yes ---	18.55	12.45	15.60	13.00	10.00	increased.
Watauga -----	yes ---	24.70	13.26	18.75	8.13	8.30	increased.
Wayne -----	yes ---	15.92	10.75	11.82	8.23	5.94	increased.
Wilkes -----	yes ---	23.73	11.66	12.31	8.93	7.73	increased.
Wilson -----	yes ---	20.38	12.50	14.23	8.34	8.45	increased.
Yadkin -----	yes ---	21.25	10.46	11.61	6.04	5.96	increased.
Yancey -----	yes ---	25.80	14.20	12.40	7.55	7.73	increased.

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 3—*Showing Cost of Production.*

County.	Cost to Produce.				
	500-Pound Bale Cotton.	Bushel Wheat.	Bushel Corn.	Bushel Oats.	100 Pounds Tobacco.
Alamance -----	\$ 40.00	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.39	\$ 7.45
Alexander -----	35.00	.77	.52	.31	6.13
Alleghany -----		.81	.63	.34	4.00
Anson -----	34.42	.85	.56	.34	
Ashe -----		.73	.64	.30	7.50
Beaufort -----	29.00	.63	.36	.28	6.50
Bertie -----	34.00		.45		
Bladen -----	35.00		.71	.41	6.75
Brunswick -----	29.00		.51	.36	8.00
Buncombe -----		.85	.55	.33	
Burke -----	28.88	.73	.42	.29	6.16
Cabarrus -----	40.00	.95	.60	.40	
Caldwell -----	35.00	.85	.49	.33	7.38
Camden -----	15.00		.30	.25	
Carteret -----	30.00		.40		
Caswell -----		.56	.38	.34	6.83
Catawba -----	41.00	.79	.63	.41	
Chatham -----	38.50	.76	.52	.38	7.50
Cherokee -----		.78	.49	.35	10.00
Chowan -----	37.50		.40	.30	
Clay -----		.98	.54	.40	12.50
Cleveland -----	30.14	.78	.70	.36	
Columbus -----	30.00	.25	.50	.20	5.00
Craven -----	29.50	.40	.34	.20	5.00
Cumberland -----	27.60	.68	.42	.29	
Currituck -----	33.00		.40	.35	
Dare -----					
Davidson -----	29.00	.70	.46	.29	5.75
Davie -----	30.00	.50	.40	.25	8.00
Duplin -----	33.00		.48	.35	5.92
Durham -----	40.00	.63	.40	.23	10.25
Edgecombe -----	34.00	.67	.50	.37	7.33
Forsyth -----		.72	.52	.37	7.65
Franklin -----	41.00	.92	.65	.45	7.25
Gaston -----	36.18	.82	.52	.35	
Gates -----	41.77	.40	.38	.28	

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 3—Continued.

County.	Cost to Produce.				
	500-Pound Bale Cotton.	Bushel Wheat.	Bushel Corn.	Bushel Oats.	100 Pounds Tobacco.
Graham-----	\$-----	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.32	\$ 8.40
Granville-----	30.83	.72	.46	.32	8.20
Greene-----	32.13	.42	.48	.37	6.63
Guilford-----	30.00	.70	.46	.33	6.38
Halifax-----	41.00	.70	.67	.38	8.75
Harnett-----	28.33	.76	.48	.38	5.00
Haywood-----	-----	.80	.40	.25	5.00
Henderson-----	-----	.66	.47	.32	10.00
Hertford-----	45.83	.80	.52	.35	6.00
Hyde-----	32.00	.60	.42	.28	-----
Iredell-----	29.67	.68	.30	.28	11.00
Jackson-----	30.50	.69	.49	.35	5.00
Johnston-----	35.66	.66	.76	.38	7.90
Jones-----	26.00	-----	.29	-----	5.00
Lenoir-----	30.17	-----	.45	.30	6.00
Lincoln-----	33.75	.81	.53	.31	-----
McDowell-----	25.00	.80	.53	.39	6.50
Macon-----	-----	.80	.48	.32	10.75
Madison-----	-----	.68	.36	.26	7.00
Martin-----	31.00	-----	.41	.27	7.00
Mecklenburg-----	36.31	.71	.48	.33	-----
Mitchell-----	-----	.90	.63	.43	11.50
Montgomery-----	36.80	.70	.57	.37	-----
Moore-----	32.50	.85	.52	.35	10.00
Nash-----	38.43	.88	.57	.41	9.14
New Hanover-----	-----	-----	.50	-----	-----
Northampton-----	35.17	.92	.64	.37	-----
Onslow-----	34.17	-----	.57	-----	6.33
Orange-----	33.00	.81	.69	.37	6.71
Pamlico-----	26.00	-----	.40	-----	-----
Pasquotank-----	33.75	-----	.42	.37	-----
Pender-----	37.50	-----	.35	.10	-----
Perquimans-----	32.64	-----	.44	.36	-----
Person-----	-----	.72	.45	.35	9.00
Pitt-----	28.13	.57	.41	.36	6.26
Polk-----	31.50	1.00	.45	.32	-----

AVERAGE TABLE No. 2—Continued.

County.	Cost to Produce.				
	500-Pound Bale Cotton.	Bushel Wheat.	Bushel Corn.	Bushel Oats.	100 Pounds Tobacco.
Randolph -----	\$ 37.50	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.25	\$ 5.00
Richmond -----	30.75	.50	.49	.35	18.00
Robeson -----	36.50	.75	.55	.36	6.83
Rockingham -----		.82	.53	.40	8.44
Rowan -----	31.00	.72	.42	.30	6.00
Rutherford -----	33.17	.76	.51	.39	5.67
Sampson -----	29.44	.70	.71	.44	8.17
Scotland -----	31.67	.92	.50	.33	-----
Stanly -----	31.00	.81	.60	.40	-----
Stokes -----		.77	.50	.33	6.79
Surry -----		.79	.52	.35	6.44
Swain -----		.99	.56	.38	10.00
Transylvania -----		.82	.48	.35	16.00
Tyrrell -----	30.63	-----	.50	.35	-----
Union -----	31.81	.73	.56	.39	-----
Vance -----	56.60	.70	.40	.30	7.00
Wake -----	30.00	.50	.34	.23	6.17
Warren -----	30.67	.62	.42	.26	6.00
Washington -----	30.00	-----	.30	-----	-----
Watauga -----		.75	.61	.56	5.50
Wayne -----	32.92	.78	.58	.39	5.40
Wilkes -----		.71	.48	.26	6.00
Wilson -----	33.13	.63	.48	.43	7.13
Yadkin -----	30.00	.66	.45	.34	7.10
Yancey -----		.79	.57	.31	7.50

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 4—*Showing Market Price of Crops.*

County.	Present Market Price.				
	500-Pound Bale Cotton.	Bushel Wheat.	Bushel Corn.	Bushel Oats.	100 Pounds Tobacco.
Alamance-----	\$ 55.75	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.47	\$ 9.10
Alexander -----	55.42	1.04	.78	.48	8.78
Alleghany -----		1.04	.85	.51	12.00
Anson -----	57.25	1.18	.81	.52	
Ashe -----		1.04	.96	.51	18.75
Beaufort -----	55.00	1.00	.64	.44	8.00
Bertie -----	55.63		.78		
Bladen -----	53.00		.80	.63	6.00
Brunswick -----	55.63		.73	.44	6.00
Buncombe -----		1.00	.83	.38	
Burke -----	58.00	1.03	.72	.48	8.00
Cabarrus -----	56.78	1.13	.85	.58	
Caldwell -----	56.67	1.04	.83	.64	10.25
Camden -----	51.65		.63	.50	
Carteret -----	56.25		.70		
Caswell -----		.97	.77	.53	9.33
Catawba -----	57.75	1.01	.81	.56	
Chatham -----	57.28	1.06	.78	.53	11.25
Cherokee -----		1.02	.75	.53	10.00
Chowan -----	55.20		.63	.43	
Clay -----		1.03	.75	.52	25.00
Cleveland -----	58.15	.99	.77	.56	
Columbus -----	39.70	1.00	.75	.60	5.00
Craven -----	55.00	.89	.70	.49	8.00
*Cumberland -----	55.31	1.00	.81	.52	
Currituck -----	56.50		.60	.45	
Dare -----					
Davidson -----	57.75	.99	.72	.51	8.83
Davie -----	57.50	1.00	.75	.40	6.00
Duplin -----	55.56		.81	.48	9.30
Durham -----	57.50	.95	.75	.50	8.25
Edgecombe -----	55.71	.96	.76	.58	7.67
Forsyth -----		.99	.71	.49	11.67
Franklin -----	56.31	1.17	.81	.48	7.33
Gaston -----	57.50	1.06	.82	.53	
Gates -----	56.67	.68	.63	.36	

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 4—Continued.

County.	Present Market Price.				
	500-Pound Bale Cotton.	Bushel Wheat.	Bushel Corn.	Bushel Oats.	100 Pounds Tobacco.
Graham-----	\$-----	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.58	\$ 21.17
Granville-----	56.83	.86	.73	.58	8.67
Greene-----	56.15	.88	.84	.59	8.50
Guilford-----	54.58	1.00	.73	.50	8.00
Halifax-----	56.00	1.00	.80	.50	10.00
Harnett-----	56.10	.93	.83	.53	10.00
Haywood-----		1.00	.83	.48	9.00
Henderson-----		1.00	.83	.57	22.50
Hertford-----	56.50	.80	.72	.45	8.00
Hyde-----	56.05	.80	.60	.40	-----
Iredell-----	54.17	.98	.75	.57	8.00
Jackson-----	55.63	.97	.79	.50	10.00
Johnston-----	56.25	1.03	.84	.56	9.50
Jones-----	55.38	-----	.64	-----	5.00
Lenoir-----	55.65	-----	.70	.43	-----
Lincoln-----	57.45	1.04	.80	.59	-----
McDowell-----	58.50	1.01	.89	.53	11.25
Macon-----	-----	1.04	.79	.52	19.58
Madison-----	-----	.97	.73	.46	8.33
Martin-----	40.00	-----	.67	.50	7.00
Mecklenburg-----	58.75	.99	.76	.56	-----
Mitchell-----	-----	1.03	.95	.62	16.00
Montgomery-----	57.43	1.02	.83	.54	-----
Moore-----	57.17	1.00	.81	.55	10.00
Nash-----	56.71	1.05	.72	.51	8.57
New Hanover-----	-----	-----	.70	-----	-----
Northampton-----	55.44	1.01	.78	.50	-----
Onslow-----	56.25	-----	.78	-----	8.00
Orange-----	57.90	.94	.74	.46	8.50
Pamlico-----	55.33	-----	.62	-----	-----
Pasquotank-----	57.13	-----	.58	.48	-----
Pender-----	54.13	-----	.74	.50	-----
Perquimans-----	56.50	-----	.58	.50	-----
Person-----	-----	.95	.77	.55	12.50
Pitt-----	55.43	.93	.75	.54	8.33
Polk-----	55.63	1.05	.80	.55	-----

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 4—Continued.

County.	Present Market Price.				
	500-Pound Bale Cotton.	Bushel Wheat.	Bushel Corn.	Bushel Oats.	100 Pounds Tobacco.
Randolph -----	\$ 58.00	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.50	\$ 10.00
Richmond -----	56.56	.78	.77	.55	29.00
Robeson -----	55.66	1.00	.88	.57	8.00
Rockingham -----		1.02	.74	.53	7.91
Rowan -----	58.04	1.00	.73	.49	8.00
Rutherford -----	56.68	1.04	.82	.54	10.00
Sampson -----	56.34	.97	.81	.54	5.75
Scotland -----	56.08	1.00	.81	.50	-----
Stanly -----	58.57	1.00	.85	.51	-----
Stokes -----		.99	.78	.50	8.02
Surry -----		1.05	.82	.51	7.79
Swain -----		1.00	.85	.55	15.75
Transylvania -----		1.00	.84	.53	21.67
Tyrrell -----	55.42	-----	.60	.43	-----
Union -----	56.36	.99	.82	.53	-----
Vance -----	55.63	1.00	.74	.58	7.50
Wake -----	57.25	.98	.80	.67	9.00
Warren -----	56.06	.91	.79	.55	8.00
Washington -----	54.50	-----	.65	-----	-----
Watauga -----		1.03	1.04	.51	10.00
Wayne -----	56.67	.90	.84	.53	9.50
Wilkes -----		1.04	.79	.53	11.00
Wilson -----	56.50	1.03	.80	.53	8.50
Yadkin -----	52.86	.99	.73	.52	8.36
Yancey -----	-----	1.12	.82	.46	10.00

AVERAGE TABLE NO. 5—*Showing Cost,*

County.	Cotton.			Wheat.		
	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
Alamance -----	\$ 40.00	\$ 55.75	\$ 15.75	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.11
Alexander -----	35.00	55.42	20.42	.77	1.04	.27
Alleghany -----				.81	1.04	.23
Anson -----	34.42	57.25	22.83	.85	1.18	.33
Ashe -----				.73	1.04	.31
Beaufort -----	29.00	55.00	26.00	.63	1.00	.37
Bertie -----	34.00	55.63	21.63			
Bladen -----	35.00	53.00	18.00			
Brunswick -----	29.00	55.63	26.63			
Buncombe -----				.85	1.00	.15
Burke -----	28.88	58.00	29.12	.73	1.03	.30
Cabarrus -----	40.00	56.78	16.78	.95	1.13	.18
Caldwell -----	35.00	56.67	21.67	.85	1.04	.19
Camden -----	15.00	51.65	36.65			
Carteret -----	30.00	56.25	26.25			
Caswell -----				.56	.97	.41
Catawba -----	41.00	57.75	16.75	.79	1.01	.22
Chatham -----	38.50	57.28	18.78	.76	1.06	.30
Cherokee -----				.78	1.02	.24
Chowan -----	37.50	55.20	17.70			
Clay -----				.98	1.03	.05
Cleveland -----	30.14	58.15	28.01	.78	.99	.21
Columbus -----	30.00	39.75	9.75	.25	1.00	.75
Craven -----	29.50	55.00	25.50	.40	.89	.49
Cumberland -----	27.60	55.31	27.71	.68	1.00	.32
Currituck -----	33.00	56.50	23.50			
Dare -----						
Davidson -----	29.00	57.75	28.75	.70	.99	.29
Davie -----	30.00	57.50	27.50	.50	1.00	.50
Duplin -----	33.00	55.56	22.56			
Durham -----	40.00	57.50	17.50	.63	.95	.32
Edgecombe -----	34.00	55.71	21.71	.67	.96	.29
Forsyth -----				.72	.99	.27
Franklin -----	41.00	56.31	15.31	.92	1.17	.25
Gaston -----	36.18	57.50	21.32	.82	1.06	.24
Gates -----	41.77	56.67	14.90	.40	.68	.28
Graham -----				.74	1.01	.27

Price and Profit on Products by Counties.

Corn.			Oats.			Tobacco.		
Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
\$ 0.52	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.08	\$ 7.45	\$ 9.10	\$ 1.65
.52	.78	.26	.31	.48	.17	6.13	8.78	2.65
.63	.85	.22	.34	.51	.17	4.00	12.00	8.00
.56	.81	.25	.34	.52	.18	-----	-----	-----
.64	.96	.32	.30	.51	.21	7.50	18.75	11.25
.36	.64	.28	.28	.44	.16	6.50	8.00	1.50
.45	.78	.33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.71	.80	.09	.41	.63	.22	6.75	6.00	* .75
.51	.73	.22	.36	.44	.08	8.00	6.00	*2.00
.55	.83	.28	.33	.38	.05	-----	-----	-----
.42	.72	.30	.29	.48	.19	6.16	8.00	1.84
.60	.85	.25	.40	.58	.18	-----	-----	-----
.49	.83	.34	.33	.64	.31	7.38	10.25	2.87
.30	.63	.33	.25	.50	.25	-----	-----	-----
.40	.70	.30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.38	.77	.39	.34	.53	.19	6.83	9.33	2.50
.63	.81	.18	.41	.56	.15	-----	-----	-----
.52	.78	.26	.38	.53	.15	7.50	11.25	3.75
.49	.75	.26	.35	.53	.18	10.00	10.00	-----
.40	.63	.23	.30	.43	.13	-----	-----	-----
.54	.75	.21	.40	.52	.12	12.50	25.00	12.50
.70	.77	.07	.36	.56	.20	-----	-----	-----
.50	.75	.25	.60	.20	.40	5.00	5.00	-----
.34	.70	.36	.20	.49	.29	5.00	8.00	3.00
.42	.81	.39	.29	.52	.23	-----	-----	-----
.40	.60	.20	.35	.45	.10	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.46	.72	.26	.29	.51	.22	5.75	8.83	3.08
.40	.75	.35	.25	.40	.15	8.00	6.00	*2.00
.48	.81	.33	.35	.48	.13	5.92	9.30	3.38
.40	.75	.35	.23	.50	.27	10.25	8.25	*2.00
.50	.76	.26	.37	.58	.21	7.33	7.67	.34
.52	.71	.18	.37	.49	.12	7.65	11.67	4.02
.65	.81	.16	.45	.48	.03	7.25	7.33	.08
.52	.82	.30	.35	.53	.18	-----	-----	-----
.38	.63	.25	.28	.36	.08	-----	-----	-----
.54	.91	.37	.32	.58	.26	8.40	21.17	12.77

AVERAGE TABLE

County.	Cotton.			Wheat.		
	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
Granville -----	\$ 30.83	\$ 56.83	\$ 26.00	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.14
Greene -----	32.13	56.15	24.02	.42	.88	.46
Guilford -----	30.00	54.58	24.58	.70	1.00	.30
Halifax -----	41.00	56.00	15.00	.70	1.00	.30
Harnett -----	28.33	56.10	27.77	.76	.93	.17
Haywood -----				.80	1.00	.20
Henderson -----				.66	1.00	.34
Hertford -----	45.83	56.50	10.67	.80	.80	
Hyde -----	32.00	56.05	24.05	.60	.80	.20
Iredell -----	29.67	54.17	24.50	.68	.98	.30
Jackson -----	30.50	55.63	25.13	.69	.97	.28
Johnston -----	35.66	56.25	20.59	.66	1.03	.37
Jones -----	26.00	55.38	29.38			
Lenoir -----	80.17	55.65	25.48			
Lincoln -----	33.75	57.45	23.70	.81	1.04	.23
McDowell -----	25.00	58.50	33.50	.80	1.01	.21
Macon -----				.80	1.04	.24
Madison -----				.68	.97	.29
Martin -----	31.00	40.00	9.00			
Mecklenburg -----	36.31	58.75	22.44	.71	.99	.28
Mitchell -----				.90	1.03	.13
Montgomery -----	36.80	57.43	20.63	.70	1.02	.32
Moore -----	32.50	57.17	24.67	.85	1.00	.15
Nash -----	38.43	56.71	18.28	.88	1.05	.17
New Hanover -----						
Northampton -----	35.17	55.44	20.27	.92	1.01	.09
Onslow -----	34.17	56.25	22.08			
Orange -----	33.00	57.90	24.90	.81	.94	.13
Pamlico -----	26.00	55.33	29.33			
Pasquotank -----	33.75	57.13	23.38			
Pender -----	37.50	54.13	16.63			
Perquimans -----	32.64	56.50	23.86			
Person -----				.72	.95	.23
Pitt -----	28.13	55.43	27.30	.57	.93	.36
Polk -----	31.50	55.63	24.13	1.00	1.05	.05
Randolph -----	37.50	58.00	20.50	.60	1.01	.41
Richmond -----	30.75	56.56	25.81	.50	.78	.28

No. 5—Continued.

Corn.			Oats.			Tobacco.		
Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
\$ 0.46	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.26	\$ 8.20	\$ 8.67	\$ 0.47
.48	.84	.36	.37	.59	.22	6.63	8.50	1.87
.46	.73	.27	.33	.50	.17	6.38	8.00	1.62
.67	.80	.13	.38	.50	.12	8.75	10.00	1.25
.48	.83	.35	.38	.53	.15	5.00	10.00	5.00
.40	.83	.43	.25	.48	.13	5.00	9.00	4.00
.47	.83	.36	.32	.57	.25	10.00	22.50	12.50
.52	.72	.20	.35	.45	.10	6.00	8.00	2.00
.42	.60	.18	.28	.40	.12	-----	-----	-----
.30	.75	.45	.28	.57	.29	11.00	8.00	*3.00
.49	.79	.30	.35	.50	.15	5.00	10.00	5.00
.76	.84	.08	.38	.56	.18	7.90	9.50	1.60
.29	.64	.35	-----	-----	-----	5.00	5.00	-----
.45	.70	.25	.30	.43	.13	-----	-----	-----
.53	.80	.27	.31	.59	.28	-----	-----	-----
.53	.89	.36	.39	.53	.14	6.50	11.25	4.75
.48	.79	.31	.32	.52	.20	10.75	19.58	8.83
.36	.73	.37	.26	.46	.20	7.00	8.33	1.33
.41	.67	.26	.27	.50	.23	7.00	7.00	-----
.48	.76	.28	.33	.56	.23	-----	-----	-----
.63	.95	.32	.43	.62	.19	11.50	16.00	4.50
.57	.83	.26	.37	.54	.17	-----	-----	-----
.52	.81	.29	.35	.55	.20	10.00	10.00	-----
.57	.72	.15	.41	.51	.10	9.14	8.57	*.57
.50	.70	.20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.64	.78	.14	.37	.50	.13	-----	-----	-----
.57	.78	.21	-----	-----	-----	6.33	8.00	1.67
.69	.74	.05	.37	.46	.09	6.71	8.50	1.79
.40	.62	.22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.42	.58	.16	.37	.48	.11	-----	-----	-----
.35	.74	.39	.10	.50	.40	-----	-----	-----
.44	.58	.14	.36	.50	.14	-----	-----	-----
.45	.77	.32	.35	.55	.20	9.00	12.50	3.50
.41	.75	.34	.36	.54	.18	6.26	8.33	2.07
.45	.80	.35	.32	.55	.23	-----	-----	-----
.39	.78	.39	.25	.50	.25	5.00	10.00	5.00
.49	.77	.28	.35	.55	.20	18.00	29.00	11.00

AVERAGE TABLE

County.	Cotton.			Wheat.		
	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
Robeson -----	\$ 36.50	\$ 55.66	\$ 19.16	\$ 0.75	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.25
Rockingham -----				.82	1.02	.20
Rowan -----	31.00	58.04	27.04	.72	1.00	.28
Rutherford -----	33.17	56.68	23.51	.76	1.04	.28
Sampson -----	29.44	56.34	27.10	.70	.97	.27
Scotland -----	31.67	56.08	24.41	.92	1.00	.08
Stanly -----	31.00	58.57	27.57	.81	1.00	.19
Stokes -----				.77	.99	.22
Surry -----				.77	1.05	.28
Swain -----				.99	1.00	.01
Transylvania -----				.82	1.00	.18
Tyrrell -----	30.63	55.42	24.79			
Union -----	31.81	56.36	24.55	.73	.99	.26
Vance -----	37.00	55.83	18.83	.70	1.00	.30
Wake -----	30.00	57.25	27.25	.50	.98	.48
Warren -----	30.67	56.06	25.39	.62	.91	.27
Washington -----	30.00	54.50	24.50			
Watauga -----				.75	1.03	.28
Wayne -----	32.92	56.67	23.73	.78	.90	.12
Wilkes -----				.71	1.04	.33
Wilson -----	33.13	56.50	23.37	.63	1.03	.40
Yadkin -----	30.00	52.86	22.86	.66	.99	.33
Yancey -----				.79	1.12	.33

* Loss.

No. 5—Continued.

Corn.			Oats.			Tobacco.		
Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.	Cost.	Price.	Profit.
\$ 0.55	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.21	\$ 6.83	\$ 8.00	\$ 1.17
.53	.74	.21	.40	.53	.13	8.44	7.91	*.53
.42	.73	.31	.30	.49	.19	6.00	8.00	2.00
.51	.82	.31	.39	.54	.15	5.67	10.00	4.33
.71	.81	.10	.44	.54	.10	8.17	5.75	*2.42
.50	.81	.31	.33	.50	.17	-----	-----	-----
.60	.85	.25	.40	.51	.11	-----	-----	-----
.55	.78	.23	.40	.50	.10	8.09	8.02	*.07
.50	.82	.32	.33	.51	.15	6.79	7.79	1.00
.56	.85	.29	.38	.55	.17	10.00	15.75	5.75
.48	.84	.36	.35	.53	.18	16.00	21.67	5.67
.50	.60	.10	.35	.43	.08	-----	-----	-----
.56	.82	.26	.39	.53	.14	-----	-----	-----
.40	.74	.34	.30	.58	.28	7.00	7.50	.50
.34	.80	.46	.23	.67	.44	6.17	9.00	2.83
.42	.79	.37	.26	.55	.29	6.00	8.00	2.00
.30	.65	.35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.61	1.04	.43	.56	.51	*.05	5.50	10.00	4.50
.58	.84	.26	.39	.53	.14	5.40	9.50	4.10
.48	.79	.31	.26	.53	.27	6.00	11.00	5.00
.48	.80	.32	.43	.53	.10	7.13	8.50	1.37
.45	.73	.28	.34	.52	.18	7.10	8.36	1.26
.57	.82	.25	.31	.46	.15	7.50	10.00	2.50

SUMMARY.

Following will be found a general summary of the information contained in the tables:

Table No. 1 shows an increase in the value of land in every county. Fertility of land is reported maintained in eighty-nine counties; eight report that it is not. Four counties report a tendency to have a larger farm; ninety-three smaller. Every county reports labor scarce. Ninety-six counties report negro labor unreliable; one no negro labor. Sixty-six counties report employment regular; thirty-one irregular. Fifty-seven counties favor immigration; thirty-seven oppose it, and three do not answer.

In Table No. 2 ninety-five counties report increase in cost of living; two report no increase. Highest average wages paid men \$21.71, an increase of \$1.85 per month over last year; lowest \$13.09, an increase of ninety cents. Highest average wages paid women \$13.18, an increase of seventy-six cents per month over last year; lowest \$8.65, an increase of thirty-seven cents over last year. Average wages of children \$8.01, an increase of fifty-six cents per month over last year.

Table No. 3 shows that seventy-three counties produce cotton at \$33.18 per bale of 500 pounds; twenty-four counties do not report. Seventy-seven counties produce wheat at a cost of seventy-three cents per bushel; twenty counties do not report wheat. Ninety-six counties produce corn at forty-nine cents per bushel; one county does not report. Eighty-nine counties produce oats at thirty-four cents per bushel; eight counties do not report oats. Sixty-seven counties produce tobacco at \$7.50 per one hundred pounds; thirty counties do not report.

Table No. 4 shows present market price of cotton, wheat, corn, oats and tobacco.

Table No. 5 shows cost of production, selling price and profit on cotton, wheat, corn, oats and tobacco, upon each of which, with few exceptions, it will be noted that there is a substantial profit.

Following will be found letters expressive of the sentiment of the farmers of various parts of the State relative to immigration, and suggestions as to what they think would be beneficial to the laboring classes.

LETTERS FROM FARMERS.

Please make any suggestion relative to the needs of wage-earners, and what, in your opinion, would benefit them. Especially would I appreciate your views on immigration and the class of immigrants best suited to farm labor.

H. B. VARNER,
Commissioner.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

FAULT OF WAGE-EARNERS; GOOD CITIZENS WANTED.—If the wage-earners would be reliable and industrious, so we could depend on them, there is nothing to hinder them from getting along well. At their present wages they could soon own homes of their own, as the price we pay them includes board and lodging. The negro has learned to read and has gone to town where he can be in a crowd, work by little jobs and trifle away the most of his time. If the vagrant law was enforced it would do him incalculable good—more than anything that I can now suggest.

I do not know what to say about immigration. If we could get white people who want work and who would make good citizens, I think they would be best for us. But God forbid that the "scum" from the old countries should ever find a lodging-place in the Old North State!—G. E. STOCKARD, *Saxapahaw.*

RELIABLE IMMIGRANTS NEEDED.—Wage-earners need make no cry if they are willing to work. There is always work to do. They can get good wages if they will stick close to business. Economy and good management is all that is needed; with little education they are safe and doing well.

As to immigration, we need working people. The reliable classes who are not afraid of open-air work are needed on the farms. If they will obey our laws they may be helpful to the country; but if we have a class of immigrants whom we must watch as though they were criminals, they would be of little use on a farm. Deliver the farmers from tramps, hoboos, beggars, and the like, who will not labor and who are about half-civilized. We have enough of that class. I don't think it would improve our condition to have immigrants to this section, unless it be a class who are useful. We need more labor. We don't need peddlers, fortune-tellers and the like. I am a farmer.—J. C. WHITSELL, *Elon College.*

MODERN MACHINERY VERSUS IMMIGRATION.—For the immediate development of the various resources of our country, a good, industrious class of immigration would be desirable and beneficial; but the scarcity of farm labor is having one good effect, viz., it compels the farmer to resort to the use of the most improved machinery, which alone causes him to better prepare

his land and improve the same, giving better results. As evidence of this I was at Burlington, N. C., one day last week and saw one firm load twenty-five wagons with farm machinery. With more interest in the way of education and home attraction to keep our boys and girls from emigrating and keep them interested in some useful employment, by the looks of the large family of small children in nearly every house. I think God's plan of giving us immigrants will very soon supply our needs without running any risk of getting a refuse class of wrecks and slugs. As evidence that the morals of the country are better, with a population of nearly 30,000 inhabitants our county jail has been standing open for the past two months, and our last criminal court only lasted one day. But recently the people of Graham have opened a dispensary, which is much regretted by most of the people in the rural parts of the country.—JOHN G. CLARK, *Sylvester*.

KEEP THE NEGRO.—To give the greatest need of the wage-earner of to-day, I should say that it is constancy to his employment. There is no position but that pays a good dividend if the employee is an expert hand; but if one works in the cotton mill one week and the next tries to do carpenter work, he is compelled to be a failure. The South is needing more men to work on her farms and in her mills, but I am opposed to the scum of Eastern and Southern Europe being dumped into our fair, untainted land. Without some educational qualification as a test for these immigrants, I am heartily in favor of keeping the negro.—J. P. WAGNER, *Elon College*.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

WANTS LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS.—We think the best interest of wage-earners would be to secure a better education, so as to do intelligent labor on the farm, for there is a vast difference in the price of intelligent labor and ignorant labor. An expert laborer can get employment easier than an ignorant one and can double his wages. What the wage-earners need is better education, better morals and less whiskey and a close application to business; and also try to practice economy and save their money, and, if possible, buy a small farm. If they will comply with these suggestions, prosperity is sure to follow in the wake.

Now in regard to immigration, I have this to say: We have enough people in North Carolina to do all farm work if they will do it. We have thousands of loafers, hanging around country stores, whittling on goods-boxes and pitching horseshoes. These men have not been properly raised and trained for farm labor. The vagrant law ought to be vigorously enforced. Put them to work. They are parasites, living on the labor of others. They will not leave the State and we have them to support somehow, and I am in favor of working them. There are too many immigrants coming over from Europe here now. They are, to a large extent, criminals and the worst type of citizens, and if they come here they will be social equals with our worst citizens and will be a nuisance to the State. So I would rather have one rattlesnake in the yard than a dozen. I believe in the nationalities of men as much as I believe in seed corn. It is a law of nature that like begets

like, and experience has clearly demonstrated the fact that a large per cent. of the people from the old countries are bad citizens. They come here opposed to our laws, religion, morals and free institutions. Many of them are infidels. In our opinion, the State Board of Agriculture ought to go slow in inviting this class of people to North Carolina—the scum of Russia, Japan, Hungary, Sweden, Italy, Sicily, and Spain. The best citizens of the old countries to invite are the English, German, French, Irish, and Scotch.—F. C. GWALTNEY, *Taylorsville*.

IMMIGRANTS WHO WOULD BE PREFERABLE.—I think the laborer in this country has all the advantages he needs, if he knew how to utilize them. We have a ten-hour day, free schools, the usual holidays; but most of them prefer a gun and dog and a bottle of whiskey. I think most of them would very materially improve their own condition by applying themselves to their work and by economizing and sending their children to school. I think we need a class of immigrants that would give special attention to farming. It is almost impossible to hire laborers for the farm. The wages are high, and one can hardly rent a farm “on shares,” as the women and children prefer to work in factories and the men in saw-mills. Consequently, farms are growing up in weeds and broomsedge and farm products are going higher and higher. I think a class of immigrants, with small capital, who are able to buy small farms, or those willing to work on farms, would be preferable.—G. W. LONG, *Little River*.

LET THE NEGRO GO.—I hardly know what class of people would suit the best. The Germans are an industrious class of people, judging from what I have read about them. We need more farm hands of some sort. I would recommend only an industrious class, that we could get to take the place of negroes.—J. B. A. ELLIS, *Taylorsville*.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

MACHINERY TAKING THE PLACE OF LABOR.—Having had no experience at all with foreigners on farms, I am in no position to say just what class of immigrants are best suited to farm labor. The mines and railroads take nearly all our farm help, and our people are meeting the proposition by farming smaller areas and farming it better; using all the machinery they are able to purchase, and in some instances more. Ours is a stock-raising section and we are not so dependent on farm laborers as our eastern brethren in the tobacco and cotton belts.—EUGENE TRANSON, *Stratford*.

ADMIT ONLY THE BETTER CLASS.—In my opinion, it is dangerous to the morals and general elevation of our people to admit immigrants of low morals or those who come merely to eke out a living, at any place, condition or price, regardless of the effect their presence or labor may have upon American people. And while I recognize the fact that no statute can so strictly guard the gateway of immigration as to exclude absolutely those who will prove detrimental to American upbuilding and allow only such to gain foothold among us as will, in every instance, prove a blessing to us, I am sure

the very strictest care should be exercised in this respect. And, as experience will teach that the *tenant* is almost in every case below the *landlord* so far as the good of the farm, the advancement of education, religion or morals are concerned, so in like manner immigrants who are among us merely to labor as hirelings are also below those people who intend to become *bona fide* citizens.—GEORGE W. MILES, *Miles*.

NOT NEEDED.—I do not think we need the immigration of any class of people in our county. Neither do I think we need a compulsory school law for the colored class of our county. We scarcely have a colored educated man who wants to or will work in the county.—W. W. HASH, *Piney Creek*.

THE GREATEST NEED.—The greatest need of our farmers is better schools and roads. Nothing less than six months of school is sufficient to give our children the education required for good citizenship, and I think the next Legislature should increase our taxes sufficiently to have at least five months school. I favor a compulsory school law. We need no immigrants to this section.—W. F. DOUGHTON, *Laurel Springs*.

ANSON COUNTY.

SHOULD BE ELEVATING.—In regard to immigration, will say that I am opposed to worthless, immoral immigrants coming into our State. If we would get some people who are willing to work six days in the week and not spend the Sabbath in drinking, cursing, swearing and gambling, thereby lowering the morals of the country, it might be of benefit to us. But I am of the opinion that we will have to get rid of the negro before we can get immigrants of good morals to move in among us. I am confident that the sooner we get entirely rid of the negro the better it will be for us.—J. A. NIVEN, *Morven*.

AGAINST IMMIGRATION.—As a class, the wage-earner is the most contented and independent class of people there is. They can work half the time and live handsomely, and a living is all they seem to want. The most popular method of farming now is for the landlord to rent the tenant a farm for a specified rental and the tenant furnish stock, tools, etc. I don't think we need any immigrants. While farmers claim labor to be scarce, there seems to be plenty to cultivate all the land, and it seems we have to hold the farmer down to prevent over-production. We make plenty and to spare, so let the land rest for our children instead of having undesirable immigrants.—J. A. KENDALL, *Wharf*.

HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF IMMIGRATION.—The conditions here are very favorable for the wage-earner. He needs only energy and perseverance in order to prosper. Labor is abundant, laborers are few and wages are better than ever before. He who does not do well under these conditions is lacking in some of the essential qualities of a man. I am heartily in favor of immigration. The time is right on us when we will have to cut down our acreage 50 per cent. or else obtain our farm hands from foreign countries. The Germans

and the better class of Italians are the best farmers. They usually are trustworthy, frugal and industrious. They live within their incomes and are trained to habits of economy and honesty. The Germans have largely made the great West what it is. They will be of equal benefit to the Southland. This cry against "foreigner" is the cry of ignorance. All immigrants are not rascals and thieves. Nine-tenths of them are honest and intelligent. We need their muscle and brain, their industry and perseverance, their enterprise and forbearance. I am anxious to locate a family any day, and others here are feeling as I do about the matter.—W. F. HUMBERT, *Polkton*.

ASHE COUNTY.

WANTS SOCIAL EQUALS.—I am not aware who can be had as immigrants, but industrious and honest white people of American birth are preferable—people who will identify themselves with the country and become a part and parcel of the whole people; those whom we can afford to treat as we treat each other, who can send their children to the same schools that our children attend. In short, people susceptible of development, and who in time will be an element of strength and peace and good feeling; those whose children will grow up to honor the trades and professions along by the sides of our own sons and daughters.—H. A. ELLER, *Berlin*.

LABOR PLENTIFUL.—Ashe is a hilly country and very good for grass. I don't think the farmers have lost much on account of labor becoming scarce and high, as they can keep their land in grass and raise stock without so much labor. I don't know what kind of immigrants would suit the State best. As for this county, we don't need any.—MARSHALL BAKER, *Creston*.

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.—I do not think we need any immigration in this part of the State, as the people are very thickly settled and if immigrants were run in here it would cause labor to be cheaper, and that would be very hard on our poor people. There are enough men in this part of the State to make farming very profitable. If they would quit paying so much attention to saw-milling and lumbering and turn their attention to farming, this county could have more than enough to do her and have plenty to sell.—ROBEY ROTEN, *Sly*.

LABORERS SHOULD BE EDUCATED.—I think it would benefit the wage-earners if they would better educate themselves. Learn the lesson well and do their work well, for work half done is not done at all. This progressive age demands an advance in skill to insure regular and profitable employment. The wage-earner who takes heed to these improvements will, in due time, reap a bountiful harvest, with a reward for his employer. If all the wage-earners were temperate in all their habits, vigilant in their duties and gentlemanly in their deportment, they would generally meet with a hearty welcome and be sought after by the best class of society. I think the Germans would be the better class of immigrants for farm labor. Having traveled through the Western States for about eleven months, mostly among the farmers of that section, I learned that the Germans are better skilled and the most successful

laborers on the farm in all that country. Not only did they possess vigilance and skill, but a will power, which is the great motion of success.—W. J. ROBERTS, *Grassy Creek*.

LABORERS NEEDED.—One great curse is the drinking habit of many of our people. We need laborers in our county, as most of our young and intelligent men go to the railroads to work.—JOHN DENT, *Jefferson*.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

LEGISLATION ENOUGH.—As to the needs of wage-earners I cannot think of any legislation that would be of special benefit to them. To be industrious, thrifty, faithful and economical would be very beneficial to many who do not practice these habits. It would be a very great mistake in cotton planters to import any large number of mere laborers in order to increase the production of that staple.—R. W. WHARTON, *Washington*.

"TWO JOBS" TO ONE APPLICANT.—The condition of the wage-earner has *never been so good as now* in my section. He never waits for a job, there is practically two for each man. In consequence, much improvement and the operation of new enterprises is much hampered. What class of immigrants are best suited to our needs I could not advance even a guess, inasmuch as we have never tried any, and any surmise I might make would only be off-hand and without experience to substantiate.—FRED P. LATHAM, *Belhaven*.

FAVORS IMMIGRATION WHEN CONDITIONS CHANGE.—The present condition of wage-earners is such that one can hardly suggest what they need. In fact, we have very few regular wage-earners in the rural districts. About what farm labor we get are those who own their own homes and have small crops on their own lands, or rented, and we get their spare service. My judgment is that large land-owners and investment companies are fast getting in possession of our lands. This means that it is off the market. When this is done, I favor an industrious class of immigration; but as long as small parcels of land can be had on easy terms immigrants will aspire to domestic privileges, and, if anything, demoralize or subdivide what labor we now have. My solution of the matter is, that we should cut down our expensive farming by using labor-saving machinery and raise hay and stock on our own surplus lands.—JOHN B. RESPESS, JR., *Washington*.

BERTIE COUNTY.

OPPOSED TO IMMIGRATION.—At present prices of cotton, labor will take care of itself. Our farm laborers are all negroes, and they are becoming more disposed each year to quit working for wages and on shares. Since they were taken out of politics their methods have greatly improved, and many of them are buying land whenever it can be found for sale. I am opposed to immigration, on the ground that this is the home of the negro, and that for-

eign white laborers and the negro cannot work and live in the same community. The negro must have our sympathy and protection. Then, too, the increase in the State's white population will soon need every available acre of land in North Carolina. I would rather favor building a wall around the border of the State in order to keep our people at home.—J. B. STOKES, *Windsor*.

WANTS A RELIABLE CLASS.—I don't know much about immigration. All who have ever been among us here have been worse than nobody; but we need a good reliable class of immigrants, if there be any, for laborers.—A. J. SMITHWICK, *Woodard*.

BLADEN COUNTY.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.—As stated in your report of 1905, we have but one class of wage-earners, and their greatest need is integrity, honor and a higher plane of morals. In my humble opinion, Germans, Swedes and Irish would be better laborers for farm work than those of any other nationality. Any change would be an improvement on the present system of labor.—C. V. HINES, *Westbrook*.

A THING OF THE PAST.—The question of immigration, labor and education is of such a serious and vital nature that I do not feel able to discuss it. But there is no question in my mind but that we are nearing a crisis relative to the labor problem, and how to meet it awaits the best talent of our statesmen and legislators. The negro labor is a thing of the past; but who is to take his place I am not able to say. One of the good ways, I think, would be to reduce our farms and intensify by highly fertilizing and thorough cultivation with all the late and improved farm implements. We will have to take the negro's place in the field, and that means better machinery.—JAMES ROBESON, *Tar Heel*.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

DOES NOT WANT STRIKERS.—If we could get a class of people who would work and not give us more trouble than they would be profit to us, I think it would do to have some of them. But I don't favor a class who would be on a strike all the time. Of the two evils, take the lesser one. We need good, reliable hands; then pay them well and we will get along better.—ELISHA SELLERS, *Supply*.

DOESN'T KNOW.—I do not know what race of people would be best adapted to our wants. But I think if we could get a class of industrious and law-abiding people they would be better adapted to our needs.—A. C. MEARES, *Calabash*.

LABOR NEEDED BADLY.—In our section labor is entirely unreliable, and scarce on the farm, as well as in the factories. Any kind of laborers who would work and keep out of the criminal courts would be acceptable and could get regular employment at good wages.—F. M. MOORE, *Phoenix*.

TO BETTER CONDITIONS.—To better the condition of the laboring people we need better educational facilities. I think the law in that respect is all right, but it is not carried out to the best advantage for the sparsely-settled country districts. There are too many poor children who are too far from the school-house to attend school at all, and the parents are not able to board them out, if they could get board at all. I think the school-houses should be so arranged as to give all an equal chance and have teachers who are more fit to teach, and I don't think that there would be any necessity for any compulsory laws at all.—C. C. LITTLE, *Makatoka*.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SHUNNING FARM WORK.—The class of laborers we have are inclined to do public work. While the wages are some better, the work is uncertain and irregular, and around cities and towns where they save nothing and work less than half the time. We need a class of immigrants that will do good farm work. All our laborers seem to be shunning this class of work. Our farm products are high.—R. J. GASTON, *Hominy*.

AMBITIOUS LABORERS.—I am not in position to express an opinion as to the class of labor best suited to our needs. We need an intelligent class, who are ambitious to own small homes, industrious, painstaking, etc.—C. P. WEAVER, *Alexander*.

BURKE COUNTY.

FAVORABLE TO THE PROPER CLASS.—On general principles I am opposed to immigration, but if it were possible to get some people who are industrious, moral and law-abiding citizens, who would buy small farms and settle with a view to becoming permanent citizens to help develop the country, both morally and financially, I am sure they would not be objectionable.—J. H. HOFFMAN, *Morganton*.

A STRENUOUS KICK.—At the present time the farms of this section have been deserted on account of the high prices paid for lumber. Men who were prospering on the farm have gone to hauling lumber, and other shortsighted, lazy fellows have gone to cotton factories to live off of the work of their children. But better machinery has, to a large extent, made up for their loss. Timber supply is growing less each year, and when it is exhausted and the men who are now working at the business return to the farms, our section will be much better off; and the sooner the timber is exhausted the better for the men who do the hauling, as they will return to the farms, live better, and do the country more good. The money made is paid out for mules and wagons, which are worn out before they pay for themselves. So, it seems, the destruction of our forest does the country no good, the money in it going to some shrewd speculator; and our President and home folks talking of preserving our forests, and a tariff on lumber, causing our beautiful forests to be destroyed, and all that is in it going into the hands of greedy speculators.

Take the tariff off lumber, give our people lumber at reasonable prices; stop the men engaged in the destruction of our forests and surveying our part of the State, and we will have plenty of farm help, and will raise our own meat and bread, our own mules and horses, instead of buying them in Chicago. The people in this part of the State will some day learn that the farm is the surest and best way to live, and if each man will build up and improve his farm, and thereby his county and State, we will indeed be a happy people.—S. S. HALLYBURTON, *Hartland*.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

MAKES NO SUGGESTION.—As we have very few laborers here, except our white and colored native-born people, I am not in a position to tell who would best supplement our native laborers. The wage-earners need to be better paid, especially in the shops and factories; and to accomplish this need the laborers ought, like most professional men, to be better united.—A. E. NELSON, *Patterson*.

WANTS THE MONEYED YANKEE.—I have never been in favor of foreign immigration. I think it will prove, some day, detrimental to our welfare. We have a great country and it should be populated by American citizens. We need the hustling Yankee with money to develop the manufacturing interests of our country, but we do not need the foreigner to corrupt our civilization.—A. G. CORPENING, *Lenoir*.

AGAINST IMMIGRATION.—I think we have plenty of labor in my section. Quite a number of our farmers are getting labor-saving machinery, and that has necessitated a lot of our laboring people going into other avocations. This is not a cotton or tobacco growing section, though both can be grown. Our farmers are taking more interest in grasses than they used to. Caldwell County, I think, is opposed to any legislation making appropriations to encourage immigration. This county will soon be crowded any way.—J. A. DULA, *Lenoir*.

GOOD CITIZENS NOT LIKELY TO MIGRATE.—As to immigration, I do not favor it in any way. Immigration is only an injury to our country, and if allowed will demoralize the country, more or less. As none but the low grade of humanity is apt to emigrate, the best class do well where they are, and we do not need the "toughs" of any country to populate ours. It is true, labor is scarce and wages high, but farmers are getting in shape to do all their farm work with but little or no hired help. I do not speak only for myself, but for the surrounding country, as none favor immigration, and I hope immigration will not be favored or allowed.—W. P. MAY, *Lenoir*.

ATTRACT THE RESPECTABLE ELEMENT.—I have very few suggestions to make, as I feel that my suggestions would seem very lame in comparison to many that you will receive from men who have given it more thought. My first suggestion is, that the wage-earners need, generally speaking, a better education than the average laborer of to-day commands, which will enable him to

meet competition in any line of labor that he chooses to follow. This is getting better from year to year among the boys and girls now growing up to manhood and womanhood, but not such a marked improvement as I would wish to see. They need to be taught to be more economical, for as a rule the wage-earner, whenever and wherever he can get credit and go in debt, is living beyond his ability and means, and consequently is in debt nearly all the time. He finally becomes discontented with his lot and retrogrades. The kind of immigrants we need are people who are sober, honest and industrious; whose children can grow up with and go to school with our children, and make good, law-abiding American citizens. The average Irishman, Swede, German, Frenchman, or Englishman generally make good citizens, and do very well (financially) in the South. What we do not need is the scum from any nation, which has already been pouring into America in alarming proportions.—W. J. LENOIR, *Yadkin Valley*.

MIGHT INCUR A HARDSHIP.—I am not in favor of immigration for this section of the State. I don't think it will be long until the lumber business will stop, as our timber is nearly exhausted. Then I think farm hands can be had at a price that the farmer can afford to pay. Then if we had these immigrants they would be in the way of our own people, and might make it hard on them; so I think we had better let immigration alone.—P. B. BUSH, *Lenoir*.

CASWELL COUNTY.

IMMIGRATION NOT DESIRED.—I do not think we will be benefited by any class of immigrants. In fact, I know the laboring class will not. It will lower the price of labor, and the lower the labor the lower the prices of farm produce.—J. S. ROSCOE, *Union Ridge*.

LABORERS FEW.—Most of the workingmen have already left this section. The most of the hands who are here are those who are old, together with some women; only a few exceptions. White women work on farms more than colored ones.—L. L. ROSCOE, *Jericho*.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.—The labor question seems to me a serious one now confronting the farmers throughout this section of my county. Negro labor is becoming so scarce and unreliable that many farmers can hardly find help at any price, especially so during the busy season of the year. Lots of farmers furnish houses and firewood to these "birds of passage" during the winter months, only to find them leaving, when spring opens, for the coal-fields and railroads of the west, or to swell the loafing element of the near-by towns and cities. What we need, in my opinion, is a class of laborers who will stick to the farm throughout the year. A large per cent. of the farm laborers are renters who work when it suits them, and that only a small part of the year, say from May 1st until about the middle of October, when corn is gathered.—JOHN P. HARRISON, *Purley*.

LEGISLATE FOR LANDLORD.—Suitable labor for tobacco culture is hard to get. The negro suits the climate and is the best labor, if he is properly managed. It seems that he must have a boss, or he gets indolent and very careless, even to his own interest. So legislation giving the landlord all reasonable power over his land, stock, etc., is both beneficial to the property-owner and the wage-earner.—A. F. DILLARD, *Tony*.

REFINED IMMIGRANTS WANTED.—I think the wage-earner, in the first place, needs compulsory education for his family. Then he needs many, many lessons in self-reliance. And they who will not be taught will continue to be wage-earners. I believe the colored man will suit us better for farm laborers than any we can get for our present system of farming. We need immigrants that are refined and energetic to buy and improve some of our lands.—P. M. SOMERS, *Altamahaw*.

THE NEED OF MORE INDUSTRY.—We have no immigrants in this part of the State, and from what I know of foreigners in time of the Civil War, I don't think we need any people here except our own. If we had a law to make all work we could have better times. We have enough here if they would work and not run about so much to find easy places, and then complain of hard times. I am now 68 years old and work hard every day and live at home. I have been County Commissioner for fourteen years and have missed only two days in that time. I am for better roads, better schools and better bridges.—J. C. ALLISON, *Allison*.

NOT A UTOPIAN DREAM.—I believe there is plenty of labor in the United States if it could be utilized; but a false idea has pervaded all this country for forty years or more, that of congregating in cities, towns, and so on, by the educated and uneducated. With the better informed leading, as a matter of course the others naturally follow. Thus, the beauties, the freedom, the healthfulness of rural life have been, as it were, in an eclipse until it has become second, or real nature. People, as they get better informed and see a little beyond the over-civilization strain under which we are now living (perhaps it is well for us to have this period), will see that on the farm is the only life worth living, where character fit for eternity is builded, Nature's God seen, heard; and willing, loving homage is paid to the Deity. Then the farms will be the place; no tramps from overcrowded centers, but citizens—happy, home-loving, working, aggressive and progressive people—not foreigners. This is no Utopian dream; it's coming.—W. C. SWANN, *Pelham*.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

INVITE GOOD HONEST PEOPLE.—Immigration of the proper class of citizens is to be encouraged, for I think it is essential to the full development of the South. With all our undeveloped resources we are the coming part of these great United States. That is, if we can get the energy and help to effect good accomplishments. We don't need some of these "garlic-eating" for-

signers, who are a nuisance to any government and a menace to law and order. But rather, we need to invite those good, honest people, who are seeking better conditions for themselves and families and who will learn to love our Southland as the best part of creation.—JOHN SHERRILL, *Catawba*.

THE NEGRO A FAILURE.—In my opinion, it is not best to give negroes too much education. If we could teach him reliability and truthfulness, in place of too much book learning, he would be much better off. I believe the only way to reach a certain class of white people and make them attend school is to make it compulsory. We have had no experience with other people than whites and negroes; therefore, have no suggestion to make as to the kind of labor. The negro has proven himself a failure as a reliable farm laborer.—E. D. GAMBLE, *Sherrill's Ford*.

SHOULD BE EXPERIENCED FARMERS.—I can hardly tell you about the class of immigrants we need. I think they ought to have some experience in farm labor. We cannot get help on the farm any more for love or money. The farm hands have left and gone to the mills, so we can't get help. But we are getting cultivators that we can do the work of two hands with. Were it not for that I don't see how we would get along.—C. M. BURRUS, *Newton*.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

NO BOMB-THROWERS WANTED.—I think a good, honest class of immigrants, who are honest and reliable, could find permanent employment at good wages. But we do not need the pauper-anarchistic-bomb-throwing class.—W. G. NEWELL, *Concord*.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON FARMS.—If wage-earners could be induced, while wages are good, to save their money and purchase homes, if only a few acres, it would improve the country more than anything else. I have never known wages so good, and it seems like the better wages are the more unreliable labor is. If we are to have immigrants we should have industrious farmers, who are intelligent and law-abiding. Women and children are doing most of the light farm work. You can't hire male hands here. They are all pretty well on public works. Women and children get about as good wages on the farms as men used to.—B. J. UTLEY, *Moncure*.

THE BEST FARM LABORER.—In my opinion, the negro is the best tenant, or rather farm laborer, that we can get, and as these leave the farm we want the immigrant that will take their places. I think the Swedes would make the best farmers.—W. O. FARRELL, *Pittsboro*.

OPPOSES IT.—From what I hear about immigration, I don't see how we could beat the negro. In fact, I see no use of getting any more labor to reduce the price of cotton or other farm products. I think less labor to make cotton, less will be made, and the less made the better the price. Therefore, I am opposed to immigration.—E. M. FEARRINGTON, *Riggsbee*.

AN ALARMING CONDITION.—I will say as a farmer and a land-owner, that we have lots of good land that is lying idle, and we cannot till it without help, thus making the land useless to us, and we never will be able to cultivate it without help. If we could have our land cultivated it would advance in value; we have not half the help we need to put our lands in cultivation. I think, if we could get them, that the Irish or the English people would be better for us. We have some of them with us, and they are doing well. They work well and are peaceable. The negroes are leaving us since 1900 and our young men are disposed to go to the towns. There are only a few old men and children left to till the soil. I don't think it will be any better until we can get hands to help us. We are having a hard time: our land lying idle and taxes getting higher and but few people to pay them. I favor a change as soon as possible. If it were not for the timber that is on it our land would be almost worthless. Timber has advanced in price 50 per cent. in the last twelve months, and it is difficult to get hands to work at the mills to put it on the market. So you see we need hands for this, too.—J. R. BRIGHT, *Stork*.

THE REMEDY.—When farm wages and all other wages were down to fifty cents for men, twenty-five and thirty for women, then the farm negro would work regular, because necessity forced him to do so; then we had no trouble with the farm labor; we had an abundance of it and it was regular. But now, while wages are high, the common negro can make enough in two or three days to last him a week or more, and so long as that supply lasts he will work no more. We have no trouble with the ante-bellum negro. The trouble comes from the educated young negro. So long as we can manage the negro he is the best farm laborer we can get. We do not want, or need, that class of foreign labor that will form strikes under their organizations, for they can strike and hold out long enough to ruin your entire crop. Our salvation seems to be in improved machinery on farms; but it will have to be sold direct to the farmer, as the agency system puts the machinery so high that a common farmer who most needs machinery can't pay such high prices. Now bring the manufacturer and the farmer close together and both will succeed better and the whole country will prosper.—J. E. BRYAN, *Moncure*.

MORE ATTRACTIONS NEEDED ON THE FARM.—I think we need a better system of education. Our schools are not what they should be; we don't take the interest in them we should. We need something to stimulate the parents, so they will send their children regularly. Most all of our negroes have quit the farm and gone to public works. The only way to keep them on the farm is to fix better houses for them and have them farm on shares. And then they love hunting better than farming. Our farmers are cultivating small farms and doing the work themselves; then all the profit is theirs. We can't depend on negro labor. They work at public works at \$1.50 and \$1.25 per day, and make enough in three days to live on a week, so they work three and play three. The colored race don't need any more education. The white race needs compulsory education.—S. W. HARRINGTON, *Goff*.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

THOSE WHO WORK AND WAIT.—I am in favor of immigration, if of a good, substantial class of people. Those best suited, in my opinion, are people of high ideals, morally; those who appreciate the government under which they live and who are in favor of education in the highest sense of the term; those who are industrious and public-spirited, who are content to work and wait.—J. T. L. HARTNESS, *Ogrecta*.

KIND OF CITIZENS NEEDED.—I think the best thing at present for this county is immigrants of the right sort—those who are sober, industrious and intelligent enough to attend to their own business; buy up our lands that are owned by non-residents, and by their example teach our people to love farm life.—J. A. KIMSEY, *Marble*.

MORAL MEN IN DEMAND.—I believe the class of immigrants most needed are home-makers and home-lovers; men who will make two blades of grass grow where only one grows now, and who are in sympathy with our form of government, and who will help to build up and maintain schools and churches. Good moral men are in demand.—J. S. CARTER, *Andrews*.

IN CHEROKEE.—I have been farming for forty years, and grow corn, wheat, oats, and other things suited to our mountain soil. While I have little to say, in my opinion, we need a compulsory school law and more industrious laborers on the farm.—CRAIG PHILLIPS, *Andrews*.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

PLENTY OF LABOR AT TYNER.—I think wage-earners are in very good circumstances, as their financial condition is improving very much; in fact, they are equal with a good many farmers. As to immigrants, I am not in favor of them at all. Do not think we need them in this section, as we have plenty of labor that can be obtained at good prices.—O. E. LANE, *Tyner*.

PASSING OF NEGRO LABOR.—We need the best immigrants we can get. The time has passed for the negro to be of much service to the white people of the South.—H. B. JONES, *Tyner*.

PREFERS GERMAN CITIZENS.—I am glad to report that we are progressing finely in this locality, having good schools and churches and all classes enjoying contentment, with the exception of the scarcity of labor. In this respect I do not feel competent to advise or suggest what is best for us. My knowledge of the Germans makes them my preference of all immigrants. We want a class of immigrants who would become home-builders, whom we could meet as our equals, both socially and industrially. We want no class who would become our wards, as the negroes are—and I might also add the Russian Poles and low-caste Italians. I also wish it could be that we could maintain a nine months' public school instead of five, as we now have. No doubt we are doing all we can with the means at our command. My idea

is to educate the people—compulsory, if need be. My observations have led me to see the better educated a laborer is the better results I get.—MILES S. ELLIOTT, *Mege*.

IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS THE THING.—I live in the northern end of Chowan, and there is no wheat, oats, or tobacco grown in this part of the county. There is very little hired labor. Both white and colored are looking for easier work than farming. There is no need of immigrants in this part of Chowan. It does not take half the manual labor it did five years ago, on account of the much improved implements to work with; and people are using more fertilizer, improving the land, and are in better financial condition.—ELIHU COPELAND, *Tyner*.

CLAY COUNTY.

THE "SCUM" OF FOREIGN LANDS OBJECTIONABLE.—If present good times and prices of farm products continue, I think the wage-earners will have as much as is possible for them to obtain in this mountain country, where farming can never be made profitable as in some counties. As to immigrants for farm laborers, our own white boys are best suited to the needs of this section; but if we must have immigrants to cultivate our farms, give us the negro in preference to any of this "scum of creation" that comes to us from foreign countries. What few negroes we have in this county seem to give entire satisfaction as farm hands, and are a peaceable and moral folk.—J. A. CHAMBERS, *Hayesville*.

HAVE ENOUGH LABORERS.—I don't think we need immigrants in our part of the country. But we do need better cultivation of the soil and better improved lands generally.—W. A. CASADA, *Hayesville*.

DOES NOT WANT FOREIGNERS.—We need a railroad. Do not want foreign immigrants.—S. H. ALLISON, *Hayesville*.

NEEDED: A RAILROAD, ETC.—I think a railroad in this locality would prove beneficial to all classes of people. The people should be encouraged to set more of their lands in grasses and turn more attention to stock-raising. Think they should be advised to take better care of their timber and taught to fertilize the lands they cultivate, plant small crops and make more per acre. Also, I think the State should provide school-books for the poor children, as many of them are not able to buy books. Furthermore, we need a better grade of stock in our county.—J. V. A. MOORE, *Hayesville*.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

SMALL FARMERS WANTED.—I would suggest that the wage-earners learn lessons from successful business men who were once laborers. They can give them lessons in economy and virtue, that are as essential to success in this day and time as they ever were. "Little leaks sink the ship." If a wage-earner means to win a competency for old age, he must save some

in his youth and before his family gets too large. If we can get American, English, Dutch or Scotch small farmers we would be glad to welcome them, but the "riff-raff" and criminals of Europe we need no more than the Chinaman.—AVERY G. HIGGINS, *Belwood*.

THE GREATEST EVIL.—The blind tiger is the greatest evil for the working people. If we could put down liquor, everything else would adjust itself. I am in favor of a mild compulsory school law. I do not favor immigration, unless it be of the sober and industrious kind.—J. M. IRVIN, *Ellenboro*.

HE DOESN'T KNOW.—I do not know what to say in regard to wage-earners; wages are good and hands are scarce (that is farm hands). As to immigrants, I do not know what class would suit farm labor best, as I am not acquainted with the foreigners.—J. H. KESTER, *Kings Mountain*.

A SUFFICIENT NUMBER TO DO THE WORK.—I am not in favor of immigration, although we are short of labor sometimes; but there are plenty of negroes and worthless white people to do the work required in this country. The most of them would rather work on public works half the time and steal their living. I hope the time will soon come when we can see everybody at work, all the negroes back in Africa, and all white people here in their places. We don't need immigrants here, is my view of the thing, for if we get them we may have trouble at home some day.—W. F. LOGAN, *Kings Mountain*.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.—I am opposed to immigration, because our people are contented and prosperous among all classes. The laborer is getting satisfactory compensation for his labor, and there is a good demand for all kinds of farm products at living prices. The more immigrants we get, the harder it will be for our children to own homes in the future. I believe in letting well enough alone.—A. T. MULL, *Cleveland Mills*.

MORE IGNORANCE NOW THAN CAN BE CARED FOR.—I would say the wage-earners of our vicinity could get all the work they can do, and get remunerative wages, if they could be induced, by any means, to work. We have a class of both white and black who want to stay around the towns and stations, and they can't be hired, paid nor persuaded to go out on the farm. As to immigrants, we have more ignorance now than we can handle. What we need is some way to get those we already have to work, and more money in some way to school them.—J. M. BARBER, *Kings Mountain*.

A CURSE TO THE COUNTRY.—In my opinion, the thing that would be of greatest benefit (and that, too, in its broadest sense) is education for the wage-earners, as it is evident that the wage-earners will never amount to much to the Commonwealth as citizens without being properly educated. As to immigration, I am opposed to allowing the criminal element, ignorant element, and unindustrious element to land on our shores, and yet they are coming into the country by millions, principally from Southern Europe, which class is a curse to the United States instead of a help. But a good, industrious and intelligent element is greatly to be desired, especially if they are from England, Germany or France.—A. B. DORSEY, *Belwood*.

LABOR IS SCARCE.—There is scarcely any hired labor in this county for farming purposes. The laborers have gone to factories and other public works, and their condition is about as good as that of the landlords. The greatest trouble with them is they don't save their money.—J. T. HAWKINS, *Lattimore*.

THE BEST CLASSES, OR NONE AT ALL.—I do not know of anything that would benefit the wage-earners more than for them to "stick to their jobs," except for the young to go to school. But our school term in this district is too short: we had only three months public school this year. I have no experience with foreign immigration; don't know what kind of citizens they make. We need more good citizens in our community who would take an interest in society and the education of their children. It is next to impossible to hire a wage-hand here on the farm at any price; though, if we could get immigrants who would be apt, honest and industrious we would be better off. We can buy labor-saving machinery and do our own work on the farm and no doubt be better off in the long run.—G. F. HAMBRIGHT, *Kings Mountain*.

Craven County.

AFRAID OF STRIKES.—I must say that I do not approve of immigration for farm labor, as I have seen both Portugese and Italians tried, and they are like all the rest of immigrant labor, soon learn the strike system and become worthless.—HARRIS LANE, *Cove*.

REDUCE THE SIZE OF FARMS.—The only legislation I can suggest for wage-earners is to put all intoxicants out of reach and not require them to pay nine-tenths of the road tax, as they do in most places. The old road laws are entirely out of date and should give way to a more sensible, up-to-date way; tax the crowd and pay the worker. I think we need some immigrants, but think they should be buyers rather than hirelings, at least for the country—the manufacturing centers could best use those from the towns. If some of the vacant farms could be cut up and sold to men who would work them, it would help pay taxes and maybe furnish some labor for adjoining farms. I think we had best go slow and "cull close." We do not need to flood our country with cheap labor; let labor remain scarce and keep down production so we can get pay for farm work.—JOHN HUMPHREY, *Clark*.

PLAN SUGGESTED.—Replying to above, will say that I think both laborer and land-owner could be materially benefited if farmers could secure willing, intelligent and competent labor among the Germans, or some other class of good people, who know something of agriculture. I think farmers could afford to pay competent, reliable laborers, those who are industrious and willing and know how to do, \$1 per day, and they board themselves; and then, to make them feel interested, give each family a horse crop to tend, pay them as suggested above, and one-tenth of all clear profits. I would like to secure two or more good families on above conditions and plans, and I believe I could place a dozen or more families in my neighborhood on above plan. I would like two families who have at least two sons, each able and competent to work.—G. L. HARDISON, *Thurman*.

CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY, PERSONALLY.—If I were to write from personal experience on my own little farm (thirty-six acres), I have labor enough and it is fairly satisfactory. Some negroes are reliable and industrious. I have one of that kind, so I personally do not complain of labor problems. My neighbors generally do, and many of them have cause for it. We can improve our labor by putting a premium on good attention to duties by paying extra for extra service—my own experience has proved this position. I hardly believe any class of foreigners would suit our community as well as the African, unless our large farms were cut up into small ones and induce actual settlers to come in. This would improve the labor already here and make the section more prosperous. In my estimated cost for cotton, etc., my estimate is my own expenses, not what it costs generally. I average over a five-hundred-pound bale to each acre I tend, and can by that means make a bale about five cents, but where it takes two acres to make a bale of course it costs much more per acre. Very little tobacco is raised about here, and I know nothing of its cost or use.—DANIEL LANE, *New Bern*.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NEGRO LABOR A THING OF THE PAST.—I do not know what to say about the class of labor needed, but it is the general problem of our section at this time. We cannot get the labor that is needed, and I do not know what to say about it, not being informed as to the Italians, but think we had better have them than let our farms grow up in weeds. The labor question is a serious one; we cannot get much work done at any price. The negro labor is a thing of the past in most cases.—J. W. HALL, *Autryville*.

COLORED IMMIGRANTS.—I will say in regard to wage-earners in this section that they have the advantage of the employers, as wages are high and the demand for hands is great. I favor immigration, and think the best class of immigrants would be colored women in order to get cotton picked and help crop tobacco and save it. Modern farm implements are fast taking the place of male hands on the farm.—E. J. GODWIN, *Dunn*.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

FARMS TOO LARGE.—Our farms are too large. If we had immigrants to work half of each farm, and had three times as much labor as we now have to work, then we would have one of the most prosperous States in the South. We can grow almost anything that can be grown in any other Southern State, and much more per acre.—P. H. FLORA, *Tulls*.

NEEDED BADLY.—We have only the colored laborer here. The principal crop is Irish and sweet potatoes; not enough corn grown for home consumption. Reliable laborers are needed badly in this section.—RICHARD ETHERIDGE, *Powells Point*.

DARE COUNTY.

EXPERIENCE LIMITED.—I rather think the Germans and Swedes would be best suited to this section, although my experience is very limited on foreign labor. We are now very much in need of a Chinese laundry.—R. C. EVANS, *Manteo*.

LUMBERMEN NEEDED.—This is not a farming county; perhaps one-third of the heads of families own small farms of five to fifty acres and raise some corn, potatoes, etc., for home consumption, consequently there is scarcely any farm labor employed. In this, East Lake Township, all labor is fully employed in the lumber woods and mills at from \$1.25 to \$2 per day, and twice as many more could find regular employment at same wages. In other parts of the county most of the labor is employed in the fishing industry, and they receive from thirty to forty dollars per month and board. A good class of immigrants would be beneficial here for the lumber industry, but are not needed for farming.—J. B. PINNER, *East Lake*.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

AS TO WAGE-EARNERS AND MORALITY.—As to the needs of wage-earners, they are at present faring as well as any of our citizens, and have all the legislation in their favor that is necessary for them. I will say that I am very much opposed to most of the present class of immigrants; many of them are exiles and we do not need them, but I would not oppose immigrants of a moral and industrious class; yet, I believe we would be better off without them.—J. W. BOWERS, *Fair Grove*.

WANTS AN "EARLY INFLUX."—We need a desirable class of farm hands in this part of the country, and certainly hope for an early influx of the kind needed—those willing to work for a living.—M. R. SHOAF, *Wallburg*.

DO NOT WAIT.—The industrious laborer now has the opportunity of his life. The worthless class of negroes are abandoning the farms for town and city life, and if we can attract intelligent, industrious immigrants let us do so at once.—J. W. FITZGERALD, *Linwood*.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS PREFERRED.—In regard to wage-earners, I think that German labor would suit for farm labor better than any other class, if we can attract the good element. I think the farms should be divided up in small tracts; we could raise five times as much per acre then as we do now. I think the reason so many of our young men have gone to the towns to get work is because we have been cultivating too much land and the yield per acre is too small.—R. P. HELPER, *Lexington*.

THE BEST SUITED TO OUR FARMS.—I must confess that I am at a loss to know what kind of immigrants would suit the farm best. However, I would say I think the German would fill the bill if he could be induced to come among us.—H. H. HARTLEY, *Lexington*.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

FAVORS SWISS AND GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.—Let every wage-earner be paid according to the amount of labor he does in a day or an hour—not the same price for every man whether he does a good day's work or a sorry one. A man's work is worth in proportion to what he does, and not what he is supposed to do. My opinion is that not until labor is sold by the piece, just as goods and other things are sold, will the employer and the employed get justice. The "time-killer" should not be paid for the time he has killed, but for the work that he has done honestly and in a reasonable time. All wage-earners would be satisfied, or should be, when they have been paid according to their work. I suggest grades—first, second and third—and that he hold a certificate of his grade, and that no one employ him until he shows his grade certificate. This would encourage the second and third grades to improve themselves. I would recommend as immigrants the Swiss, who have been brought up under a compulsory school law, for this nation has had such a law for thirty years. The Germans, I think, would make good immigrants.—S. J. VEACH, *Warsaw*.

UNABLE TO ADVISE.—I am not able at this time to say anything much about immigration. We need more farm labor, and would like to have the best obtainable. As to what labor we have, I don't know of anything that would materially benefit them. They seem to be doing well enough, but need education.—G. W. HOWARD, *Hallsville*.

HAVE REGULAR EMPLOYMENT.—I think the laborer at the present time is in good condition. The men can get employment outside of farm work. They can get \$1.35 to \$1.50 per day, and have regular employment, at lumber mills.—Z. BLANCHARD, *Sloan*.

DURHAM COUNTY.

NOT GETTING THEIR SHARE.—Our system of labor is anything but satisfactory. The colored laborer who has been reliable is fast passing away. We need immigrants, if we could get those that are reliable. Don't know what class of immigrants would be best suited to our needs. I do not think the working people of the State are getting their share of the prosperity that we hear so much about.—U. W. UNSTEAD, *Stem*.

CANNOT SAY.—I think the wage-earners of this country are doing better than I ever knew them—have plenty of employment and good prices paid them; all produce and prices reasonable. All the farm labor is seeking public works, as they pay better prices than they get on farms. I think in a few years the land-owners will have to do their own farm work, and as they get old and unable to work their lands will go on the market. As for the best immigrants for the farmer, I can't say. I don't put much faith in the Japanese or Chinese. The negro is the best laborer, but public works are drawing them away from the farms and our lands are wasting away for want of labor.—G. D. MARKHAM, *Durham*.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

MAKES NO SUGGESTIONS.—The wage-earner needs to be more truthful and punctual. I have not sufficient knowledge to pass on immigrants suited to farm labor.—V. B. KNIGHT, *Lawrence*.

"NORTH CAROLINA FOR NORTH CAROLINIANS."—The share system of farming so extensively exists in this county it is hard to say what are the needs of wage-earners. The repeal of the crop lien law would go a long ways towards solving the labor problem and remedying the scarcity of labor. I do not believe in any kind of immigration except, perhaps, whites from adjoining States. We are boasting that our State is one of if not the most prosperous States in the South; that we are fast accumulating wealth, improving our farms and building factories. Why invite farmers to help us to do what we are doing for ourselves. Let's go on improving and leave the heritage, these improvements, to our children, not foreigners. "North Carolina for North Carolinians."—R. H. SPEIGHT, *Whitakers*.

PREFERS NEGRO LABOR.—The negro is the best all-round labor we will ever get. Well managed, he is all right. In regard to question 5, "Is negro labor reliable?" that depends on the ability the negro has and the man who is in charge. No labor that does the drudgery work is very reliable. That class of people get drunk and have a good time, they say.—M. S. SMITHSON, *Battleboro*.

THE NEGRO PLAYED OUT.—I favor immigrants that will be honest and work. It looks to me like the negro has played out, and by the help of big supply companies it will not be long before he is completely gone—extravagance and credit.—J. K. LAWRENCE, *Battleboro*.

AS TO NEGRO TENANTS.—The majority of wage-labor in this county is negro labor, which I think is best suited to the climate and the crops we cultivate; although the majority of them are unreliable and will not comply with their obligations—that is, they will contract to work for you by the month or the year, and if they can get better wages offered them they will leave you. But the last Legislature gave us some protection, making it a misdemeanor, after having contracted, to leave the services of his employer. Again, the negro labor is unreliable. From my experience and observation, some farms of one to three hundred acres have been leased or rented to negroes, and have been almost entirely under their own care and supervision—the owners living in cities or towns and renting for a certain rent—and in almost every instance the land depreciates and the negro continues to get poorer. I do not know what class of immigrants would suit our country; therefore, I think if our lands and our climate are generally advertised, it will be encouragement sufficient to keep a supply of labor here in this goodly land of ours.—W. W. VICK, *Battleboro*.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

ECONOMY SHOULD BE TAUGHT.—I think the wage-earner is getting a good price for his labor at present. If there could be some way devised to get him to take care of what he does make, I think it would be about as good a thing as could be done for him. I prefer the negro, as a farm laborer, to anybody else, but they have about all gone to the towns, the mines and public works. I believe that the Italians would make good farm hands, after getting acquainted with our way of working, but might be a little trouble to manage. All foreigners are much harder to manage than the negro, but we need more labor. However, I am not able to say where they should come from.—R. S. LINVILLE, *Kernersville*.

FAVORS THE RIGHT KIND.—With the farmer, as with the man with any avocation in life, the individual is, to a great extent, the architect of his own fortune; but legislation in favor of temperance, a system of improved highways and education will be of benefit to all classes. I favor immigration, if it be of the right kind. Not an alien people, who could not in time be associated with and taken up by our own people.—A. C. WHARTON, *Clemmons*.

SUGGESTION TO LEGISLATURE.—As to immigration, we need none of it. The negro is a much better farm-hand than the foreigner. In my opinion, the greatest danger to the country lies in the landing upon our shores of the vast hordes of ignorant foreigners, and I would urge the General Assembly to pass resolutions asking Congress for more stringent and efficient laws.—M. W. LONG, *Tobaccoville*.

ROOM FOR MORE FARMERS OF MEANS AND INDUSTRY.—People who are for hire can get more at saw-mills, brickyards, public roads, factories, etc., than farmers can afford to pay them. Harvest time now for the wage-earner; best prices I have ever known for the wage-earner. There is room for more farmers, but we think that the only kind of immigration would be people who had means to buy farms and improve them and become permanent settlers, and I don't think there are many people who would amount to much as farm laborers here.—J. G. FULTON, *Kernersville*.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

CANNOT ADVISE.—In reference to the needs of wage-earners I cannot tell what would benefit them. We have never had any immigrants in this section, therefore I cannot tell what class might suit this county.—J. H. BALLENTINE, *Bunn*.

OPPOSES FOREIGN LABOR.—Don't think foreign labor would be good for farm use, as it seems that that class does not care to work on farms. They seem to prefer living in town. I am not a believer in foreign immigration anyway. Believe we would have trouble with it sooner or later; therefore, I don't want them. If they are to come, let them stay in the towns, where they can be controlled by the officers of the law. Our natives, whites and negroes, are

what we want. Wage-earners are receiving higher wages than the landlord can afford to pay, and if they would save their earnings they could save more than the landlord, after taking off interest of his investments. But, as a rule, the wage-earner wants to spend more than he is earning, and cares nothing for saving.—C. P. HARRIS, *Margaret*.

GASTON COUNTY.

TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE.—To pass a law to bind them to work out their contracts and a law to make the employer stand to his, and make all parties who entice them away liable for all damages, even to working it out on the chain-gang. This would restore confidence and make the dishonest ones honest, obviate all fears of the hands leaving; each and every one would know then that he must act square and be honest. Another good law would be to repeal the homestead act; then, and not until then, will North Carolina be as it was before the war. It would make all honest and restore confidence between the rich and poor.—B. F. CARPENTER, *Stanley Creek*.

NO HELP AT ANY PRICE.—The negro laborer has become very scarce, and, worse still, can't be relied on. Several of my neighbors lost all their help after getting out their fertilizers and crops planted. They will have to abandon their crops, or a part at least. Do not think they can get help at any price.—J. M. MCINTOSH, *Lucia*.

GERMAN AND IRISH IMMIGRANTS.—The farm laborer should be bound to stick close to his contract and look more after his employer's interest. Some compulsory law should be enacted to bring this about. As to immigrants, I cannot say which would be best to have. The German immigrants are usually good workers, and as I am nearly full Irish I would speak well for them also.—R. A. CALDWELL, *Gastonia*.

REGULAR EMPLOYMENT.—In my opinion, the greatest need for wage-labor is to get regular employment and stick to it and spend the money economically. Too many want to work one-half or three-fourths of the time, and dress up and strut around the remainder. I think wages are good enough if they would work all the time and take care of their earnings.—MOSES STROUP, *Bessemer City*.

DESCANTS ON GOVERNMENT.—After looking over the many excellent letters you have received and published here, I hesitate. *Government* seems to be a problem in which mankind has made more failures than in anything he has ever undertaken. *Efficiency* can best be secured in office-holders by long terms; safety, by short terms and frequent changes. Manufacturing, especially of cotton, seems to be the great coming business of the South; but we certainly need better laws for the government of corporations, so that some protection may be had for the minority stockholders. Man is naturally a tyrant and requires the strongest restraint that law can give to keep in bounds. The greatest and far the best change ever made in this county is from fifty whiskey stills to nearly as many cotton mills, affording regular employment

and good wages to thousands of poor people. Now the question is, how to educate these people. I think the only thing that will ever send them to school is a compulsory school law, but I am afraid it would work hardship to many poor people, and should be mild at first, to be changed later as experience will dictate. The compulsory feature of such a law seems to be feared more than anything else. Laws are useless if not compulsory. One of the worst evils I see is the want of good and wise men to make and execute our laws—laws that will, if possible, prevent the stealing in high places. When a President can be elected by the use of money that never should have been taken from the people, it is high time to call a halt.—W. D. GLENN, *Gastonia*.

ADOPT TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.—I hardly know what nationality would be most suited to farm labor. We should have an intelligent class, and certainly not the criminal class of immigrants. Another thing that would prove beneficial would be to have the ten-hour system on the farm, as well as at public works. As it is now a farm-hand is expected to work in the field from sun-up to sun-down, and to do chores around the house before breakfast. A farm-hand comes nearer being a slave than any other laborer. We should have a certain hour for our hands to go to work, and a certain hour to quit. Let the hands know that before and after these hours they are free. This would be a great inducement to laborers to work on the farm.—L. H. J. HOUSER, *Cherryville*.

GATES COUNTY.

THE BEST LABOR.—The best labor is good foreign whites, who will addict themselves to our customs; people with families that will settle with us and cultivate our lands judiciously and abide by our laws.—J. E. WIGGINS, *Sunbury*.

GRAHAM COUNTY.

REASON FOR OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN LABOR.—As to the wage-earners, organization and better education in crop diversification and scientific agriculture, especially among the farmers, is badly needed. And why? Because the farmers are the class that furnish food for all classes and conditions in life, and is the very foundation of the wealth of the land, especially so in the South, and, in my opinion, is imposed upon more and gets less for his labor than any class of people in our country. As to immigration, I believe that the class of people that could be induced to come here to labor on the farms or elsewhere will in the end prove detrimental to the progress of good moral society, especially among the young and rising generation of our country. They will sow the seeds of anarchy and socialism, as I find most of the foreign laborers are more or less tainted with that principle, and I am sure we do not need it in this country. I fully believe we have plenty of labor in this State if properly applied, especially on the farms. Let us get better farming implements, cut our crop acreage down, improve our lands, and we will soon double in results, and that with much less manual labor, and will be much better off in the end than we would be with a lot of foreign laborers, and have a good name untainted with anarchy and socialism.—GEORGE F. BROCK, *Brock*.

WANTS WHITE LABOR.—I am in favor of immigration. There is not a negro residing in this county, and I would prefer white labor altogether. I am highly in favor of a mild compulsory school law, such as would compel the parents to send their children at least two-thirds of the full term. Farm labor is scarce, and parents keep their children out of school to help take care of the farm products, and unless we have a compulsory school law our children will grow up in ignorance and can never enjoy the privileges of an education, and also they will be debarred the rights they should have at the polls in 1908.—R. A. OWENBY, *Tuskegee*.

NO WELL-DEFINED VIEWS.—As we are situated in the mountains, and so remote from the capital of our State and the great centers of business, we could hardly be expected to have any very well-founded views on immigration. But few of the immigrants ever reach our section. There are but few wage-earners in Graham County, except those at two or three saw-mills. The most of our farmers work their own farms. We need a better organized educational effort in our county. The State Superintendent should investigate the present management of our public schools.—T. A. CARPENTER, *Cheoah*.

BETTER ORGANIZATION NEEDED.—I think if the laboring class was organized they could get better wages. We need immigration if we can get a class that will work and make good citizens.—D. A. TAYLOR, *Brock*.

WANTS NORTHERN IMMIGRANTS.—I think labor from the North would be a benefit to the farmers of this section. They seem to understand that the theory of cultivation and rotation of crops will pay best. Our farmers depend too much on the "yellow steer and bull-tongue plow."—W. H. GARRISON, *Yellow Creek*.

ONLY THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASS WANTED.—The class of immigrants best suited to farm labor in this county are good, industrious men of families, that prefer to work on the farm and know how to do good, efficient farm-work. The young men who heretofore worked on the farms as laborers are now working at the saw-mills, and other public works, and get \$2.25 to \$1.50 per day. Hence we need men that will stay on the farms and do the farm-work.—W. D. CRISP, *Stecoah*.

CONDITIONAL ENDORSEMENT.—The condition of wage-earners might be bettered by proper organization.—W. D. GARLAND, *Brock*.

SHOULD HAVE TRAINING SCHOOLS.—As to wage-earners, better organization and education, which equips them to do more and better work with less labor and less time. Therefore, to accomplish this much-needed education for wage-earners, we should have training schools in every county in the State.—PHILIP SAWYER, *Japan*.

WANTS ORGANIZATION.—I speak for myself. The workingman of our county needs a united organization. To bring about this state of affairs, the old as well as the young need a compulsory training in that line. I do not favor immigration at all.—W. H. MARCUS, *Japan*.

GOOD WORKING PEOPLE.—As to immigration, some good-working people would be all right. As to farming alone, in this section there would have to be more land opened for cultivation before it would be necessary. Railroad hands are wanted badly. Wages on railroad range from \$1 to \$2 and board.—P. L. JENKINS, *Johnson*.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

THE COLORED CLASS UNRELIABLE.—We have a good climate and very fertile lands, with scarcity of labor and colored class very unreliable. Our timber lands are getting to be very valuable.—A. S. CARRINGTON, *Stovall*.

CAN'T GET IT "FOR LOVE OR MONEY."—We are greatly in need of farm labor in this county. In this section labor cannot be had "for love or money." I am paying to-day \$1.50 a day for a hand to do farm-work. We need labor that can be controlled, and at moderate price. I favor the Bible being taught in every public school in our State. I want no teachers but those who are consistent Christians. I favor prohibition out and out.—D. N. HUNT, *Oxford*.

LABOR THE CRYING NEED.—We need a good class of labor to cultivate the lands, so we can send our children to school. This is now a great drawback to education (the lack of labor). Children have to work who would attend school if we had the labor.—CHARLES J. ROBERTS, *Lyon*.

PREFERS THE "FREE NIGGER."—I am "not much" on this foreign immigration, unless it is better than any I have heretofore seen. While the negro labor is not always reliable, I prefer it to any we can hire on the farm in this section. I have very little trouble with my labor. Labor conditions have changed; the negro is free and he knows it, and we have to deal with him as a free man. Some people, it seems, have not found that out, and I think there is where a good deal of the trouble comes in. Treat the laborer fairly, and let him know that you will pay him what you promise. Get his confidence, and then tell him, in a kind, firm way, what you want done, and I believe we can get along all right with the negro, and better than any foreigner.—G. L. ALLEN, *Creedmoor*.

CONDITIONAL ENDORSEMENT.—In the first place, will say that I live in the northwestern part of my county (Granville), where the land is mostly red and hilly or rough. The valuation is about the same it has been for the past several years. We don't raise any cotton in this part of the county; make fairly good tobacco. As for labor, it is scarce; no wage-hands. What negroes are on the farms are share-hands. Most of the negroes have quit the farms and gone to the public works. As for immigration, I hardly know what to say. If we had immigrants who were good workers and good morally, and such that we could associate with, it would be all right; and if not, I don't think it would be well for us.—J. P. STOVALL, *Virgillina, Va.*

GREENE COUNTY.

WANTS "WORKERS AND NOT DRONES."—I do not know that I could give anything under this head. If we could get a good, substantial class of immigrants, who would be willing to settle and help develop the resources of the country and build up, they would be welcome; but we don't want the scum of the other countries dumped upon us, as we have a plenty of that class now. If we could get workers and not drones, they would be welcome.—LEVI J. H. MEWBORN, *Snow Hill*.

GOOD AS ANY.—Negro labor is just about as good as any. All we have is very poor. We do not need any educated negroes for laborers or anything else.—W. D. MEWBORN, *Jason*.

IMMIGRATION WOULD BE BENEFICIAL.—Isolated, as is this county, we have no wage-earners, except those owning farms, who receive all and more wages than they give labor in return. I think we have plenty of people among us to do all the labor that is needed at fair wages; you cannot, however, utilize this labor, by reason of the easy credit system prevailing under the protection of the landlord and tenant act. The time-merchant and the horse-dealer extend to the most worthless credit for team, vehicles and supplies. A majority of these spend a good portion of their time going to town and riding over the country, moping along and stopping to talk with those who try to work. Hence, on account of this slipshod way of farming, I would favor immigration. The negro tenants coming on to take the place of the older negroes know nothing about farming, nor can you tell them (they think they know it all); they are getting more worthless every year. As it is requiring more intelligence to farm successfully than formerly, I feel that if we could get some intelligent white labor that was accustomed to getting results out of a small acreage it would be beneficial in many ways. The negro is enjoying the privilege of learning his books at school, but at home, the place to educate a man or boy, he is getting nothing but hatred for the white man, and to get as far from under his influence as possible. He is not getting much from him, and will, I think, get less year by year, so long as the present conditions prevail, and I see no hope for any change, except it comes to us through immigrants.—THEO. EDWARDS, *Snow Hill*.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

NEGRO UNAPPRECIATIVE.—When the war ended the negro was picked up and fondled by the white man, while the old soldier was left to shift for himself, especially the cripples (of which I am one). The negro has shown that he is not grateful for anything that has been done for him, but will always take advantage of his employer if he can. As to wage-earners, their wages are as a general thing good, but the majority take no care of what they make.—C. A. TICKLE, *Gibsonville*.

THE CORRECT IDEA, PROBABLY.—As regards immigrants, will say I think the only kind we want are northern Europe people. Barring the Russians,

we want to encourage British, Swede, Norwegian, Dane and German. The only way to get them is to send our agents among them and show them the great advantages of North Carolina. Follow the methods of the Canadian Government in advertising the advantages of our State in European papers.—J. O. HARDIE, *Brown Summit*.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

HOME-BUILDERS NEEDED.—We need a class of thrifty, hardy people who will take by lease or buy small farms and work them well. Unless there is a class of hardy white people brought to eastern North Carolina it will be only a few years before a few men will own a large proportion of the land, and only the commonest whites and negroes be left on the farms, which means little advancement for the general country. We need home-builders.—D. S. MOSS, *Moss*.

WANTS THE NEGRO BACK AGAIN.—In my opinion, if we could reclaim and bring back to North Carolina the thousands of negroes carried from the State a few years ago by emigrant agents, we should need no other or better labor. The negro is "to the manor born," and we understand him, and when he is properly trained we can get no better laborer. I feel that no end of trouble would result from an influx of foreigners from any country, except perhaps England, Ireland or Scotland. We can't tell what we have in the foreigner until we have him. In the negro we know what we have as soon as we see him.—T. H. DICKENS, *Enfield*.

FAVORS THE BETTER CLASS.—I have never tried any foreign labor on the farm. I think if we could get the better class of foreigners they would make good farm hands (certainly as good as the negro). The time has been when the negroes were good farm hands, but it is about passed now.—C. D. HOUSE, *Thelma*.

HARNETT COUNTY.

NEED NO FOREIGNERS.—Yes, I favor immigration, but we surely need no foreigners on farms. They would soon join labor unions and ruin us. If we shut down we are ruined. By all means keep all out of the South.—P. J. JEFFREYS, *Dunn*.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

WAGE-EARNERS SHOULD HELP THEMSELVES.—I am in favor of helping the wage-earner if he will help himself. This year the price of labor has been raised to a fair figure. We pay farm hands one dollar per day. There are five hundred wage-earners here, and there is room for five hundred more; they are needed every day. North Carolina is on a boom. She is coming to the front, as there is a high factory going up in every town. The land has advanced, stock has advanced, and everything has gone to the top of the

market. Good wages to be made. Our educational matters are fine; we have ten months' school and all classes send their children from the time they are six years old until they are twenty-one. The religious affairs of this county are fairly good and improving every day. We have all kinds of denominational schools and a free school for the poor, and there is no use for compulsory school law now. I was in favor of it for awhile, but now I am not.—J. A. PHARR, *Canton*.

THE REMEDY.—I have come to the conclusion that there is nothing that will so much improve their condition as "schooling," and I do believe that compulsory education is the remedy.—O. L. ALLEN, *Waynesville*.

CARELESSNESS OF WAGE-EARNERS.—I favor compulsory school law, for the reason that we are compelled to pay taxes to educate the children, and the very ones the free school law is intended for don't attend under the present system. A great many of our schools are very poorly attended. I have been in favor of compelling parents to send their children to school for ten years—I mean the free schools. We have five months free school each year, and I think children should be forced to attend unless providentially hindered, from six to fourteen years anyway. I have no suggestion to make as to the needs of the wage-earners, unless there would be some way provided to make them more reliable. Wages have increased so that most men who work for wages are getting very careless and unreliable. They seem to think that if they leave one job there is another waiting, which is generally so.—J. L. QUEEN, *Waynesville*.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

PREFERS IMPROVED MACHINERY.—I am living in the Mills River Valley. The lands are level and susceptible of using any kind of machinery, and I think it will be much better for us to have more and better farming implements and not employ any immigrants. But should we use any, it would be such as could handle teams and machinery.—D. L. JOHNSON, *Fletcher*.

EMPHATICALLY OPPOSE IT.—I am opposed to any kind of immigration. Uncle Sam has plenty of boys of his own, if they are taught to work. Our country is filling up too fast from other countries, and with the lowest class of God's creation. If they have to come, I think German or English would be best.—J. F. LIVINGSTON, *Fletcher*.

BETTER TENANT-HOUSES SUGGESTED.—I am of the opinion that the land-owners ought to build comfortable houses for renters and farm laborers. As for best labor suited for farm labor, I cannot answer that question at present.—A. J. NEELY, *Hendersonville*.

WANTS "GOOD ONES."—I hardly know what to say about immigration. I think if we could get a thrifty, industrious class of people it would do very well and be some help to the farmers; while, on the other hand, a crowd of lazy, worthless folks would be very little help to any one. If we have any at all we want good ones.—T. E. OSBORNE, *Horseshoe*.

REVIEW OF CONDITIONS.—Land has increased very considerably in value in the last few years. Owing to heavy washing rains many of our best farms are not as fertile as they were some years ago, but generally speaking farmers are working after better methods of doing things than formerly. The cotton mills draw so largely on our young people—both boys and girls—that help in the house and in the field is now sometimes hard to get when it is needed, but this will probably right itself after a time. Perhaps four-fifths of the land fit for cultivation is held in small farms, and on perhaps four-fifths of these farms there are young families of boys and girls who make the best help on the farm we are ever likely to have. I believe foreign labor would be out of place here, both for themselves and those who have to do with them. Our county has good schools; nearly all are supplemented by local taxation, and if there is a boy or girl in the county without a reasonable education it is the fault of either the child or the parents, or both. No one need be idle who is willing to work. Men that we used to hire at fifty cents a day now get from seventy-five cents to a dollar.—W. C. CONNELL, *Hendersonville*.

FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE.—I think the farmers ought to have a union to bring them together. I think that would be the best for laborers. Times cannot improve on the farm under present conditions. Farmers should organize the same as other classes of citizens.—H. R. HOLDEN, *Horseshoe*.

SHOULD BE THE RIGHT KIND.—It seems the greatest trouble with most of the wage-earners is that they do not take as good care of their money as they should. As to immigrants, I think civil and industrious immigrants would be of considerable benefit to the country, but a discontented and immoral immigrant would be a disadvantage.—H. N. GILLESPIE, *Horseshoe*.

CANNOT TRUST THE NEGRO ALONE.—For the last few years the farmers of this section have neglected their farms to some extent in order to haul tanbark, cross-ties, chestnut wood, etc. I don't know whether they are profited by it or not. It is hard to get white laborers on a farm, as they can get better wages at other work than the average farmer can pay. Negro laborers under an overseer are all right, but you can't depend on them alone. I do not favor immigration, unless we could get a class of sturdy, reliable work-hands, instead of those who go from town to town trying to make a kind of living without honest work.—T. J. SHIPMAN, *Hendersonville*.

THE NEW METHOD WORKING WELL.—The greatest need of the wage-earner to-day is education. This section does not need immigrants for farm labor. While labor is scarce and higher than usual, our farmers are buying the improved labor-saving implements, and the cost of raising products will be much less than heretofore. A great many of our farmers have this spring invested in almost all kinds of improved farming implements, and they will find it much cheaper than hiring so many hands. But we need a better class of hands, which we can have by giving them a better education. Public works give better wages than the farms; but if we can get one man to do the work of two, by using good implements, then the farmer can pay better wages.—B. T. MORRIS, *Fletcher*.

AGAINST ANARCHISTIC CLASSES.—As to immigration, I think we should be very careful about the ignorant, and the class from all those countries that are noted for strikes. If they had not been here I think our blessed country would not have been so badly afflicted with strikes among our laborers. I favor immigrants who may come to us to help us build up the waste places and will be law-abiding citizens.—C. M. FLETCHER, *Fletcher*.

SOME PLAIN TALK.—In regard to immigrants, I am opposed to bringing in a class of people who are a menace to the democratic principles of our government. If we are to have immigrants we want an intelligent, moral and industrious class, who will accept our form of government and who will be willing to give all to maintain and perpetuate it. North Carolina has the name of having more of the true American blood than any State, and she should be very careful not to destroy it. Let our citizens come from the other States, if we can get them; if not, give us the English, Scotch, German, or some other "sturdy stuff." We need no class who will cling to the towns and cities and steal, gamble and murder for a living.—A. CANNON, *Horseshoe*.

NOT NEEDED.—Immigrants are not needed in my section; can't say what is needed farther south.—R. E. L. FREEMAN, *Gerton*.

NEED OF WESTERN COUNTIES.—I think compulsory education would be beneficial to the working people as well as to the country. An industrious, working class of immigrants are needed, especially in the western counties.—W. A. BRITAIN, *Horseshoe*.

PREPARE FOR THEM FIRST.—We need men with means to develop our water-powers, build machinery, to work up our timber at home, and then the right class will come to do the work.—S. C. SITTON, *Horseshoe*.

THEY NEED EMPLOYMENT.—The wage-earners of my section need some kind of business to give employment the year round. We have no cotton mills or other employing concerns during the winter for hired labor. We have great water-power on Broad River, but it is not being used. We need a compulsory school law in Henderson County.—W. F. PRYOR, *Bear Wallow*.

DON'T NEED THEM.—Concerning your suggestion for my opinion in regard to wage-earners, and what would benefit them, I suggest that shorter hours of labor for the working people would be indeed beneficial; and as to foreign immigrants, we don't need them.—J. L. THOMAS, *Etowah*.

FRUIT-GROWING SECTION.—This is a fruit-growing and stock country. Don't see any necessity for immigrants unless we can get some democratic immigrants. This section is getting to be a great resort for pleasure-seekers, who come for the pure air and ice-cold water which bubbles from the Bear Wallow Mountains.—C. F. FREEMAN, *Hendersonville*.

THE SAME OLD STORY.—We are in a rural place eighteen miles from railroad and have no immigrants. Farm labor is scarce and can't be had at any price. The young men go to the mills and public works of every description. We need compulsory school law.—C. OATES, *Bear Wallow*.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN.—Undoubtedly the negro is the best laborer for the South, if we could control him; but they grow less reliable each year, and without some way to control this labor it will be absolutely necessary, in order to have our lands cultivated, to import labor, unless we turn our lands over to the negro "on shares," which would mean an impoverished country in a few years.—S. P. WINBORNE, *Como*.

FIVE REASONS FOR OPPOSING IMMIGRATION.—I am opposed to general immigration for the following reasons:

First. If we distribute throughout our beloved Southland one hundred thousand immigrants composed of inferior Italians, Hungarians, Turks, etc., every year for the next twenty-five years, it will tend to lower our American-Anglo-Saxon race standard, as well as our religious, moral and social standards.

Second. Instead of improving our laborers as a class it will more or less demoralize labor; increase contention and strife between the white and colored laborers, and also increase a tendency to strikes and thriftlessness.

Third. It would have the effect of causing the South to produce an average cotton crop of from twelve to fifteen million bales of cotton, instead of from ten to twelve million bales, which would prove very injurious financially to both farmers and laborers, for it would result in the reduction of the price of cotton, and hence Southern farms and the wages of Southern laborers.

On the contrary, I believe Southern people ought first to teach their sons that it is just as honorable and ennobling to labor on the farms as in the professions, and send them to A. and M. College and have them taught the science of agriculture and how to use improved and approved farming implements, and to rotate crops; and in that way enable two young men to do as much work and produce as much as three now do.

Fourth. They should seek and accept only good, moral, honest and industrious immigrants.

Fifth. They should make their own home supplies, and endeavor to make only enough cotton to supply the demand at a profit of from three to four cents per pound, and set their surplus lands in valuable fruit and timber trees, and improve their forests by cutting out the timber of little value.

If the Southern people will do these things they will improve in every way, and in twenty-five or thirty years the moral, intelligent and wealthy people of Anglo-Saxon descent would begin to immigrate to this beautiful and lovely Southland, and in fifty or sixty years it would become the garden spot of the world.—R. P. THOMAS, *Cofield*:

DO NOT NEED THE "SCAPE-GOATS."—Would recommend honest, industrious, pains-taking immigrants, but don't think we need the scape-goats of the nations.—T. E. VANN, *Como*.

HYDE COUNTY.

LACK OF INTELLIGENCE.—I think the best thing that could be done for our people is a compulsory educational law. This is the only way to reach a certain class of people who care nothing for education and won't send their children to school.—J. M. HALL, *Middletown*.

AN INDUSTRIOUS CLASS NEEDED.—We need an industrious class who are willing to work on small farms. We have some large farms that could colonize, say two hundred, but as they are scarce we do not wish much of this class of labor.—WILLIAM WATSON, *Swann Quarter*.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT THE NEED.—I suggest that the needs of wage-earners would be that they could have constant employment, if they would accept the same, which I think would be to their interest. My views on immigration are that if we could get the proper immigrants, such as the German, or any good immigrant, to perform farm labor it would be all right. I am opposed to Italians, French, etc.—J. W. GIBBS, *Middletown*.

ADDITIONAL LABOR NEEDED.—After my regards, I must say to you that we live in one of the finest farming sections of North Carolina, and there is the best chance for labor here of any place in North Carolina. If you can induce some good white labor to come here it will be highly appreciated, and you can be assured that they will be handsomely rewarded, as we make a living the easiest of any people in the State. Our land is very productive and the finest trucking soil in the State. Our poor people here live as well as the wealthy people do in the western part of the State. We have plenty of fish and oysters, and plenty of stock range for hogs and cattle, and everything is cheap here to what it is elsewhere in North Carolina. It costs about two-thirds of what it would cost elsewhere for the same living expenses. Our lands are very productive to corn, cotton, oats and truck; all we need is good labor and plenty of labor.—M. M. GIBBS, *Middletown*.

IREDELL COUNTY.

THINK A CHANGE IS NEEDED.—The greatest curse to the South is the present system of running time bills at stores. Let them raise more grain and make more meat. The landlords can help them if they will. The masses of people will not be better educated until we have compulsory education. The poorer class of people can't send their children to school more than four months in the year unless they have two terms, one in the winter and one in the summer. The present system of public schools is worse than nothing for the majority of the poor people. If they had to send them or pay for it they would get more schooling.—W. L. MATHESON, *Mooreville*.

SEND 'EM ALONG.—All our wage-earners are in good shape. People here are able to pay up at any time, since our cotton and corn brings a fair market price. Take the people generally, they are in good condition. But the negro is our best laborer. Some do very well, while others are sorry indeed. The

German would suit us very well, or any industrious people. I would love to see colonies come into our country. I know they would be pleased. Send some on and let us see how things will work.—P. W. EAGLE, *Statesville*.

JACKSON COUNTY.

RECOMMENDS THE FARM.—In regard to the wage-earners, we have men with families around the public works who let their boys and girls grow up in idleness, when if they were out on a farm and would put them at work I think they would be much better off and the country too.—R. W. FISHER, *Beta*.

FARMS DEPRECIATING IN VALUE.—I favor a better class of farmers in this country. It seems that the most of them have a disregard for farm work of any kind and prefer loafing instead. Public work is plentiful at good wages. There is a large portion that work just enough on public works to barely live, and will not work on the farm at any price. I honestly think we need a better class of farm laborers. Even the land-owners are not taking the interest in farming they should, consequently their farms are going down.—D. C. ROBINSON, *Willets*.

LET THEM STAY AWAY.—My idea is, less trading in company stores on credit until pay-day. If the laborers would grow more chickens, eggs, garden stuff, etc., and go to the commissaries for less goods, I am sure they would be better. Then, so far as the pauper immigrant is concerned, let them stay away. We don't need them. An organization of white people ought to be formed and let white men control everything.—T. M. FRIZELL, *Beta*.

ADVANCED PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS.—I think it would not be best for the wage-earners to work "on shares," as the price of farm products have advanced to a good extent. I think they had better lease land and work it for themselves. There is lots of good land that can be had for three, four or five years for clearing it. That would pay any man who has land to tend. As for immigrants, I don't know whether we need them with our people or not. They would not know much about farming, if anything. We need to hire the wage-earners to work on our farms and not rent the land to them. They would handle and have more clear money that way, and that would stop all their time prices and leave the landlord in better condition, besides leaving his land better. And as for the negro, you educate him, and then you have lost a farm hand. He will then go to town and loaf around for his living.—CHAS. A. JACKSON, *Hawley's Store*.

CULTIVATE GARDENS.—I would say that if the wage-earner would rent or manage somehow to get and cultivate an acre or so of land and make vegetables at home and not depend on buying everything, they could live better and easier. Can't say as to immigrants, but if any, let them be of a good, moral class.—J. A. DILLS, *Beta*.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

LOCAL CONDITIONS DO NOT WARRANT IT.—The only suggestion that I can offer for the benefit of wage-earners would be to encourage a more steady system of employment. Too much valuable time lost loitering around towns and places of amusement. I don't think immigration of any class of foreigners would be beneficial to this part of the State. We have all the labor here necessary to cultivate the land now under cultivation. The increase in our population here at home keeps pace with our increased need for labor.—J. P. REVELL, *Kenly*.

WOULD CAUSE OVER-PRODUCTION.—As for immigrant labor, I don't think we want any kind, for we have to organize and reduce acreage to prevent over-production on cotton and tobacco. If we had plenty of very cheap farm labor we would produce too much cotton and tobacco each year and drive the price below reason.—G. T. BOYETTE, *Princeton*.

WANTS USEFUL CITIZENS.—As to any suggestion relative to the betterment of wage-earners, I see no better way for them than to make it a law unto themselves by dealing honestly with those who employ them, being punctual and faithful to duty. My experience is, when they do their duty they can get regular employment and good pay for it. As to immigration, I am opposed to that yet, especially in the eastern part of North Carolina, except where we can get the very best industrious people to settle among us with means of their own, so they can go to work and help us to cultivate our waste lands, and thereby make good and useful citizens.—W. P. RAIFORD, *Princeton*.

ADVANTAGES OF THE TOWNS AND CITIES.—White labor of the better class is quitting the farms and going to towns to work in factories, having the advantages of the graded schools that most towns have these prosperous days. I think, though, the country will draw them back; we have better schools and pay better wages now than formerly; and, too, they have no house rent to pay and wood to buy on the farm, and with the larger wages in town they do not save near so much money. I think in a few more years farmers can get as many immigrants as they wish to take the places of the hands that may leave. Labor is very trifling, and farm life wearisome on above account.—WILLIAM D. AVERA, *Smithfield*.

WANTS MORE CONFIDENCE.—In regard to above, would say as to immigrants, I know of no class that would better the labor we now have. We would say that if the labor could be induced to leave the towns and cities (those who have not employment) and get on farms, it would make matters much better and supply us with much labor. I think if there were more confidence from all classes it would be a great improvement over the present state of affairs. Now, if some laws could be enacted to restore or establish confidence between the classes we would find a decided improvement.—M. E. COX, *Princeton*.

NOT AN ADVOCATE OF IMMIGRATION.—I am not an advocate of immigration. Our farms are generally small, and most of the land is cultivated every year in corn and cotton, which is not wise farming, owing to the scarcity of labor. If farmers will get to rotating their crops more and use more labor-saving implements, times will be better on the farm.—H. M. JOHNSON, *Benson*.

FOREIGNERS AND DISORDER.—My views as to immigration may not be correct, but I am opposed to it for the following reasons:

First, I believe in good government and fear that too much mixing with foreigners might cause our good old State to suffer, as other States have and are now suffering, with disorder. And if I am not mistaken the larger per cent. of foreigners the larger per cent. of disorder is found among the States. The foreign element cannot make the true American citizen that we desire. It is unnatural and out of reason to expect it. Next, we are living in a very fast age, and I fear that we are not looking forward as did our forefathers for our children of future generations. This is the worst and most greedy time after money that the world has ever known (our part of it at least). This is at the bottom of all this immigration talk. North Carolina is filling up fast enough (without immigration) for the best government in future. Why not let our children and grandchildren, or great grandchildren, have a chance as much so as the immigrants? What excuse have we for such a rush after money as this, at the expense of our children in future? It is my opinion that North Carolina can take care of herself with her own children, and will be better off in the long run by doing so, with an exceedingly small exception. Of course there could be no objection to having a few of the best element of foreigners to settle with us (if it were their choice to do so), of any of the civilized nations. According to my observation (which is limited), the German is the best foreigner we have so far as agriculture is concerned, and I think equal to any in every occupation. As to the needs of wage-earners, I think our laws are just and sufficient, with but little change, and I don't know that any change could be made that would do more good to all concerned than to have labor classified.—JAMES H. SMITH, *Smithfield*.

LABOR IS TOO HIGH.—I do not favor immigration at all. Labor is too high, considering price of farm products. Labor is scarce and not regular.—E. T. PITTMAN, *Micro*.

JONES COUNTY.

NEGRO LABOR IN LOGGING CAMP.—I do not know anything about immigrants, but we need more labor of some kind. We need some one to work on the farm, and if we can get immigrants of the kind we need, let's have them. Most of the negroes have farms rented, and the boys and women cultivate the farms and the men work in timber woods; so the white farmers can't get the negro labor. They can work in the woods and get \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; work three days in a week and live all right.—P. M. TAYLOR, *Pollocksville*.

NEED OF WAGE-EARNERS; IMMIGRATION NOT ADVISABLE.—In my opinion, the wage-earners of our State need better education in order that they might make better laborers, and know how to invest their earnings more intelligently. I would say that they are also in need of better houses in which to live, and more chances to labor in a small capacity in his own "patch" that he might have an interest in the actual production of the farm. This course would bring about mutual interest between employer and the employed.

I favor any course that would make the farm have attractions for this class of people; and unless something of the kind is resorted to our farms will not be supplied even to the present extent many years hence. I do not favor immigration, especially the wage-earning class. I do not see any benefit the people might derive from it. As a rule they want higher wages than the farmer is willing or able to pay. When these wages are not raised, or when any little difference occurs, as generally do between employee and employer, a strike is imminent, and we all know what "strike" means. In fact, I think we have had too much immigration already of the wrong kind. Of course we always want more capital.—M. J. GREEN, *Whitford*.

LENOIR COUNTY.

THE LABOR PROBLEM AND IMMIGRATION.—The greatest need of the wage-earners of this section is to decide to accept the employment offered them and remain at work. All can obtain employment at remunerative wages, but very few indeed will accept steady work, many not working more than one-half of the time. The higher wages the negro receives, the less time he works, as he does not care to lay up anything for a "rainy day." So long as the present cropping and tenant system exists just so long will agricultural labor be unreliable. Abolish the lien law on crops, the tenant system, enforce the vagrant laws, pay all laborers good living wages, and our labor will be improved. A proper crop rotation cannot be maintained with the tenant system; hence our lands cannot easily be improved, and necessitates the purchasing of more commercial fertilizers, which is now too great a drain upon the farms. I would like to see a steady flow of immigration, composed of farmers from the New England and Northwestern States, Germany, Switzerland and Scotland. These may be brought here with proper efforts. If the foreign hordes of Europe should pour into the South, as they are now doing into the North, I am of the opinion that our condition as an agricultural people would be worse than it is to-day.—D. M. STANTON, *LaGrange*.

SUGGESTION OF SOLVING LABOR PROBLEM.—In my opinion, if we can keep the negro on the farm, the labor question is solved already. If we have foreign labor let it go to the mines, railroads or logging camps. The negro needs some advantages—say the same kind treatment you would give any other animal on your farm. Now if we could get that class of immigrants that want to farm and improve our land, it would doubtless have a tendency to break up some of the big farms and give us better farms. But the negro don't want any farm; he had rather work and spend what he can get and go to work again.—R. L. BLOW, *Kinston*.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

HAS CHANGED HIS OPINION.—I once favored immigration; I now believe I was wrong. I believe our lands, public lands, ought to be kept for our own people, for we are going to need outlet in years to come. If it is settled with foreigners, where will our rising generation come in? I believe in

plenty of outlet, where we can go in and out and find pasture, but if we settle up the United States as thick as a bee-hive, where will the unborn generations settle? We have a happy and prosperous people, and improving year by year. If let alone and not flooded with foreign labor, we will continue to prosper, especially if cotton keeps up to the price it now is.—H. A. GILLELAND, *Lowesville*.

WANTS GOOD, WHITE LABORERS.—This section would be materially benefited at this time by the importation of a good class of white farm laborers; no others wanted here, as the negro is a failure on the farm, and any degree of amalgamation causes degeneration. A degenerate man is morally unfit for a good citizen and becomes a burden on the community, filling our jails and courts with endless suits at law. What we need is good, white laborers. No matter how poor they may be, if they have the energy to work they can soon become independent, and will always be good citizens—a help and not a burden.—J. W. McINTOSH, *Stanley*.

AS TO DAGOS AND HUNGARIANS.—The condition of wage-earners on the farm is good from a money point of view; they get a good price for their work, but don't make a judicious use of their money. Their greatest need is education and religious training. As to immigration: just anybody that is honorable, clean and willing to work. I don't think we need any Dagos or Hungarians.—T. F. CORNWELL, *Lincolnton*.

MCDOWELL COUNTY.

CONDITIONS ALARMING.—I have had but little experience with foreign labor. We have never used any on the farms in McDowell. We have quite a lot of foreign labor on the S. and W. Railroad, mostly Italians; they are the worst labor I ever saw. They are strong men, but slow and unwilling to take hold. Their morals are terrible. They know no Sabbath, and stroll all over the country on Sunday—hunt with guns and dynamite the waters for fish. I don't think there is a foot of water in the north fork of the Catawba that has not been explored by them. The neighbors are afraid of them, fearing private injury. It is an outrage and a shame what we have to put up with during Sundays; we have applied to our sheriff for protection, but haven't gotten any yet; 'tis possible we have the worst element. The railroad men say they would not have them if they could get other labor. They made a break recently on the whites at one of the camps, and two of the Italians were killed and eight or ten badly wounded. The ones we have in McDowell are anarchists. We need labor, but I am not capable of saying what class of immigrants would be best suited to farm labor. The young negro is bad labor; the old negro good—best of all in this country. When he is gone I hardly know what we are to do for labor. We are doing most of our work with our children, all except heavy work; that we are bound to hire done. Our farms are going down for lack of rails; we need the stock law throughout the State. If labor continues scarce the people will be compelled to have it. The land-owners favor it; those who do not own land oppose it. I would be glad to know the sentiment of the farmers on this subject.—GEORGE W. CONLEY, *Woodlawn*.

GOOD, MORAL, FARMING CLASS.—As to immigration, if we have any at all, would want good, moral, farming class of people. We do not need any Italians or Dagos to work on the farms. As to education, it is improving in some parts of our county, while in other parts it is not. We want compulsory education or a "compelling law" to make people send their children to school.—J. N. YELTON, *Bridgewater*.

DESERTING THE FARMS.—In this immediate section the tenant and laboring class—that is, the class that work for wages—have gone to the factories, lumber plants and railroads; so it is almost impossible to get farm help at any price. The farmers are only doing what they can with their own force, as they cannot afford to pay prices demanded. But few women and children are employed on the farm. Good German and Swede farmers would be a great help to work as tenants or buy part of our land.—J. C. CRAWFORD, *Sugar Hill*.

MACON COUNTY.

PREFERABLE CLASS NOT APT TO COME.—I think the wage-earners should be taught to make more corn and other products for home use than they do at present. I am not in favor of immigration. The preferable class is not apt to want to migrate, and the objectionable class would be more demoralizing than profitable.—J. A. PARRISH, *Parrish*.

WANTS MEN OF BUSINESS CAPACITY.—I seriously doubt whether any man who does not aspire to own a home or do some business on his own account can make a good citizen; then we are not benefited by having him in our midst.—T. R. GRAY, *Cullasaja*.

MAY BE SCHEME OF LAND SPECULATORS.—Relative to immigration, I have to say this: In my opinion, the country is not so much in need of more people. At the present rate of increase our own people will need all the land of North Carolina for homes, parks, reserves, etc. Should it be thought wise, however, to bring on immigrants, I think possibly the Germans, Dutch and the Swedes would prove the most desirable class. I fear the idea of immigration finds more encouragement in the schemes of land speculators than in the actual necessity for more tillers of our soil. If there is any way to exchange the negro for a better class of citizens, I would heartily favor the change.—W. J. JENKINS, *Leatherman*.

SIX DAYS AND NO MORE.—I think that if wage-earners were compelled to stand to their contracts until completed, and the employer bound to do the same by law, it would be better for both parties. They ought to be worked six days in the week and no more. Sunday labor is injurious to the morals of the country.—J. W. RICKMAN, *Leatherman*.

THRIFTY, INDUSTRIOUS AND LAW-ABIDING CLASS.—Wage-earners at present are getting very good wages for their labor in this part of the State. The most needed thing in regard to wage-earners is a law to compel laborers to

comply with their contracts. They often agree to work a certain length of time, and then quit in a few days after they begin work, thus leaving the employer's business in bad condition. I am opposed to immigration, unless it be a thrifty, industrious, law-abiding class. This kind of people is better for the farm or any other vocation.—GEORGE W. STEPP, *Aquone*.

FARM WAGES TOO HIGH.—As to wage-earners, I believe they would be all right in this section if the homestead law was abolished; then they would know they had to pay their debts. They could get their things on time, and then pay for them. The men who work for wages here are all in the lumber business, helping saw, and cutting and working at tan-bark and on the railroad, so wages are high. The farmer cannot pay the high wages, so the man and family have to do the work. As to immigrants, I think that the German would suit best.—Z. M. LEATHERMAN, *Leatherman*.

NOT SUFFERING FOR WANT OF LABOR.—The class of immigrants who are needed most is a reliable people. In fact, this part of the State does not suffer, as the cotton and tobacco belt does, on account of labor. Labor is scarce here, but that is due, I think, to the lumber companies that are operating here. I am not in favor of immigration, unless we could get a class of people who would improve the State in a moral way. If the class of immigrants were not a class that would do this for the State, I think it far better not to offer any inducements at all. We have just had trouble with the negro, and to have another class that would give us future trouble, I am very frank to say it had better be left as matters now stand.—J. L. McDOWELL, *Otto*.

MADISON COUNTY.

LAND IS NEGLECTED FOR WANT OF LABOR.—As to wage-earners, they could soon be in good circumstances if they would save their wages. There has never been a better time for the wage-earner in this country; all they need is to be industrious and economical. As to immigrants, I think we need a class to be interested in farming; it would be better for us. Our land is growing up, and we need more labor to till it. We have the land, and what we need is help to cultivate it and make our supplies at home, and not have to depend on other places.—D. P. DAVIS, *Spring Creek*.

NEGROES CAUSE TROUBLE.—We are not very much in favor of negro laborers. They make very good farm-hands, but generally cause trouble. In our section we are more in need of men with families to buy small farms and improve the lands that have been exhausted by the tobacco business; men who are willing to help build better roads, and who are in favor of schools and churches. The greatest need of our people is better roads. I am for the upbuilding of every interest of this great State.—G. H. ROBERTS, *Marshall*.

LOOKING OUT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.—I have always lived in the mountains—the first twenty-five years in Tennessee, eight miles from North Carolina; the last twenty-five years of my now fiftieth year in North Carolina, eight miles from the Tennessee line. I know very little of the lowlands and negro

labor or population, only what I have read in newspapers and agricultural journals, etc. From my knowledge of things, I could never see any need of immigration, unless we restrict and pick the better class of those who would come. We are always to "have the poor with us"; they need to labor, and should have good wages. What they and the land-owners and sons cannot work and develop leave for future generations.—J. F. TILSON, *Grapevine*.

OPPOSES OBJECTIONABLE CLASSES.—My opinion as to the kind of immigrants needed in this section of the State is, that there is no room for any ex-convicts, anarchists or any vagabonds, who are looking for a Garden of Eden, but all our good citizens would be glad to see a class of men and women who are willing to enter into the activity of farm life, and especially those who have funds for buying land. Another class of immigrants that we would be glad to welcome are those who have the means and inclination to establish manufacturing for the consumption of the fine timber that abounds here.—W. O. CONNOR, *Mars Hill*.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

HOW THE PROBLEM MAY BE SOLVED.—A law of mutual bearing, on both parties, to a labor contract—making it a misdemeanor to violate the same, fixing penalties ranging from \$5 to \$10—would bring about more confidence between employer and employee. This would remove the greatest barrier along the line of difficulties. The native negro is better suited to wage-labor than any other class that has ever been tried in this county. Make him stick to his bargains and the problem will be solved.—C. H. WOLFE, *Charlotte*.

DOES NOT WANT A LOW CLASS.—In regard to the wage-earner I will say, we need some working element of people who will work and get good pay for same, as this section is very much in need of a laboring class of people, and is able to furnish them with good accommodations in all lines. We have plenty of good schools, churches and a select circle of ministers of all the leading churches. Our schools are hard to beat; they afford from six to nine months free school in a year, thereby enabling the farmers to send their children to school, and if needs be to give them a fair education from their labor, let him be ever so poor. Now, as for immigration, I have not seen any that I think would make good, honest workmen. If we could get an industrious class, who would work on the farms, like some are now doing in the mills, I think they would be a great help to the country at large. But we do not want a low type of humanity, who are always disposed to give us trouble; nor any whom we cannot work consistently. I think there will have to be a change in the near future, as things are in a critical shape here at present.—S. B. BAILES, *Pineville*.

NEED MORE AND BETTER LABOR.—Negro labor is getting more unreliable every year, and we can hardly get a hand or cook, at any price, among the negroes. The way I see it, we will have to go elsewhere for a supply of labor, and my experience, what I have had, is that the German people would make us good help. I have not much faith in the Chinese. We have some Italians, who are all good people. We do not need the standing-collar man, but plenty of men and women who are not afraid to work.—W. M. LONG, *Charlotte*.

A MANUFACTURING SECTION.—As our country is fast becoming a manufacturing country, there is more money in raising supplies for man and beast than there has been in raising cotton at starvation prices (that is, below the cost of production); therefore, our farmers are doing better. As for immigration, I do not think we need it. Our county (also State) is settling up fast enough with our own citizens, and the complaint has been that we lazy farmers have been raising an over-production of all farm products, hence starvation prices, which have driven both white and colored labor from the farm, and it has found employment in cities, factories and different kinds of public works; therefore, they have become consumers instead of producers. Let us have a few more consumers, and then our farm products will pay the laborer a living price, and whenever they see the farmer getting sleek and fat, you will see others drop in. No, we need no immigration for farm-laborers.—JAMES A. WILSON, *Huntersville*.

THE BEST CLASS OF LABOR.—I think unless we get a better class of immigrants than those I have seen, we do not need them. I own and operate a six-horse farm, and find that the best class of labor is the white tenant.—W. S. CALDWELL, *Huntersville*.

AT A LOSS TO SAY.—The farmer really needs an improvement of some kind in the way of satisfactory labor. The negro, it seems, has grown indifferent and careless. Now as to who would be the most congenial to take the negro's place I am at a loss to say.—W. S. PHARR, *Charlotte*.

NEGRO LABOR GOOD AS ANY.—Farm land has increased in value from twenty to fifty per cent. in the last five years. "Farming on shares," with colored labor, is about our best plan; one disadvantage is keeping ditches in repair. I think negro labor as good as any labor we could get, while we farm on shares or for wages. There is a class of Germans that would build up our country fast as owners of their own homes; if they could be induced to commence as renters, they would soon own land of their own.—W. A. GRIER, *Charlotte*.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

OPPOSES IT "IN ANY SHAPE."—I do not think any class of immigrants well suited to farm-labor in this section of the State. In fact, it will cost more to train them than their labor is worth, and it would tend to decrease wages of our own people; therefore we oppose it in any shape.—S. N. YOUNG, *Bakersville*.

NATIVE LABOR GOOD ENOUGH.—My observation as to immigrants, especially as to the class we can get and keep, is that they give unsatisfactory results. We must increase the facilities for making a living and building up homes for our native-born labor. Increase educational appropriations, pay teachers higher wages, lessen poll-tax, allow them to vote, etc.; thereby we can keep native-born labor.—J. C. BOWMAN, *Glen Ayre*.

DESERTING THE FARM FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—The construction of the South and Western Railroad through this section has very greatly increased the price of labor and all supplies. It is next to impossible to get farm-hands, as they prefer the railroad to the farm. The immigrants we need are the industrious Germans, who would work upon the farm or farm on shares. Such immigrants would do a thriving business in this section.—GEORGE E. GREENLEE, *Mica*.

EDUCATIONAL AND MORAL CONDITIONS.—The educational condition of the working-class is at a low ebb, but the majority of them are trying to reach a higher standard. The moral and religious condition of the working-people has also been at a low standard, but a strict execution of the law has caused them to observe and comply with a more obedient manner of living. Unless a more religious and law-abiding class of immigrants than heretofore, I am opposed to all.—J. P. THOMPSON, *Spear*.

NAMES CONDITIONS.—I will give you my views on immigration. My experience with foreign people is limited, but judging from what I have already observed, there are very few of them who would "soo-ee" if a hog should run over them. There are several Italians, Greeks and Hungarians in this county now, and I never have known any first-class about them. So you see I am not in favor of foreign immigration; but we do need men of good, honorable standing to clear up and cultivate more of our soil, which is not doing any good now. Where is that class of men coming from? In my opinion, if something could be done to induce more of the people we have with us at present to go to work on the farm, we could make out with our own people. Can good, honorable, straightforward men be found? If so, I am in favor of immigration; otherwise, I am not.—M. D. WISEMAN, *Mica*.

LABOR UNDER DISADVANTAGES.—Our farmers are laboring under disadvantages this year on account of a new railroad that is being built through our country. It has taken all the hired labor from the farm. This county prefers white laborers on the farm, as the negro is not reliable. We have but few negroes here, and do not want any more. If men of capital will come and take hold of our farms, it will help along the advancement of the farm-laborers of this our mountain country. We have a good, healthy climate, good water, fine scenery, good water-power for mills and factories.—M. D. WILSON, *Bakersville*.

PROUD OF SOUTHERN BLOOD.—Immigration is a matter every citizen of North Carolina ought to be interested in. While I have not had any experience with immigrants we now have, I will say, if the farmers need more than they now have, they are certainly the men who ought to have good, reliable people for laborers. If the people of North Carolina want immigrants, for the sake of the pure blood that we Southerners feel proud of, give us men and women of character, and not the scrapings from foreign lands.—GEORGE M. YOUNG, *Red Hill*.

WISHES SHORTER HOURS ON THE FARM.—I believe ten hours should constitute a day's work, and this should be regulated by law. I believe in teaching children to work, but too many children are kept on the farm and

at public works when they should be in school. Children under twelve years of age should not be allowed to work in mills and other public works, but their parents should be compelled to send them to school. I believe in immigration, if they are industrious, moral and law-abiding citizens.—D. W. GREENE, *Wing*.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

ADVISES SELF-RELIANCE.—As for immigration, if we have to have it, I say German and Scotch. We do not need immigrants who will make the morals of our people worse. Our young men must go to work, and not depend too much on somebody else to do it for them.—T. F. HAYWOOD, *Mount Gilead*.

SWEDES WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE.—The class of immigrants needed is an industrious class and a class of good character. From what I can learn of the Swedes I think they would suit this country. Some favor negro labor, but I think the sooner the last one is off of North Carolina soil the better off we will be. The people of North Carolina should endeavor to colonize a class of people who would elevate the young people rather than lower the standard of humanity. So long as the negro is with us there is a certain class of whites that will never improve.—D. S. HURLEY, *Wadesville*.

SHOULD FEAR GOD AND RESPECT MAN.—I think one of the best things to help labor is to have good, married, upright school teachers who will teach the young to be true to any obligations they may make. We need a class of immigrants who fear God and respect man; then we will have peace and prosperity with them.—L. P. BYRD, *Mt. Gilead*.

MORE LABORERS WANTED.—We need more good laborers from somewhere. Negro labor is not reliable. The present high prices paid has made them independent, so they do not care whether they work or not. But we wish we had more hands, even at the present prices.—J. M. MCINTYRE, *Pekin*.

NEED AN AMBITIOUS CLASS OF LABORERS.—The greatest need of wage-earners is a desire and an ambition to acquire a home. We need a class of laborers who realize the value of time and money. Idleness, extravagance and unreliableness are the traits of most of our laborers.—H. S. SCARBORO, *Mt. Gilead*.

IMPORT FARM LABOR.—It occurs to me that the demand for labor, from a practical view, is very much in excess of the supply, and that therefore it would seem advisable to import farm labor, if such a course could be made a success. I have noticed that the high wages that are being paid by mill people of all classes have drawn away from the farms; and the main obstacle that I see in the way of importing labor is that just as soon as the imported laborers find that the mills and factories are paying better wages than they can get on the farms, they will very soon drift, as others have done, to the mills and factories and the farms are abandoned. As to the class of imported labor, in my opinion the German element would be the most desirable to obtain on farms.—S. P. SEAWELL, *Biscoe*.

TACTICS OF THE NEGRO LABORER.—I am a farmer and have been running from fifteen to twenty plows; have been in the business over thirty years. As to labor, it is getting past endurance. There are a few negroes who are good hands, but about seven-tenths of them are getting so unreliable that they are no good. I hate to change my business, but I know it has got to come, but we need a class of folks who are willing to work, and a class who will regard their promises. The spirit of more than half the negroes seems to be good when we do not need them, and get all they can, but when we need them they work against us and forget all past favors.—G. W. ANDREWS, *Mt. Giload*.

MOORE COUNTY.

THE "SIMON PURE," OR NONE AT ALL.—If we expect to maintain the purity of our country, we should deal honestly with the wage-earners, and avoid as much as possible all profanity and vulgarity. As to immigration, we should have the "Simon pure" or none at all. It is our duty to look to the future generations.—C. W. POOLE, *Jackson Springs*.

A WORKING CLASS DESIRED.—As for immigrants, if we need any let it be a working class, and I have never seen any yet who would work on a farm. The negro is the best laborer I have ever seen for farming. The negro women chop and pick out all the cotton in this section, except what the white people do themselves. The negro men are nearly all scattered. We don't need compulsory education in this section.—T. C. CAMPELL, *Sanford*.

OPPOSED TO UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.—Nearly all the able-bodied negro men and white also have gone to the saw-mills and railroads, coal mines, etc., and we have to put up with the older men, women and children. We need labor badly. We need immigrants who are able to buy or rent small farms. There is plenty of room for that class of immigrants; plenty of land for them too. We need good, reliable farm laborers. I would prefer Scotch, Irish, German and French. I am opposed to unrestricted immigration. Don't want Italians, Hungarians and others of that class; but I suppose there are some good among them.—GEORGE WILLCOX, *Carbonton*.

WE NEED GOOD CITIZENS.—The wage-earner could and would be in good shape if he would be more punctual and attentive to his business. No excuse for the laboring man; hands are in demand, wages high and prices still advancing. As to the class of immigration I am not prepared to say, only we need good citizens.—W. E. PASCHAL, *Glendon*.

NASH COUNTY.

ARE FARMERS IMPOSED UPON, REALLY?—Labor is scarce and hardly any to be had by the poor farmer, as he cannot cope in price with saw-mills and merchants. The biggest thing the farmer has to contend with is to pay his guano bill. The majority of the farmers are behind, and kept so by extor-

tionate prices imposed on them by the merchants, and the doctors are no better than the merchants. Some of the leading negroes rent large farms, and if the white farmer gets any labor, it is after the negroes get all they want.—J. W. WHEELLESS, *Castalia*.

AGAINST UNRELIABLE LABOR.—I do not know what kind of immigrants we need, but we want some kind to take the place of the negro, who is worthless and unreliable.—GEORGE B. COOPER, *Nashville*.

LUMBER MILLS AND WAGE-EARNERS.—I know not how to answer the question as to what would be beneficial to wage-earners, as farm labor is so scarce, owing to the large lumber mills that have recently been planted in this country. We cannot get any labor on the farm; and as to immigration, I do not know what to say.—G. RICE, *Spring Hope*.

PASSING OF NEGRO LABOR.—I think if we could secure laborers of good morals, reliable and honest, it would perhaps be for the best. Negro labor will soon be a thing of the past, at the present rate of going to towns and cities, saw-mills, and other occupations that can pay more for labor than a farmer can. For the reason above stated, the farming interest is growing weak.—D. S. RICE, *Castalia*.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

LET US HAVE IT BY ALL MEANS.—Let us have a compulsory school system, that is, for the white race, so that the children of the farm laborer will get a good common-school education, and they will be the best-provided-for class of citizens. If the farmer wants to hire labor, he is now asking the laborer how much he wants, and how soon, or rather how late, he will begin work mornings, and how late he will work in the afternoon. By all means, let us have some immigration, and naturally we will have to look to Europe, and, what, in my opinion, is best suited to the conditions existing in this State, is the new-comer that started out with the intention to make the United States his government home. We will find the best immigrants from the following countries: Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Great Britain, Holland, and perhaps France, Austria and parts of Russia.—WILLIAM GREGERSON, *Wilmington*.

EXPERIENCE UNSATISFACTORY.—We never have worked foreign labor to any extent, and what experience we have had has been very unsatisfactory. We are not opposed to foreign labor, but it causes general dissatisfaction to work two different races together.—W. H. MILLS & SON, *Wilmington*.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE; GRADE LABOR.—The farmers should organize and have a graded system of farm-labor. As hands are now worked, often a worthless one gets as much as some of the best; but if they were paid according to merit, and not all alike, as now generally prevails, the result would be

an advantage in the quality and quantity of labor. But to do this the farmers must be organized, that a definite understanding would exist, and all wage-employers on the farms could then act in concert. Labor, though, in this section is exceedingly scarce, and the wage-farmer will be forced to employ immigrant labor to do his farm-work, and there are serious objections to that, unless we can get educated and refined immigrants, such as would make good, honest and refined citizens, and not shiftless and unreliable, as the negro laborers are. The last Legislature enacted a good and wholesome law for the landlord and tenant, when they made it a misdemeanor for a tenant to abandon a crop without good cause. They need other laws for their benefit also. The country merchants are somewhat to blame for the existing conditions of the laborer on the farm. If a negro can get an ox and a piece of land or an old plug of a horse, the country merchant will take him up and run him by crop lien, and the poor negro becomes a slave to the merchant, and consequently there is one laborer less, and so on with many that should be wage-earners. I am dead opposed to the ownership of land by the negro, for he monopolizes labor and uses all that is for hire, and there is not one in a hundred who knows how to farm without the aid of the white man. A great majority of the tenant laborers work under and are governed by their landlords.—K. R. MADDREY, *Pendleton*.

HE WANTS A CHANGE.—We as people of Northampton County must take some step looking to the betterment of labor. We are much enthused over the labor question of this State, and, as a body of farmers and business men, must not let this question be trifled with. I for one think it best to let immigrants come to this State and country, so that we can have better labor than we do. Negro labor is so trifling. All that they are after is going to schools and learning to read and write, and then they can teach you in everything, and you can't teach them anything. So I am in favor of other labor coming in. I for one am opposed to educating him with the white man's money. Let him educate his own race with his own money, and give the white man justice. If the negro had the power he would not give the white children any means to educate him as we do his race. I am in favor of more labor and better labor, and less money spent to school negroes and more spent to educate the white man. Would be glad to hear from others on this question.—O. L. HOME, *Pendleton*.

AN ABUNDANCE OF LABOR.—We are not in need of immigration, unless we could get more reliable labor than any I have yet seen. In fact, I think we have labor enough already.—J. K. BAUGHAM, *Potescasi*.

SUGGESTS IRISH LABOR.—In the absence of good colored labor, would recommend the better class of Irish labor, they being better acquainted with our mode of farming. Fair wages and prompt payment would do much towards keeping what labor we now have.—G. H. PARKER, *George*.

STATES THE CASE PLAINLY.—As to the needs of wage-earners, I think they have all the law they need, such as it is. The greatest drawback to the farmers, in my judgment, is too much freedom in this country. Everybody here is free except the farmer himself, who has to foot the bills. The negroes

are as free as air from the time they are born until they die. But I think it is in a great measure the fault of the farmers themselves. They will hire them, pay them big wages, and furnish them horses and top-buggies to ride around on Sunday. A negro can't stand that; he soon gets bigger than his employer. As to immigrants, I do not think we could handle them on the farm, and I think they would soon become a nuisance. There are a lot of Italians, not many miles from here, building a railroad, and if they are a sample of the kind we can get, I pray God to deliver us from them.—S. K. EDWARDS, *Severn*.

ONslow COUNTY.

PRACTICAL FARMING; IMMIGRATION.—In reply to your inquiry as to the needs of wage-earners, will say that the question is so broad that I fear I could not give you an intelligent answer without taking up too much space; but I will add that I believe in trained and skilled labor for the farm just as much as for any other occupation. The bricklayers, the blacksmiths, the painters, the carpenters, and nearly every other profession of life demands skilled workmen, when, as it is, possibly ninety per cent. of those working on the farm do not know how to make a living at anything else, and at the same time never had a week's training under any one who was actually capable of instructing them. As to immigration, I am in favor of it, if we can get a good class of people—say Irish, Scotch, English, French, German or Swede, with possibly a few from other nations. But I think a majority of those whom we might get of other nationalities, not herein named, with possibly one or two exceptions, are not worth the having, and in the long run more objectionable than profitable.—W. B. VENTERS, *Richlands*.

ORANGE COUNTY.

VALUE OF CONTENTMENT.—Something to cause a better attendance in our public schools; while we need longer terms, we need better attendance worse. A mild compulsory law, one that can and will be enforced. I believe the mixing up of so many foreigners will cause trouble. It has done it in other places. Let us use machinery and learn to do our own work. Our products will bring better prices, and what we raise will be our own. Let us be content, for "contentment with godliness is great gain."—E. C. THOMPSON, *Eftand*.

DISCUSSES COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.—I am not in favor of compulsory education, as we have a four months' public school now. If white people of this State could only get the part of the tax they pay, they would have all the school they would ever need—I think they would have at least ten months' school. I have been in favor of the white people having all the money they pay, and have tried to get our members of the Legislature to have this changed, but they would say it was not constitutional, and could not be done. If all the white men in the South were like myself, it would be done and done at once. I do think to make the white man pay tax to educate the negro is the greatest imposition our people could put on us.—JOHN R. HOBBS, *Eftand*.

UNRELIABLE LABORERS NOT WANTED.—Wage-earners will have to be more reliable, and then they will be benefited, for we will know how to depend on them. The immigrants needed are those who would take the most interest in farming and try to improve farm-work. As I have had no experience with immigrants, I cannot say what class is best suited to our State. Labor is very scarce; cannot get help on the farm at any price.—N. J. FREELAND, *Hillsboro*.

BETTER HOMES FOR TENANTS.—The best conditional wage-earner is he who has a little home and garden, and works for wages, either daily or monthly. Nearly any farmer will build a home for such, if he can be depended upon. The renter who works for shares or tries to keep stock is unsatisfactory, because he is usually too extravagant and expensive; expects you more or less to support him at the neighboring store, and take your pay in farm products, which is difficult to turn into cash in proportion to the distance to the market. The immigrants will not prove satisfactory, in my opinion, unless they be of such character that they will not be drawn to the towns by the first report of higher wages. If there can be found people who will fill the houses made vacant by small farmers going to nearby factories, and who can be induced to live in the country, such would be welcome. No more farm-hands as unreliable as the negro.—D. FRANK CRAWFORD, *Teer*.

DO NOT NEED THEM.—I will say we do not need any foreign immigrants here with our people. I think it would cause trouble.—M. J. MILLER, *Caldwell Institute*.

WANTS THE LAW EXECUTED.—I think the thing that would be of the most benefit to wage-earners would be for them to organize into labor unions, or else become more reliable. As for immigration, I do not favor so much of that, but we do need more good, moral, reliable labor on the farms. It seems, too, that our worst need is a man in every neighborhood who would stop so much violating of the law, and force the laborers to the field instead of to the thickets.—H. H. CATES, *Rougemont*.

BLOCKADE WHISKEY TRAFFIC.—One thing is against wage-earners. In order that they may rent and run their own farms, a few sharpers who have money will furnish them with old worn-out horses at extravagant prices, and cover everything they have, including crop, with a mortgage, and in the fall take all they have. Another is, they are employed to traffic in blockade whiskey at a better price than farmers can afford to pay. I think these are the principal causes why farm-labor is so hard to get and control. We need farm-labor, but I hardly know what class of immigrants would suit best.—GEORGE C. RAY, *Cedar Grove*.

PAMLICO COUNTY.

NEGRO THE BEST LABORER.—Negro labor is the best all-round labor I ever used. The white man to do the thinking and the negro to do the work, is, in my judgment, what we need, if, indeed, we need more labor at all.—H. S. MAYO, *Mesic*.

MAY OVER-DO THE MATTER.—If you will take present statistics of immigration per month or year, I think you will agree with me that if it goes on at the same rate for one hundred years we will have “bit off a little more than we can chew.” The problems of our working people are coming around all right. Financially they are doing well; doing more work and saving more money. Their morals are one hundred per cent. better than two years ago. The above applies to both white and colored. To give you an idea, three, four, five, six years ago we had to get from James City and New Bern seventy to one hundred and twenty-five cotton-pickers to pick or help to pick our cotton; now our hands at home are picking it, and no new labor has moved in. Of course, natural growth makes a few more; but the thing is, they work now and did not before. There are just as many bales of cotton raised, although we have cut our acreage twenty-five per cent.; natural growth is making same number of bales.—W. T. MAYO, *Mesic*.

HOME LABOR PREFERABLE.—We need labor, but if we must get it by immigration, it is doubtful that we need it. The reason for this is that the class of immigrants that usually come to this country have not the interest of our people at heart, so they do not work for our interest. If we could get some who would cultivate the soil, and work for the general interest of our country, perhaps we could use them. The immigrants in our country are those who are speculating, peddling, and in those occupations that tend to destroy rather than build up the country. As soon as they can make and save enough money they are apt to go back to Europe, or either remain in our towns and cities, where they are of no service to our government. The wage-earners of our immediate section would be greatly benefited by taking more interest in farming and educating their children. They are generally of a shifty nature, changing from one thing to another several times during the year. They should settle down on one thing. The proper means of educating these children, to my mind, is not by a compulsory school law. We should interest the people; get these working people to see the need of education, then the boys and girls will grow up into noble men and women. It seems to me that compulsory school laws would be severe on the poorer class of people.—JAMES POTTER, *Lowland*.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON THE FARM.—To the question as to women and children working on the farm, will say they work, but are not paid monthly wages like men. They usually pick up potatoes, pick peas, berries, cotton, etc., for which they are paid by the one hundred pounds, or by the bushel or barrel. Never to my knowledge are they paid by the month. Sometimes women and children assist in chopping cotton, corn and other crops. They are paid proportionately with men.—W. F. PRITCHARD, SR., *Elizabeth City*.

OUR OWN PEOPLE FIRST.—I cannot see that the wage-earner needs further protection. He is now better protected than the employer. As to immigration, it is a question that needs our most careful consideration, and I think we should be very careful how we act in the matter. I am opposed to

allowing immigrants to rush in and crowd out our own people. Where people are overcrowded there is more or less friction, consequently less peace and happiness. I am very much of the opinion of the man that Col. R. B. Creecy tells of; that is, he did not want his neighbor nearer than he could hear his dog bark.—R. NIXON MORGAN, *Elizabeth City*.

IMMIGRANTS NOT SUITED TO FARM LABOR.—I am not in favor of immigration. I have not seen any immigrants who were good for laborers. There may be some I am not acquainted with who will work on the farm. When these immigrants come among our negroes they ruin the labor that is good.—E. V. DAVENPORT, *Elizabeth City*.

LAND INCREASED IN VALUE.—Smaller farms and a diversity of crops; value of land has increased fifty per cent. in the last five years.—J. S. MORRIS, *Nixonton*.

PENDER COUNTY.

PREFERS WAITING AWHILE.—I think we need more reliable and better laborers than the negro, but prefer waiting until I see further to give an opinion on the subject. The native white laborer is equally as worthless as the negro.—GRATTAN WILLIAMS, *Long Creek*.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.—Your request is hard to answer from the very fact that it is only recently that we have had a few Italians settled near here (at St. Helena) on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad below Burgaw, and they have not been here long enough for us to be able to judge as to their usefulness. We are afraid that they are unruly and anarchistic in their dispositions, and sooner or later, if they are brought in here in large numbers, they will be very troublesome. My own opinion is that the German immigrants would be as good workers and give us less trouble. My impression is, the best thing our country can do is to try in every possible way to encourage our young men to go to work instead of lying around bar-rooms; in fact, if we had a prohibitory act that would prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the State it would put thousands of old and young people to work who are idling about spending the money their families work for and causing trouble and idleness all over our land and country.—A. J. BORDEAUX, *Ashton*.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

FOREIGNERS DO NOT STAY.—If we could get Swede labor (first-class) it would be the best, but they don't seem to stay for some reason. I know foreign labor is hard to rely on among our negro labor.—B. F. BRAY, *Hertford*.

NEED MORE "FARM HANDS."—We need more labor, but don't know the kind best suited for us. We need farm hands mostly.—L. B. PERRY, *Durants Neck*.

WANTS A DOG TAX AND IMMIGRATION.—The most of our laborers are colored. They will not work regular. All they seem to want is just enough

food and raiment for present needs. They do not care to lay up anything for a rainy day. The better wages they get the less work they do; besides, every family has two or three worthless dogs. I wish our law-makers would tax dogs at least one dollar per head a year. No one having a dog worth keeping would mind paying one dollar a year for him. Let the revenue go to the support of the public schools. We want immigrants who know how to work on the farm and those who will work all the time, except Sunday.—B. F. GREGORY, *Jacocks*.

PERSON COUNTY.

AFRAID OF FOREIGN LABOR.—The immigration question is one of vast importance. There is no other labor that will take the place of the negro labor on the farm; the foreign element is productive of anarchy, prejudice and strife.—J. I. COLEMAN, *Hurdle Mills*.

PITT COUNTY.

HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF IMMIGRATION.—I am of the opinion that less whiskey and the complete destruction of blind tigers would benefit the wage-earners more than anything else at this time. They have a decided advantage of the land-owner, for they know they can get almost any price for their labor, and they extort from him on every corner. I am heartily in favor of immigration, but don't just know what class would be best suited for farm labor; will leave that matter to those better informed.—J. W. SMITH, *Greenville*.

SEND "SORRY NEGROES" AWAY AND KEEP THE GOOD ONES.—If there is anything the wage-earner needs I do not know it. If he works he gets good pay. I do not think any new law could benefit them. If we owe them they can make us pay; if they owe us we can make them work somewhere. Am opposed to immigration. The pure English is all we need. I am in favor of emigrating our sorry negroes away from this country—not the good ones.—J. B. TUCKER, *Greenville*.

"THRIFTY SET" OF FARMERS DESIRED.—I really do not know what to say about immigration. If we could get a thrifty set of farmers I think maybe it would be better; but the common foreigner, I think, would be worse than the negro, and they are sorry enough.—E. A. JOHNSON, *Grifton*.

THE TUG OF WAR.—This immigration question is a very delicate matter. If we could get labor that is reliable, and yet not bring on strikes and crimes, etc., why we would like to have it, otherwise we are better off without it. We need something better than we now have for laborers, but getting them is the tug of war.—W. A. DARDEN, *Ayden*.

POLK COUNTY.

SLIP-SHOD METHODS.—We need a law to make wage-earners stick to their contracts. As to immigrants, we need only those of good morals and fair education. Farmers have enough of slip-shod methods in the negro.—J. I. BRANSCOM, *Landrum*.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

SUFFICIENT LABOR HERE ALREADY.—My opinion as to the needs of wage-earners is better educational facilities. I find from observation that the better educated class of laborers make better use of their earnings and render better service to their employers. As to class of immigrants needed, I am opposed to the class of immigrants being brought here, as many of them are no good, and I think we have labor sufficient of our own; and at present prices a laborer can make a good living and educate his children.—W. N. ELDER, *Archdale*.

BETTER SCHOOL FACILITIES THE GREAT NEED.—The great need of the wage-earner to-day is better school facilities. Our schools are not attended by all school subjects, and we need compulsory education. I find from experience that a man with even a limited education gives better satisfaction as a laborer than one who has no education. As to immigrants, I could not say what class would be best suited for farm labor.—S. A. COX, *Pisgah*.

ENOUGH IGNORANCE ALREADY.—I do not believe in foreign immigration, unless we can get a class of men who are well informed and will farm on the most modern plans—those who will cut down acreage, etc. We have enough ignorance within our borders, and do not need any more.—J. M. ALLEN, *Ralph*.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

PAY LIVING WAGES AND KEEP PRESENT LABOR.—In regard to immigration, it is my opinion that we do not need it, as there is plenty of labor in this country. The question that confronts us to-day is the money question. We need higher prices for our produce, so that we will be enabled to compete with the various branches of manufacture which has taken the labor from the farms. To regain this labor we must pay higher wages now than we did heretofore, and to do this, taking everything into consideration, we must have fifteen cents for our cotton. Give the labor we have a living price and we won't need immigration.—J. A. MCNEILL, *Roberdell*.

FARM LABOR DEMORALIZED.—We pay wage hands every cent we can afford on the farm. The saw-mills have demoralized the farm hands so much that it is getting hard to run a farm for wages. It is hard to say which class of immigrants is suited for farm labor. We certainly need some change, for the negro is fast playing out.—T. F. STANBACK, *Mangum*.

INDUSTRIOUS CLASS COULD DO WELL.—In my opinion the greatest need of wage-earners is to be taught to be more regular and reliable in their work, and to save their wages to be used to give some real benefit. Our labor is almost entirely negroes, and as a class they are satisfied to work just enough to live and have a little extra to throw away. We have never had any immigrants in this section, and I cannot say what class would be best suited to farm labor. We do not need any anarchists, but think any industrious immigrant that would make a good American citizen could do well here and be of benefit to land-owners. In giving cost to produce crops, it is impossible to give anything near a definite amount; the crops themselves are too uncertain for this.—JOHN P. LITTLE, *Little's Mills*.

ROBESON COUNTY.

EDUCATION WOULD RELIEVE THE LABOR SITUATION.—Your question is a hard one. However, I am of the opinion that compulsory education will do more to relieve the labor situation than anything. I will admit that there is no hope for a dead-beat. The great majority of our laborers are ignorant and contented if they have three square meals ahead; hence one week's work will feed a family of about three, and they are perfectly contented until the meal barrel is empty. I believe if these people could be educated (and there is no inducement, no influence that I know that would cause these people to move a step higher educationally or morally but force), that they would naturally incline to higher ideals of living, which would necessitate better morals, and would be conducive to a more economic and industrious life to attain to this end; hence we would have a better citizen and a more reliable laborer.—G. W. LENNON, *Lumberton*.

COULD SPARE A FEW OURSELVES.—In my opinion the best thing for the wage-earner is a ten-hour law and the vagrancy law, well enforced, and a more rigid law to protect him from the intelligent shark. As to immigrants, do not know that we need them; rather think we could spare a few without sustaining a heavy loss.—W. F. PRIVATT, *Buie*.

"ENOUGH" IN COTTON BELT.—As I see it, we do not need any more labor in the cotton belt until we learn better to raise more grain and hay and buy less; also, we need to turn our attention more to stock, as mules and horses are costing the cotton-growers more now than when we only got five and six cents for it. If we had more labor we would only increase the cotton acreage, which seems to be too large, until we get a better marketing system than we have. If we would make our own meat, corn and hay to supply home demands, do not think we could make too much cotton, and then we would need some immigrants.—E. L. ODUM, *Pembroke*.

THE CLASS THAT KNOWS TOO MUCH.—We need a class of immigrants from the agricultural districts of the "old country"—those have been raised up on the farms; we don't need the miners, the factory hands, the city paupers, the bomb-throwers. They will not make good farm laborers; they know too much, and will always give trouble when they have an opportunity. I think

the wage-earners have all the safeguards thrown around them in the way of labor law that is necessary; in fact, the demand is so great that the laborer can get the cash for his work every day.—J. W. HALL, *Lumber Bridge*.

NEGRO THE BEST FOR COTTON FIELDS.—I am not much in favor of the foreign immigrants, unless we get the German, Scotch, English and better class of Irish. If the manufacturers could secure laborers elsewhere, and let our native white folks stay on the farms, it would be the best solution of the labor problem. The negro, as sorry as he is, is the best labor we can get for the cotton fields.—E. F. McRAE, *Maxton*.

A NEW IDEA.—Stop jugs of whiskey from being put in the hands of the meanest voters to be found, given to them by office-seekers in time of primary elections. Make it a crime to do it.—C. C. PATTERSON, *Maxton*.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS THE BARRIER.—Immigrants with means of their own—good, sturdy, substantial men and women to own property and make their homes among us and be common citizens and upbuilders of the Commonwealth, white people, would be most desirable among our people. It would be hard to get foreign labor that would be satisfactory to us for several reasons: one of which, and I may say the principal barrier, is the social conditions. As I see it the negro, good or bad, will have to be our principal labor for years to come.—W. J. CURRIE, *Maxton*.

MORE FACTORIES THE NEED.—As to the labor question, to look at it from one standpoint it looks as if we needed immigrant labor in the South, but so long as we have to curtail our acreage in order to keep the price of our own commodity above the cost of production, we do not need any more farm labor, though our labor is very poor and scarce; still we have to be very careful not to overdo anything we undertake, and make more than can be consumed at a price above cost of production. What we do need is more factories to manufacture our cotton to a finish instead of selling it in a raw state, and we need more of that class of labor. When we get more factories we will need labor to fill them, until we can say to the world, "We will sell no more cotton in its raw state."—W. K. CULBRETH, *Lumberton*.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

FARMERS SHOULD SYSTEMATIZE THINGS.—We want systematic and well-organized farmers of the very best type of men—determined, honest and home protectors; men who will see that the farmers get better prices. I care not his profession or business so he is a patriot. We want to see the day, as our Hon. Governor Glenn says, when we will not be ruled by a two-by-four lawyer, or the same type of politician, or men who are so hard-headed they cannot see some good things for the farmers. As to farm labor, we want well-trained, honest, good and moral men and women of good governmental ideas.—P. B. NEAL, *Madison*.

A THRIFTY PEOPLE, PROUD, BUT NOT AFRAID TO WORK.—As to wage-earners, I think savings banks would help the wage-earner as much as anything in teaching them how to save their money. I believe if the laboring man could be taught to save his money he would be better satisfied and contented with his wages and would avoid strikes. In regard to immigration for farm labor, that is a problem before us that I consider a very important one. I do not think we need pauper labor by any means. We need a thrifty people, in my opinion, who will take a pride in upbuilding our country—proud, but not afraid to work.—C. H. DALTON, *Madison*.

MINOR LAW OF PROTECTION SUGGESTED.—I think the present laws give the wage-earners fairly good protection. I think a great many minors would be benefited by a law against their fathers needlessly spending their wages for liquor. As to immigration, I think any class of people who are willing to do faithful labor and desire to become good citizens would be suitable to farm labor.—J. P. WILSON, *Madison*.

DOING VERY WELL.—In my opinion, the wage-earners are doing very well at present. They need better school facilities more than anything else. As to immigration, I know very little, but would like very much to see some immigrants of the industrious and painstaking nature settle in our community.—J. M. GALLOWAY, JR., *Madison*.

WANTS NO HOT-HEADED ANARCHISTS.—A better price for farm products would place the farmer in a position to pay his hands higher wages, which would greatly benefit the wage-earners. The best farm labor that the South has ever had is the negro, but for causes known to us all, many of them have sought homes elsewhere, and unless we can induce them to come back we will have to look in another direction for some immigrants to take their places. We do not want any low classes of indolence and filth, neither do we want any hot-headed anarchists or murderers. If we could induce the Germans to immigrate here we would have in them good farmers, farm laborers and good citizens. Above all things else deliver us from a low class of immigrants.—J. C. LASHLEY, *Reidsville*.

OLD-TIME NEGRO THE BEST.—I think the welfare of the common people depends upon their education. I am much interested in the social, financial and spiritual condition of our people. I favor a compulsory school law for the whites, and it seems to me that it is due the child for parents to be forced to send them to school. The saw-mills and coal mines can pay higher wages than farmers, consequently the labor has gone to them. The old-issue negro is the best for the farm. I have some that have been with me for thirty-six years and doing well.—JOHN H. PRICE, *Madison*.

RELIABLE LABOR MUCH TO BE DESIRED.—We need reliable farm labor. We cannot hire negroes; they seem to be unwilling to hire to farmers; what we have are croppers or tenants, and do not want to be confined to one place. They have a disposition to go to public works. I am sure that the day has passed when we can depend upon the negro as a laborer—only for a pick-up hand. I hope you will use all your means to bring to North Carolina men

who are willing to work and develop into good citizens. I have lost all hope of the young negro; educating them is a failure as far as making them more useful as a farmer and good citizen. They will be forced to the wall if we can have immigrants of good working people who would eventually buy homes of the large land-owners and make small farms. We need women as well as men—women who would not be too proud to act as servants.—J. R. GARRETT, *Thompsonville*.

A NEW WAY OF DOING THINGS.—I am sure if present conditions continue very long the labor question will be settled permanently, for people in this country are clearing their fields of stumps and stones and purchasing labor-saving machinery as never before. I am producing as much grain and hay and the root crops now as I formerly did, with from two to four hands to help me, and yet I have not had a day's help this year. I am unalterably opposed to the share-croppers: First, because you must advance him rations, and in so doing you lose control of him to the extent that he gets in your debt; second, because they will not do anything in the direction of permanent improvement; neither as a rule will they do anything to aid in maintaining the fertility of the soil. I prefer to pay wages for what help I may need. I am opposed to the importation of laborers of any nationality; that is, pauper labor.—P. P. FOSTER, *Nance*.

THE CLASSES WHO WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE.—My opinion is that any good class of farm laborer or purchaser of farms—small ones—is the present need of our section, or men who will rent or lease farms on shares.—T. M. WOODBURN, *Madison*.

ROWAN COUNTY.

NOTHING TO DO EXCEPT WORK.—I hardly know what would be best for the wage-earner. Would say that if his energy could be increased that would be one thing in his favor. The way is open if he will just walk in; the work is here and the wages are here; he only needs to do the work and earn the wages. As to immigration, I don't feel that I am qualified to offer any suggestions.—J. M. C. PENNINGER, *Woodleaf*.

WOULD NOT HELP THE CAUSE.—As to the needs of the wage-earners who work on farms, it seems that they receive very good wages, and as much as a farmer can afford to pay at the present price of farm products. Farm laborers are very scarce, as the price of farm hands is not sufficient to keep men laborers from going to public works, where they can get higher wages. As to immigration of foreigners, I do not think it would help the cause, as a great many of them do not like to do laborious work, such as farm work, but want to engage in other kinds of business. As a general thing immigrants do not farm at all, and do not want to live in the country, but stay around the towns and cities.—WALTER BURRAGE, *Pool*.

NONE BETTER THAN GERMAN LABOR.—Much land will have to go untilled unless we can get help. I would suggest in connection with those mentioned that there are none better than a good class of Germans.—J. C. MILLER, *Salisbury*.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

THE NEGRO PREFERABLE.—In regard to wage-earners, I cannot say anything of interest, only labor is scarce and wages high. For immigrants we do not need them. I feel it best to teach our children to work. We can farm and send to the free school. We would be better off without the negro or any immigrant if we could be so. Give me the negro before the immigrant. Let us have less acreage and better yields.—MARTIN S. BEAM, *Ellenboro*.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW SUGGESTED.—I think we need a law compelling people to send to school. There are a great many people in this section who let their children do as they please about going to school. The result is a great many of them prefer to carry a shotgun around and hunt, or something of the kind, and thereby grow up in ignorance. I think it the urgent duty of the State to compel these dilatory parents to send their children to school. It means something for the future of the State as well as for the children.—J. C. BRIDGES, *Ellenboro*.

ATTENDING DANGERS.—We do not need any immigrants except they be of a good class. There is a great danger of our own people making a very serious mistake in opening our doors to immigration. They come to us with their "isms," and it will create inestimable dissensions among our people.—G. B. PRUETT, *Ellenboro*.

BEST TO BE CAREFUL.—I do not know much about what labor we could best get on with; somehow I think we had best be careful even if we suffer much. Things will adjust themselves; there is a disposition to make an acre yield more and thereby save labor, so I hope by and by things will adjust themselves. I am more interested directly in farming than any other calling, although my land is largely suited for corn and grain.—T. B. TWITTY, *Rutherfordton*.

LABOR COSTS TOO MUCH.—I believe that wages paid for farm labor are entirely too high in accordance with the prices paid for farm products. I earnestly suggest that the farmers cut down the acreage so there will be less need of so much hard labor, and yet make as much as they do. I am a strong advocate of compulsory education, while many are opposed to it with boys near the age of twenty-one unable to read and write. I certainly would be glad of an opportunity to vote on it.—O. O. HAMRICK, *Bostie*.

FAVOR TAX ON DOGS, AND IMMIGRATION.—I do not know whether or not the General Assembly of North Carolina could constitutionally say that each dog should be taxed one dollar each, but if such a law was enforced it would greatly aid the poor of the State by causing many dogs to be destroyed, which cost from one dollar to two dollars per month to keep, and put the tax on them to use for public schools. If a class of immigrants could be secured that are used to agricultural pursuits to settle in colonies on any unoccupied lands of our State, where they might truck it in the eastern, and raise fruit or some stock on a small scale in the western part of our State, it would be well for us to encourage them by seeing that lands at a reasonable price be provided.—C. C. GETTYS, *Duncan*.

LET THE STATE ENCOURAGE BUYERS.—Negro laborers are in my opinion the best we can get. It is true you cannot rely on them implicitly; in other words, you must see after them, and they will do you good work. I would not advise any legislation at this present time for the wage-earners, because they are getting better wages than ever before, and are in good circumstances financially. As to foreign labor, I think North Carolina can do without it. It might be best for the State to encourage immigrants to come among us to purchase our lands and settle and make good citizens.—A. S. WHITE-SIDE, *Ayr*.

MORE FARMERS DESIRED.—This is a mountain section, and we need more farm labor and renters who will stick to farm work. The trouble here is the daily laborer has quit the farm and gone to the public works, where wages are from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. We need saw-mills, as we have an abundance of timber. My views on immigration are that we need more good farmers.—S. R. GRANT, *Jeter*.

THRIFTY, MORAL, INDUSTRIOUS IMMIGRANTS.—Wage-earners need, most of all, small, comfortable houses of their own. Too many of them have nothing to bind them permanently as citizens to the country, and in consequence have not even the remotest idea where they will be more than a year at a time. They are not, for this reason, interested in the development of the schools and churches in the neighborhood in which they happen to reside temporarily. Always seeking and hoping to better their conditions, this class of people are restless and seldom satisfied. We need thrifty, moral and industrious immigrants of the Anglo-Saxon race, whose lives would compel our recognition of their merits. We need men who will add to the wealth, and who will not diminish by their presence the morals of our citizenship. Unless we can have this class of immigrants we prefer none at all. We have lands, which under present conditions must remain idle, that would, if properly cultivated, support ten times our present population with a sufficient surplus for all legitimate needs. These lands can be bought on reasonable terms or leased for almost any number of years desired.—A. L. RUCKER, *Rutherfordton*.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

FARM WORK SHOULD BE RESTRICTED.—I do not think that any foreign labor would be equal to the native, let it be ever so well selected, but would be detrimental. A reduction of acreage would, in my opinion, be far better than any additional population. Without immigration the farmers will soon reduce their farms and make them yield more on half. The present system is already too expensive. Farm work must be restricted to make it profitable in this section. One acre well cultivated is more profitable than two half cultivated. When we all learn this, we will see that we don't need so many hands.—M. H. BULLARD, *Roseboro*.

SHOULD ORGANIZE.—I think we ought to have five months' school, and I believe parents ought to compel their children to go every day as nearly as possible. Every farmer ought to organize and advocate better schools.—J. O. WILLIAMS, *Newton Grove*.

THE CLASS WE MOST NEED.—I think immigrants are very much needed; but the class most needed are men and women who do not mind hard labor, such as farm work, and those who are not seeking an easy job; and to be a successful farmer a person must not mind hard work, and that is the class we most need.—E. J. COOPER, *Huntley*.

RATHER UNDECIDED.—As to immigration, I do not know whether I am in favor of it or not. It appears to me that we have had too much of it already in some places. As to the wage-earners, they are well fixed if they would only save their earnings.—M. M. HALL, *Roseboro*.

HE ADVOCATES A CHANGE.—If you could get a good class of immigrants it would be better for us, and let us get rid of the negro. There is no reliance to be put in them, and they are not reliable laborers; the more education they get the meaner they get; one educated negro will ruin a hundred. Some good immigrants in their place would be much better for the farmer. The best plan for the farmer and the State at large is to get rid of them. They have them to feed, and if they do not feed them they steal it. I am in favor of immigrants if we can get good ones, but I do not want any as bad as the negro. The white folks have to do what is done in this country.—GEORGE T. SIMPSON, *Roseboro*.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.—We are progressing fine. We have all the labor we need to make all the food supplies and all the cotton we want to make. If we had more labor it would ruin the farmer. Everything that he would make would be at starvation prices, especially cotton. We are opposed to the class of foreigners that are immigrating to our country. We are all happy and doing well enough; let us alone.—R. M. CRUMPLER, SR., *Clinton*.

WANTED: FARM LABORERS AND CARPENTERS.—In regard to immigration, I would say unless of a good class who would work, I would not encourage immigration; but where such are to come from I cannot tell. Farm laborers and carpenters are most needed here. As to the needs of the wage-earner, I would suggest that they need nothing except a continuation of the present system of protection, as found in the present national law.—CLIFTON WARD, *Clinton*.

SCOTLAND COUNTY.

IF THEY COULD ORGANIZE.—If the farmers of the country could organize and get good prices for their cotton the labor question would be settled.—ALEXANDER JONES, *Laurinburg*.

THE REASON FOR OPPOSITION.—I am opposed to immigration because of the kind we would be likely to get into our country. I cannot think foreigners would be any advantage to us.—J. F. WALTERS, *Maxton*.

FARMERS LEARNING "A THING OR TWO."—We are doing fairly well with the labor we have in this section. We do not need any foreign or pauper

labor of any kind. We need to diversify our crops, plant more grain, especially corn, oats, peas; raise more hogs, cattle, horses, and get more for our cotton. This section of the State is a strictly cotton section, but I am glad to say our farmers are learning a thing or two, and are planting more grain crops.—WILLIAM T. WRIGHT, *Gibson*.

STANLY COUNTY.

AGAINST FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.—I do not favor immigration—I mean foreign immigration. This class of people only fill our country with tramps and beggars, and are worthless to our Commonwealth and civilization.—W. A. CAGLE, *Big Lick*.

A GOOD CLASS CAN FIND STEADY EMPLOYMENT.—As to immigration, I am in favor of it if we can get a good class of Germans. We do not want Dagos or anarchists, but a good class of people can find steady employment.—C. A. RIDENHOUR, *Richfield*.

VERY UNRELIABLE.—I favor a good class of immigrants as laborers for this section. Labor is very high, and cannot be obtained for love or money, and the negro labor is very unreliable.—F. H. LILLY, *Norwood*.

STOKES COUNTY.

LANDLORD PAYING MORE THAN HE CAN AFFORD.—I think one of the greatest needs of wage-earners is better prices for their labor; but the landlord is paying more now than he can afford. He is compelled to do this in order to get them, and not many available at that. They are going to the towns and public works, where they can get better prices. The trouble is the farmer is forced to take and give the other man's prices. The remedy for this, it seems to me, is through organization of the farmers that they may at least price what they have to sell.—G. T. BAKER, *Germanton*.

SHOULD READ FARM JOURNALS.—We need educated farmers. They must get out of the old "slip-shod" way of farming. We should have some good farm literature and try to get the masses to read and study it and profit thereby. Farmers should study rotation of crops, which is the salvation of this part of the State. By rotation and graduation farming the crops can be doubled and more.—W. G. SLATE, *Mispah*.

HAS DISHEARTENED THE PEOPLE.—The trusts have disheartened the people some, and discriminations by railroad companies are regarded against the best interest of the farmers.—J. G. H. MITCHELL, *Gideon*.

LIVING FROM HAND TO MOUTH.—The wage-earners need to be stimulated. Too many seem to be content to live from hand to mouth; having supplies to-day, they think or care very little for the future. There is no good reason why they should not better their condition regularly, though slowly. As

a rule this class is careless, and more or less wasteful of opportunities and means. A man to live comfortably on his own lands must put in full time and then take care of the proceeds of his labor. When the hired man stops work he has no income. I am not able to suggest any legislation that would be of real value. As to immigration, unless we could secure a population that would make good, law-abiding citizens, I think we had better continue as we are. Better endure the present evil than to plunge into worse.—P. OLIVER, *King*.

IMMIGRANTS WHO UNDERSTAND FARMING.—I hardly know what to say in regard to this broad subject; but I think we need a class of immigrants who are willing to labor on the farm—white people, no negroes.—R. F. BONDU-RANT, *Francisco*.

A LAW TO COMPEL RESPECT OF CONTRACTS.—I do not think immigration will better the condition of our people. I do not know what class of immigrants would be best. It is my opinion that a great many of the immigrants who come to this country are socialists, and for that reason I believe they would cause our working people to be dissatisfied. In regard to bettering the wage-earners on the farm, I do not think immigration would help them. I fear that if our State encourages too many immigrants from other countries, it will eventually be to our disadvantage. We would be sure to get all classes of immigrants, and I fear very few good ones, and thereby make labor troubles worse than they are at present. The negro labor is unreliable, but I believe if the negro were educated along agricultural lines and taught to respect his contract with the white man he would be as good as we could get from other countries. I do not want to appear to be tyrannical or oppressive, but I am sure we ought to have some law to compel the tenant and wage-earner to live up to their contracts, as well as the landlord. I have had negroes to commence work for me for the year in the winter, and in the spring get in debt and leave; but I have no remedy and have to lose considerably. This has been the case with me for five years in succession. I believe we ought to have a mild compulsory school law and a local school committee in each district.—F. E. PETREE, *Germanton*.

TOBACCO TRUST "INFAMOUS."—I do not believe immigration labor to this country would be beneficial, as this is a farming section and they know nothing about our manner of labor. What we need worse than anything else is a living price for our produce, more especially tobacco; and as the price of our products increased, so would the wages of the wage-earners increase in like proportion. The greatest enemy of the people is this infamous tobacco combination or trust which is making the poor poorer every day.—JAMES A. LEAK, *Peters Creek*.

SURRY COUNTY.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP THE VITAL QUESTION.—The question of looking after the wage-earner is becoming of less importance each year. A few years ago much of the labor of the farm was performed by hired labor; to-day less than five per cent. is done by that class—practically all done by the land-owners and

renters—the bulk of it being done by the owners. Hired labor is entirely too high in proportion to the price of farm products. So the vital question, in order to maintain good citizenship, is really this: how to improve the condition of land-owners. You ask, By immigration? Most emphatically No. We could not hope for any except of a foreign element, the scum of the old countries, which has drifted across the waters to our shores. Get the experience of the farmers of the North Atlantic or Pacific Coast States, who have been blessed (?) with this element for more than a decade; they will tell you that for law-breakers, committers of horrible, unspeakable crimes against nature, menaces to our educational and religious institutions generally, their equal cannot be found. They never expect to make permanent citizens, but only accumulate what they can of our wealth, carry it to their country and live in luxury. Let every man who is now a renter have a small farm, well-tilled with his own hands; let the surplus land grow up in broomsedge, briars and old-field pines for our children rather than have any foreign immigrants. Even admitting this element might add something to our wealth, peace and good citizenship are much more to be desired. Wealth is not the greatest boon to a State or community.—R. L. WOLFF, *Pinnacle*.

SHOULD NOT LIVE FOR THE PRESENT ALONE.—A rigid enforcement of the temperance and revenue laws, so as to make it difficult for the laborers to get liquor, would benefit the laboring people more than anything I can suggest. It not only takes their means of living, but causes them to lose a great deal of time that should go to the support of their families. I am not in favor of the present agitation in favor of foreign immigration. It may be a good thing for the manufacturers and capitalists, but not for the laboring classes. The foreigners not only compete with our native workmen, but they lower the standard of living and lower the morals of the working classes. Besides, we should not live for the present alone, but should see to it that the future generation shall not be crowded out by the foreign rabble, but shall have all the privileges that we enjoy.—W. W. LOVILL, *Mount Airy*.

LITTLE DANGER OF ABANDONMENT.—Compulsory education and compulsory sobriety would both greatly benefit our working classes. Those who own large farms and lease or rent them out are having trouble to get reliable tenants. Many farm-hands have gone and are going to the factories, shops, railroads, mines and other public works. But everybody has to eat, and nearly everybody will smoke or chew, so there is little danger of all the farms being abandoned. We have wholesome laws, and if our officers would see that they are properly executed, this would soon be one of the most prosperous sections of our glorious Union. This I can say after an extended tour to the Pacific Coast, stopping and making observations in many States.—W. M. CUNDIFF, *Siloam*.

ONLY THE FARMING CLASS NEEDED.—The only immigrants we need are good, intelligent, thrifty farmers. Do not need any more of the low European trash, who will not work anywhere but on railroads and public works.—W. P. DOBSON, *Rockford*.

IMMIGRANTS NOT NEEDED.—Relative to immigration: This country is already densely populated and immigrants are not needed.—J. L. A. WOODRUFF, *Low Gap*.

SUGGESTION TO WAGE-EARNERS.—My suggestion to wage-earners would be to go to work and stick to it. There are too many men and boys loafing around doing nothing when their work is needed on the farms of this country.—ALBERT CRISSMAN, *Siloam*.

NOT MUCH IN FAVOR OF IT.—To see and know the value of time would benefit wage-earners in this section more than anything else. I am not much in favor of immigration, though laborers are very much needed.—J. I. TURNER, *Rockford*.

SWAIN COUNTY.

WAGE-EARNERS SHOULD BE TRUSTWORTHY.—As to the needs of wage-earners, I am of the opinion that the present condition could be improved if the wage-earners would be more inclined to benefit their employers. This county being somewhat hilly and rather behind some others, farming is neglected to some extent; so I think that immigrants from any of the old countries would be helpful, provided always that they be of the Caucasian race and mean to work and make good citizens.—MARTIN DE HART, *Swain*.

ENCOURAGE SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.—I think the wage-earners ought to be made to feel that so long as they are faithful and honest, sober and industrious, having their employer's business at heart, that they are equal to their employer, or any one else. We have but few negroes in our county, and what few are here seem to want to stay in town or near by. I think immigrants from Europe, Germans or Irish, would suit my idea best; Swedes, Danes and Norwegians may be all right, but I don't know.—S. B. GIBSON, *Swain*.

BETTER SCHOOLS AND TENANT HOMES.—I believe if there were better accommodations made for the wage-earners and better school facilities for their children, it would advance their interests as citizens, and would give encouragement to both them and the land-owners, and at our next session of the Legislature repeal most of the whiskey laws and the homestead law, and give us a compulsory school law, we would be in better condition. As farmers, I believe the Germans to be the most suitable class of immigrants that we could obtain.—G. W. McCracken, *Bryson City*.

TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC SHOULD BE RESTRAINED.—First, we need to get our people more interested in education, then to a higher mode of living, morally and religiously, both male and female, and to be more industrious. Get rid of drunkenness and the liquor traffic. With this alone, our country would be greatly improved.—WILLIAM C. RAY, *Grange*.

RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.—I think the laboring class of people are in better condition and more independent than I ever saw them. If they were educated to proper economy and good saving economy, they would soon be able to purchase good little homes; but they generally spend as they go—seem not to care to save. As to immigration, I cannot say, as I am not acquainted with the usages and customs of the races. Our population is increasing very fast, and we are utilizing the timbers very rapidly. I am not in favor of so much immigration, unless we could get a high-grade working class. The scum and lazy class would be a drawback instead of a benefit. Our States are becoming too populous now with scalawag races of people. The most of our immigrants seem to peddle and trade and keep out of the field.—E. B. CLAYTON, *Brevard*.

WANTS "MEN OF MEANS."—Our section needs, as to wage-earners, more factories, more home markets for our products. As to immigration, I think we need men of means, sufficient to help improve the country farms, and then we will need an increase in farm labor.—M. F. BLYTHE, *Blantyre*.

HAS NOT CHANGED HIS OPINION.—I am of the same opinion that I was last year. Wage-earners should be more reliable. To better the condition of wage-earners the laborer must be more attentive to duty, more reliable. That would enable us to pay better wages, and thereby both would be benefited. I am strictly in favor of a compulsory school law; unless the parents of some of the children are compelled to send their children to school, those children will not be sent; therefore, the innocent child is the sufferer, and not the parent.—W. K. OSBORNE, *Brevard*.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

LABORERS SAID TO BE UNRELIABLE.—The working class of people in this county cannot be depended upon on the farm, as the lumber business seems to offer more advantages, also higher wages. The negro will not work on the farm, as he can work in the lumber woods three days out of a week, rest the balance and make a living.—WALTER SWAIN, *Jerry*.

UNION COUNTY.

GET THE RIGHT CLASSES OR NONE.—I think better buildings are needed for wage-earners, and would add greatly to their convenience and benefit and cause them to make contracts more readily and stick to them more firmly. The kind of immigrants we have had dumped upon us I am opposed to religiously, socially and politically. As has been said, if we can get the right kind of immigrants—yes, the right kind—those who will strictly attend to their own business and work hard and take an interest in building up our State, I could not object to that class.—V. T. CHEARS, *Hope*.

LABOR LAW RECOMMENDED.—The labor question is getting to be a serious matter with the farmer. Labor is not only scarce, but unreliable. We need a stringent labor law to compel hands to remain with their employers until

their contracts expire, especially with the share-tenant. It is nothing uncommon for a tenant to quit his crop after he gets it planted and run off to a cotton mill or some public work and leave the landlord with no one to work the crop. We need reliable labor and a law to make them carry out their contracts. The negro labor in this country is just as reliable as the white; that is, the share-tenant or day hands.—A. J. BROOKS, *Monroe*.

GET ALONG WITHOUT IT, IF POSSIBLE.—The need of so many wage-earners is to learn that they ought to be honest with their employer and give him good work for full pay, and when they ask a merchant or any one to credit them, they are honor bound to pay it, if they are not worth over the homestead exemption (and this applies to farmers and all classes of people, in church or out of it, as to paying debts). I feel that it is best, if we can, to get along in North Carolina without immigration, and not have the class who believe that another man can give indulgences and remit sins if they confess to him, and they themselves commit the worst crimes known, and teach their people that they cannot sin, it matters not what they do, and keep them in ignorance so they cannot read our Bible, etc. I don't know what class or nationality is best suited to farm labor, as the class being dumped over here are of the above-mentioned class, and I tremble for our boys and grandchildren if the United States continues to allow that class to come. Our free institutions and government will be very much endangered by it, if not eventually destroyed, root and branch, for they are bad enough to say in private that if they can get the negro and the Indian to join them they can do away with the Protestants in this free land, and they are getting them in certain sections of the United States. The negro has been the best laborer, but unless they are compelled to keep off public works, and confined to the farms for a living, they will not be any good to the farmer much longer.—N. S. OGBURN, *Monroe*.

COMPULSORY LAW WOULD HELP.—Wage-earners should be compelled to keep their word, stick to their contracts and send their children to school all the time school is in session in their school district—not send a week and stop two or three days, then send some and keep the rest home all or part of the time. I favor a compulsory school law.—A. W. McMANUS, *Unionville*.

VANCE COUNTY.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING IMMIGRANTS.—Our farms are growing more valuable each year, but the system of running farms on hired labor for wages will have to be abandoned, unless we can get a more reliable laborer than the negro. The negro is getting so he will not work for wages by the month or year, and he prefers to rent land and give a mortgage and run his own farm, which means slovenly farming and is damaging and exhaustive to land. What we need in this section is good white labor that can be hired by the year to work for wages or to take farms on half shares, and work the farms on half shares, and work the farms under the direction of the owners. Only first-class farming immigrants should be encouraged to come to North Carolina.—W. S. PARKER, *Henderson*.

NEGROES TOO NUMEROUS FOR WHITE IMMIGRANTS.—As to immigration, I do not think we can get good working laborers to come to our section of the country so long as we have the negroes in such numbers. In my township we have four or five negroes to one white. The negroes are buying land and working well for their class, but the white land-owners are having a hard time. We are compelled to work on shares with them, and we have to submit to their way of managing. They only work from the time they put in a crop until it is "laid by"—no chance to improve farms. If we could get immigrants who have money to come in and rent or lease our lands we would gladly have them come—those who could buy and use labor-saving machinery. Only the white laboring people who cultivate their crops themselves are doing well on our farms. If we only had enough of these; the negroes so far outnumber them that we cannot get enough of this class.—W. W. WHITE, *Manson*.

TOO MANY ATTENDING DANGERS.—While there is a great scarcity of labor, I do not favor immigration. There are too many dangers connected with it morally, socially and politically. I think we should go slow in this matter.—THOMAS TAYLOR, *Townesville*.

WAKE COUNTY.

ONLY WHITE FOLKS ACCEPTABLE.—I will say we are in need of more farm labor. The public works have attracted the help from the farm, and a great portion of the farms will have to be idle if help cannot be obtained. If we could get immigrants of good white people, it would be a good thing to exchange idlers for thrift and humanity; but please let the yellows and blacks stay away, if we want to improve our home folks spiritually and financially. One hundred families of smart working whites in every county in the State would in five years amass one hundred per cent. of thrift and wealth.—C. P. POWELL, *Garner*.

PROTECT AND ENCOURAGE OUR OWN PEOPLE.—I do not think we need any foreign immigrants. Generally their morals are bad. They do not make good laborers; they are revengeful and not submissive. Let us work together and build up our home and our people. We have plenty of material, and let foreigners stay where they are; we have too many already. This is our land and our country, and let us protect it and our people.—GEORGE R. MARCOM, *Morrisville*.

WARREN COUNTY.

LANDLORDS IN A MEASURE RESPONSIBLE.—In answer to your first question as to what would benefit them, the farm laborer or wage-earner, as we have no other labor except farm labor, I would say most emphatically that they (that is, the negro laborer, for we have no white labor here for wages) could do much better if they were reliable. They stop whenever they wish to. You might say why do we not discharge and get another? My reply is, they would be delighted to be turned off, for they are in such demand they can get

another job at a higher price, and we would be without any hands at all. We, the white men, are to blame for this condition of things, and my individual opinion is that we will never do any better until we ourselves become men in the true sense of the word. You ask about immigrants; we do not need any, unless we could get good ones; who they would be I am unable to say.—JONAS C. WILLIAMS, *Inez*.

THRIFTY, LAW-ABIDING PEOPLE.—I would much prefer German immigrants, as they are known to be thrifty, law-abiding people, naturally intelligent and educated. The climate is similar to their own, and the products of the soil nearly the same.—W. W. FIMPLE, *Odell*.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

HOW TO SECURE LABOR MORE EASILY.—We need a good class of farm laborers—people who would take an interest in farming and study it—would work for the better conditions of farms as well as for themselves, and to do one would necessitate the other. Farmers need more good houses for better laborers and tenants to live in. Good, comfortable houses are very much needed, generally speaking, and with better accommodations better labor would be easier secured.—F. R. JOHNSTON, *Plymouth*.

WATAUGA COUNTY.

NEED MEN WITH CAPITAL.—I am near the top of the Blue Ridge, and I think if we need immigrants at all we need men with capital and push and good morals. I think we need a railroad more than anything somewhere near here; we are about thirty miles from any railroad. As for myself, I favor the Appalachian National Park, and would be glad to know that the government was buying land, especially on the east side of the mountain, but some of my neighbors are opposed to the proposition. I think we need our forests better cared for and better roads, more than anything else.—THOMAS L. DAY, *Blowing Rock*.

SHOULD SETTLE IN THE COUNTRY.—Replying to the above question, will say that as there are no negro laborers in this vicinity, and farmers must depend principally upon young white men as laborers, anything that would induce them to accept regular employment would be of great benefit to themselves and also the employers. But a curse to young men almost equal to intoxicants is the cigarette, and it has become in this country to be almost universally used by the young men, a majority only seeming willing to work to obtain enough for present needs. Just what will cause them to take a more practical view of their own advantages is the problem. Immigrants of industrious people should be encouraged; but the immigrants who only desire to settle in the congested centers are of no real benefit to the country at large, and should not be encouraged. Of course we all deprecate the introduction of the socialist and the anarchist.—H. A. DAVIS, *Moretz*.

FAVOR RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.—I still think the greatest need of the wage-earner is encouragement and sympathy from the employers. A better understanding between labor and capital would improve labor, and thereby improve the condition of the employer. The wage-earner should be made to feel that he is to share to a reasonable extent the profits of his own labor, and in this way he will be encouraged to put forth greater efforts to bring about good results for himself and employer. I favor a restricted immigration. I believe that only the thrifty, honest and energetic should be admitted, and I believe that at least a limited education is essential to these qualities. I hope for the highest success in your department.—E. J. FARTHING, *Sweet-water*.

WAYNE COUNTY.

AVERAGE IMMIGRANT DISLIKES FARM WORK.—I would say that the wage-earners of this section are getting along well financially, and are in good standing. The harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few. As for immigration, I would favor it very much if we could get working immigrants, for labor is needed. But the mass of the immigrants who come to this section do not work on the farm, and are not of much value to the farmer, and the negro will not do to depend upon, and we will have to do our own work.—J. H. WILLIAMS, *Pikeville*.

LABORERS GOING TO TOWNS.—Immigration is not what we need. We have plenty of people here to cultivate our lands, provided there can be some way fixed to work them; most all the negroes and a lot of the whites are trying to get to town. Now if the towns would make and enforce some law to keep them out, we could get all the farm labor that is needed.—ALEXANDER AYCOCK, *Pikeville*.

ENOUGH MIXING OF RACES ALREADY.—We do not need immigration. We have plenty of people to do our work if they will pull off their collars and ties and put on their overalls and go at it. I don't believe in immigration, because I do not want our people mixed with any inferior race. We have enough mixed people in our country now.—BARNES AYCOCK, *Fremont*.

HABITS OF ITALIANS.—I think from my present knowledge of the class of immigrants that the McRaes, of Wilmington, N. C., are settling upon their bodies of land nearby the city, who are mostly Italians, will soon prove that they are the immigrants we need in the South, as they are suited to our warm climate. I learn they work better in large bands together than when isolated—I mean they should go from one farm to another and work together until they work over all the farms that have been located for such Italians. I learn that they are very fond of talking to each other, and sing together when working, which makes it more pleasant than when each one is working his own plot of land. The negro is a very close observer of these colonies, and are watching this new labor with great interest, which means lots to them. The old-fashioned high-toned darkey is passing away very rapidly; they were the best educated laborers in the world by association with the best white people of the South. While connected with the penitentiary of

North Carolina I made a point to ascertain what kind of darkies were filling up our penitentiary, and found all criminals of the colored race to be the new educated issue, and not a single old-fashioned, before-the-war darkey could be found in prison, which speaks badly for our enthusiastic educators of the colored race.—W. B. FORT, *Pikeville*.

WILKES COUNTY.

AN EDUCATED FARMER.—In regard to immigration, I could say what kind we need. It might help farming if some good farmers were to come among us. We have one family of Scotch people in our neighborhood who are good farmers. They have taught us something about farming, if we would take it. I think the day is close at hand when farming will be improved.—R. L. SCROGGS, *Moravian Falls*.

FEWER OFFICERS, LOWER TAXES, ETC.—The needs of the wage-earners are lower taxes, fewer officers, with smaller salaries—nearer equal with what laborers receive. Most of the young men in this part of the country have migrated to the far West and other places for some reason, perhaps on account of indebtedness or high taxes. I favor immigration if we can get good, honest, industrious citizens—men of affluence, and men who will have a good influence in a community.—EDWARD B. HENDRON, *Cline*.

APPLY THE GOLDEN RULE.—I think the golden rule should be practised, both by the wage-earner and the employer, and then they both would be benefited. I do not think that immigration should be encouraged. I have not had enough experience with immigrants to know what class would give most satisfaction on the farm.—H. C. WALKER, *Poor's Knob*.

SCOTCH FAMILY DOING WELL.—The only thing I know that would benefit wage-earners is to put in good time. Too many lose time when they should be engaged in making money. As to immigrants, I know but little. There is a family of Scotch near here, and they are doing well in farming.—I. M. CROUCH, *Moravian Falls*.

WHITE LABOR PREFERABLE.—Wage-earners need to be more regular in work, economical in management, and more closely connected with employers. The best class of farm hands are honest, reliable white people of good habits.—JAMES HICKERMAN, *Ronda*.

WILSON COUNTY.

NOT YET READY FOR IMMIGRATION.—I do not see how the condition of the average farm hand can be improved with our present system of farming. When the farmers in the country begin to use the more advanced methods of cultivating their lands they will necessarily have to have more intelligent labor; that means the education of the laborer to the use of improved farm machinery, which will make him a more intelligent and better citizen. I

don't know what class of immigrants we need, but I think if we could induce English, Scotch, Irish, or some of the Germans to come to our State, they would make us good citizens.—WALTER F. WOODARD, *Wilson*.

YADKIN COUNTY.

BETTER CONTENTED AT HOME.—In regard to wage-earners, will say that the best advice I can give is to select a good home on the best job obtainable near you and fill the place so well that you cannot be duplicated, and then not ask for an advance every time there is a hard job in view to do. In regard to immigration, I think people do better and are more content in their home country; while it is true it is better for some to ramble, but once traveling there is always something better a little farther back at the old place.—JOHN A. MARTIN, *East Bend*.

PEOPLE WHO WILL COMPLY WITH THEIR PROMISES.—We need good, educated white men on the farms here, who want to own and conduct their own farms, who are honest and reliable. They can get land from ten to fifty dollars per acre that will pay good results on the money invested, also be with a people in whom they can afford to put the greatest confidence—people who will do all they can to help build up the interests of the country that good may result to all; schools and churches conveniently situated or sufficiently near; railroad about sixteen miles from this place. As to wage-earners, we need a class who will do to depend upon. The most of them hurt their own cause by only taking enough interest to get the pay, and thus hurt their employers. I think we can have good schools by paying men and women enough to justify them to teach. I think our schools justify the salary paid our teachers.—W. D. MARTIN, *Hamptonville*.

A VERY FEW WORDS UPON THE SUBJECT.—As to immigration, I have but very few words to say, which are these: If we can get a good, moral class of people who will make good, law-abiding citizens, then I favor such, but if we have to take the scum of all the foreign countries I am opposed to it.—E. J. EATON, *Yadkinville*.

CANNOT PAY "BIG PRICES" FOR LABOR.—Our county has no way of transportation and no market for farm products, therefore we can't pay farm-hands big prices. This is causing them to leave the farms and go to the cotton mills and other places where there are more inducements. I think a railroad would benefit all classes in our county more than anything else, and if we could get the road, there would be no need of immigration, for our own people would come back home, and everything would soon be prosperous.—BENJAMIN SHORES, *Yadkinville*.

FAMILY ASSISTANCE THE SOLE DEPENDENCE.—I am totally inexperienced in immigration or the different nationalities, but if we could secure an honest class, energetic and refined, some we could rely upon, it would be a great source of consolation and benefit. It has come to this in this county that

what one cannot accomplish with his own family has to go undone, or perchance swap with your neighbor, and even that seems to be rapidly playing out. It is my notion that a few men will own all the land in this county in a few years; we have but few farmers in this county that could be declared independent and thrifty, and yet the tendency, call and effort is for higher tax every year.—J. A. TURNER, *Panther Creek*.

YANCEY COUNTY.

HABITS OF THRIFT AND ECONOMY.—I am of the opinion that the wage-earners of this mountain section would soon be in better circumstances if they would practice habits of thrift and economy. The class of immigrants most needed here are people of sufficient intelligence and training to take advantage of the resources here that are in reach of the middle classes; especially would we welcome people skilled in agriculture and stock-raising, with a taste for rural pursuits.—JOSEPH M. ROBINSON, *Celo*.

OPPOSE ORGANIZED LABOR.—Would say that the wage-earners need all the protection that can be given them in a legitimate way. When I say wage-earners, I mean those who are willing to do good, honest labor for their employers. Such ought to be protected by law against organized capital and trusts. I am also opposed to union labor, as organized labor and capital breeds all kinds of discontent. We need as immigrants good, honest, industrious capitalists, who would organize more industries and create a better push and hustle among our laboring people. This, I believe, would be best for the welfare of our people. We need an awakening among our people; there are so many who do not care whether they earn a living or not.—A. B. SILVER, *Micaville*.

RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.—Since a great portion of our immigrants are anarchists and criminals, I very much oppose immigration. I realize that it is very hard to secure legislation to entirely prohibit immigrants from coming to the United States, but if it were done I think it would be best for us. In Western North Carolina we need factories to furnish more labor for our working people.—M. P. RAY, *Pensacola*.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF THE TRADES.

The wage-earners of the State have made progress the past year, and are to be congratulated upon the success attained by honest effort, integrity and perseverance. The compensation is more satisfactory than before and much has been done the past year for their comfort, that will tend to the uplift of all those engaged in earning an honorable livelihood. The summary below indicates an increase of wages in nearly all the trades, and there is a growing tendency toward shorter hours. Probably no year has been so marked by progress to those engaged in every trade or profession as the one just closed. The moral, educational and financial conditions of the laboring masses throughout the State show an improvement that should be gratifying to all.

The tables below are intended to convey to the thousands of wage-earners such information as will enable them to ascertain the actual condition of those engaged in the various trades, the story of which is briefly told in the summary preceding. The statistics are compiled by the Department from reports sent in by mechanics themselves, many of whom have written letters expressive of their views, which appear at the close of this chapter and may be perused with interest and profit.

The tables in this chapter are, as above stated, compiled from blanks received from representative men in the different trades, and give the conditions existing throughout the State. These tables are arranged by subjects, which will enable the reader to more thoroughly study the conditions of the wage-earners.

A brief synopsis of the tables in this chapter shows the following:

SUMMARY.

The average wages of the different trades are as follows: Bill-poster, \$2; boilermaker, \$3; blacksmith, \$2.09; brass and iron moulder, \$2.75; brickmason, \$3.50; carpenter, \$1.85; contractor, \$2.50; electrician, \$3.50; harness-maker, \$1.23; lumber counter,

\$1.20; lumber inspector, \$1.25; lumberman, \$2.50; lumber-stop, \$2.25; machinist, \$2.44; miner, \$1.75; painter, \$2.33; plasterer, \$4.05; printer, \$2.02; salesman, \$1.50; stonecutter, \$3.50; textile worker, \$1.40; wheelwright, \$1.75.

Ninety-one per cent. are paid cash in full, and nine per cent. part in cash.

Sixty-two per cent. report increase in wages, three per cent. a decrease, and thirty-five per cent. no change.

Seventy-one per cent. work by the day, ten per cent. by the week, seven per cent. by the month, eight per cent. by the job, one per cent. by the piece, one per cent. by the year, and two per cent. by the hour.

Seventy per cent. are paid weekly, seventeen per cent. monthly, seven per cent. semi-monthly, three per cent. semi-weekly, and five per cent. by the job.

Eighty-one per cent. favor weekly payment, fourteen per cent. monthly, four per cent. semi-monthly, and one per cent. by the job.

Sixty-one per cent. make full time, and thirty-nine per cent. part time. Thirty per cent. work overtime, and seventy per cent. do not work overtime.

Eighty-four per cent. report cost of living increased, one per cent. decreased, and fifteen per cent. no change.

Fifty-five per cent. favor a ten-hour day, thirty-one per cent. an eight-hour day, thirteen per cent. a nine-hour day, and one per cent. a twelve-hour day.

Eighty-eight per cent. favor fixing day's work by law, and twelve per cent. oppose it.

The per cent. who read and write, by trades, is as follows:

Barber, journeymen, 50; bill-poster, journeymen, 100; blacksmith, journeymen 81, apprentices 75; boilermaker, journeymen 97, apprentices 97; brass and iron moulder, journeymen, 90; brickmason, journeymen 83, apprentices 88; carpenter, journeymen 85, apprentices 89; contractor, journeymen 89, apprentices 90; electrician, journeymen 100, apprentices 100; lumber counter, journeymen 100, apprentices 100; lumber inspector, journeymen, 100; lumberman, journeymen, 93; lumber-stop, journeymen 85, apprentices 90; machinist, journeymen 89, apprentices 77; painter, journeymen 78, apprentices 55; plasterer, journeymen 90, apprentices 90; printer, journeymen

100, apprentices 100; salesmen, journeymen, 100; stonecutter, journeymen 100, apprentices 100; textile workers, journeymen 81, apprentices 74; tinsmith, journeymen 75, apprentices 35; tobacco worker, journeymen 75, apprentices 40; wheelwright, journeymen, 97.

The age at which apprentices should enter trade is reported as follows:

Barber, 14; blacksmith, 16; boilermaker, 14; brass and iron moulder, 16; brickmason, 18; carpenter, 17; contractor, 19; electrician, 16; harness-maker, 16; lumber counter, 15; lumber inspector, 18; lumberman, 22; lumber-stop, 18; machinist, 17; miner, 14; painter, 17; plasterer, 17; printer, 15; salesman, 16; stonecutter, 16; textile worker, 16; tinsmith, 16; tobacco worker, 18; wheelwright, 18.

The years an apprentice should serve in the different trades is reported as follows:

Barber, 4; bill-poster, 4; blacksmith, 4; boilermaker, 6; brass and iron moulder, 4; brickmason, 2; carpenter, 4; contractor, 4; harness-maker, 4; lumber counter, 1; lumber inspector, 2; lumberman, 4; lumber-stop, 3; machinist, 4; miner, 1; painter, 3; plasterer, 3; printer, 4; stonecutter, 4; textile worker, 3; tinsmith, 4; wheelwright, 3.

Forty-six per cent. report financial condition good, twenty-eight per cent. fair, twenty per cent. poor, and six per cent. bad.

Eighty-three per cent. report improvement in education, and seventeen per cent. no improvement.

Twenty per cent. favor immigration, and eighty per cent. oppose it.

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing Wages, Highest and Lowest, Etc.*

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Wages.				
		Per Day.	Cash in Full?	Increased or Decreased?	Highest Paid.	Lowest Paid.
Barber -----	no -----	\$-----	yes -----	no -----	\$-----	\$-----
Bill-poster -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	increased -----	3.00	1.00
Blacksmith -----	no -----	2.00	no -----	increased -----	2.50	1.25
do -----	no -----	3.00	yes -----	no -----	3.00	1.00
do -----	no -----		no -----	no -----	2.50	1.00
do -----	no -----	1.50	yes -----	increased -----	2.50	1.00
do -----	no -----		no -----	increased -----	2.00	1.00
do -----	no -----	1.85	yes -----	increased -----	1.85	1.25
Boilermaker -----	yes -----	3.00	yes -----	no -----	3.20	3.00
Brass and Iron Moulder -----	no -----	2.75	yes -----	increased -----	2.75	1.75
Brickmason -----	no -----	3.50	yes -----	increased -----	3.50	1.00
do -----	no -----	3.50	yes -----	no -----	3.50	2.50
Carpenter -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	no -----	2.50	1.00
do -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	no -----	2.00	1.25
do -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	increased -----	2.00	.80
do -----	yes -----	3.00	yes -----	increased -----	4.50	2.50
do -----	no -----	1.50	yes -----	increased -----	2.00	1.25
do -----	no -----	3.00	yes -----	increased -----	3.00	1.00
do -----	no -----	2.50	yes -----	increased -----	2.50	1.00
do -----	no -----	1.50	yes -----	increased -----	1.50	1.00
do -----	yes -----	1.75	yes -----	no -----	2.50	1.25
do -----	no -----	1.25	yes -----	increased -----	2.50	.75
do -----	no -----	2.50	yes -----	increased -----	2.50	1.25
do -----	no -----	1.17	yes -----	increased -----	2.00	1.25
do -----	no -----		yes -----	increased -----	2.50	1.25
do -----	no -----	1.25	yes -----	increased -----	1.50	1.00
do -----	no -----	1.40	yes -----	increased -----	1.50	1.00
do -----	no -----	3.50	yes -----	increased -----	3.50	1.25
do -----	no -----	1.75	yes -----	no -----	2.00	1.00
do -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	increased -----	3.00	.75
do -----	no -----	1.50	yes -----	no -----	1.50	.75
do -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	increased -----	2.00	1.00
do -----	no -----	1.40	yes -----	increased -----	2.25	.40
do -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	no -----	2.00	.65
do -----	no -----	1.00	no -----	no -----	1.00	.75
do -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	no -----	2.00	.75

TABLE NO. 1—Continued.

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Wages.				
		Per Day.	Cash in Full?	Increased or Decreased?	Highest Paid.	Lowest Paid.
Carpenter -----	no -----	\$ 1.75	yes -----	increased ----	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.25
do -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	increased ----	2.00	1.25
do -----	no -----	1.60	yes -----	increased ----	2.00	1.25
do -----	no -----	1.50	yes -----	no -----	1.50	1.00
do -----	no -----	1.25	no -----	no -----	2.00	1.00
do -----	no -----	2.25	no -----	increased ----	3.50	1.25
do -----	yes -----	1.75	yes -----	no -----	2.00	1.25
do -----	no -----	2.50	yes -----	increased ----	2.50	1.00
do -----	no -----	1.75	yes -----	increased ----	2.00	1.50
do -----	no -----	1.50	yes -----	increased ----	1.50	1.00
do -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	increased ----	2.00	.75
do -----	no -----	1.50	yes -----	no -----	2.50	1.00
do -----	no -----	1.00	yes -----	increased ----	1.00	.50
do -----	no -----	1.75	yes -----	increased ----	2.00	.90
do -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	increased ----	2.00	1.25
do -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	increased ----	2.50	1.00
Contractor -----	no -----	-----	yes -----	increased ----	2.50	1.00
do -----	no -----	-----	yes -----	increased ----	3.00	1.00
do -----	no -----	-----	yes -----	increased ----	3.00	.75
do -----	no -----	2.50	yes -----	no -----	2.50	1.25
Electrician -----	no -----	3.50	yes -----	no -----	3.50	1.00
Harness-maker -----	no -----	1.25	-----	no -----	1.25	.75
do -----	no -----	1.20	no -----	increased ----	1.50	.75
Lumber counter -----	no -----	1.20	yes -----	increased ----	1.50	1.00
Lumber inspector -----	no -----	1.25	yes -----	increased ----	2.50	1.00
Lumberman -----	no -----	3.00	yes -----	increased ----	3.00	1.00
do -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	increased ----	2.50	1.50
Lumber-stop -----	no -----	2.25	yes -----	increased ----	3.00	1.50
Machinist -----	yes -----	-----	yes -----	no -----	3.15	2.10
do -----	yes -----	3.00	yes -----	increased ----	3.00	2.50
do -----	no -----	2.50	yes -----	no -----	2.50	.60
do -----	no -----	2.25	yes -----	increased ----	2.25	1.00
do -----	no -----	2.00	yes -----	increased ----	2.00	.75
Miner -----	no -----	1.75	yes -----	no -----	2.00	1.50
Painter -----	yes -----	2.50	yes -----	no -----	2.50	1.25
do -----	no -----	2.50	yes -----	increased ----	3.00	.75

TABLE NO. 1—Continued.

Trade.	Member Labor Union?	Wages.				
		Per Day.	Cash in Full?	Increased or Decreased?	Highest Paid.	Lowest Paid.
Painter-----	no-----	\$ 2.50	yes-----	no-----	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.25
do-----	no-----	2.00	yes-----	no-----	2.00	.65
do-----	no-----	1.50	yes-----	no-----	2.00	1.00
do-----	no-----	3.00	yes-----	increased-----	3.00	1.00
Plasterer-----	yes-----	4.05	yes-----	increased-----	4.05	4.05
Printer-----	yes-----	2.28	yes-----	increased-----	3.25	2.25
do-----	yes-----		yes-----	decreased-----	4.00	2.25
do-----	no-----	1.75	yes-----	increased-----	3.00	1.00
Salesman-----	no-----	1.50	yes-----	no-----	2.00	.50
do-----	no-----	1.50	yes-----	increased-----		
Stone-cutter-----	yes-----	3.50	yes-----	no-----	3.50	3.00
TEXTILE WORKERS.						
Beamer-----	no-----	1.50	yes-----	no-----	1.50	1.50
Cloth inspector-----	no-----	1.00	yes-----	increased-----	1.25	.85
Loom erector-----	no-----		yes-----	no-----	4.00	2.00
Loom fixer-----	no-----	1.50	yes-----	increased-----	1.50	1.25
do-----	no-----	1.50	yes-----	no-----	1.50	
Operative-----	no-----	.60	yes-----	no-----	.60	.20
do-----	no-----	.85	yes-----	increased-----	1.00	.85
do-----	no-----	1.00	no-----	increased-----	1.50	.35
Overseer-----	no-----	2.75	yes-----	increased-----	3.00	1.50
do-----	no-----	2.50	yes-----	increased-----	3.00	.50
Slasher tender-----	no-----	1.50	yes-----	no-----	1.50	
Superintendent-----	no-----		yes-----	increased-----		
Warper-----	yes-----	1.10	yes-----	increased-----	1.10	1.00
do-----	no-----	1.00	yes-----	no-----	1.75	1.00
Tinsmith-----	no-----		yes-----	increased-----	4.00	1.00
Tobacco worker-----	no-----		yes-----	decreased-----	1.50	.75
Wheelwright-----	no-----			increased-----	2.50	1.50
do-----	no-----	1.00	yes-----	no-----	1.25	1.00
do-----	no-----	2.50	yes-----	no-----	2.75	1.00

TABLE NO. 2—*Showing Working Condition, Cost of Living, Etc.*

Trade.	How do You Work?	How Paid?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Make Full Time?	Work Over- time?	Cost of Living In- creased or Decreased?
Barber -----	job -----	job -----	job -----	yes ---	yes ---	increased.
Bill-poster -----	job -----	job -----	weekly -----	yes ---	yes ---	increased.
Blacksmith -----	job -----	job -----	weekly -----	yes ---	yes ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	yes ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	job -----	job -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	yes ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	job -----	job -----	weekly -----	yes ---	yes ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	yes ---	yes ---	increased.
Boilermaker -----	day -----	monthly -----	semi-monthly -----	yes ---	no ---	increased.
Brass and iron moulder -----	week -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	yes ---	yes ---	increased.
Brickmason -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
Carpenter -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	yes ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	hour -----	monthly -----	monthly -----	no ---	yes ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	yes ---	yes ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	yes ---	no ---	no.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	no.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	semi-monthly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	month -----	monthly -----	weekly -----	yes ---	yes ---	no.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	yes ---	yes ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	monthly -----	monthly -----	no ---	yes ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	yes ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	monthly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	semi-monthly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	yes ---	yes ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	no.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	no.
do -----	day -----	weekly -----	weekly -----	no ---	no ---	increased.

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Trade.	How do You Work?	How Paid?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Make Full Time?	Work Over- time?	Cost of Living In- creased or Decreased?
Carpenter	week	weekly	weekly	no	no	
do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
do	day	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	no.
do	day	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
do	month	monthly	monthly	yes	no	increased.
do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	no.
do	day	monthly	weekly	yes	yes	
do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	no.
do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
do	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Contractor	day	weekly	monthly	no	yes	increased.
do	job	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
do	day	weekly	monthly		no	increased.
do	job	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Electrician	day	monthly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Harness-maker	week	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
do	day	monthly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Lumber counter	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	decreased.
Lumber inspector	month	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
Lumberman	month	monthly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
do	day	monthly	weekly	no	no	increased.
Lumber-stop	day	weekly	weekly	yes	no	increased.
Machinist	day	monthly	monthly	yes	yes	increased.
do	month	monthly	monthly	yes	no	increased.
do	day	weekly	monthly	yes	no	no.
do	day	semi-monthly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
do	day	weekly	monthly	yes	yes	increased.
Miner	day	monthly	weekly	no	no	no.
Painter	day	weekly	weekly	yes	yes	increased.
do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.
do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	no.
do	day	weekly	weekly	no	no	increased.

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Trade.	How do You Work ?	How Paid ?	Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment ?	Make Full Time ?	Work Over- time ?	Cost of Living In- creased or Decreased ?
Painter-----	day-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	no----	increased.
do-----	day-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	yes---	increased.
Plasterer-----	day-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	no----	no----	increased.
Printer-----	week-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	no----	no----	increased.
do-----	week-----	weekly-----	monthly-----	yes---	yes---	increased.
do-----	week-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	yes---	increased.
Salesman-----	month-----	monthly-----	monthly-----	yes---	no----	increased.
do-----	month-----	monthly-----	monthly-----	yes---	no----	increased.
Stone-cutter-----	week-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	no----	increased.
TEXTILE WORKERS.						
Beamer-----	piece-----	semi-monthly-	semi-monthly-	yes---	no----	increased.
Cloth inspector-----	day-----	semi-monthly-	semi-monthly-	yes---	no----	increased.
Loom erector-----	week-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	no----	increased.
Loom fixer-----	day-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	no----	increased.
do-----	day-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	yes---	increased.
Operative-----	week-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	no----	increased.
do-----	day-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	no----	increased.
do-----	day-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	no----	no.
Overseer-----	day-----	semi-monthly-	monthly-----	yes---	no----	no.
do-----	day-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	yes---	increased.
Slasher tender-----	day-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	no----	increased.
Superintendent-----	year-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	no----	increased.
Warper-----	week-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	no----	increased.
do-----	day-----	semi-weekly--	weekly-----	yes---	yes---	increased.
Tinsmith-----	job-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	yes---	increased.
Tobacco worker-----	day-----	semi-monthly-	semi-monthly-	no----	no----	increased.
Wheelwright-----	day-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	-----	-----	increased.
do-----	day-----	weekly-----	weekly-----	yes---	no----	no.
do-----	hour-----	weekly-----	monthly-----	yes---	no----	increased.

TABLE NO. 3—Showing Hours, Per Cent. Read and Write, Etc.

Trade.	Hours.			Per Cent. Read and Write.		Number Engaged in Trade in Community.
	No. Constitute Day's Work.	What Should be Number?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Journey-men.	Appren-tices.	
Barber -----			no -----	50 -----		9
Bill-poster -----	10	8	yes -----	100 -----		2
Blacksmith -----	10	10	yes -----	100 -----		15
do -----	10	10	yes -----	50 -----	50 -----	
do -----	10	10	yes -----	80 -----		8
do -----	11	10	yes -----	75 -----	75 -----	2
do -----	10	10	no -----	100 -----		3
do -----	10	10	yes -----	80 -----	100 -----	5
Boiler-maker -----	10	8	no -----	97 -----	97 -----	50
Brass and iron moulder -----	10	9	yes -----	90 -----		4
Brickmason -----	10	10	yes -----	85 -----	85 -----	18
do -----	10	10	yes -----	80 -----	90 -----	65
Carpenter -----	10	10	yes -----	90 -----	90 -----	20
do -----	8	8	yes -----	60 -----		12
do -----	10	10	yes -----	100 -----	100 -----	15
do -----	9	8	yes -----	90 -----		400
do -----	10	10	no -----	50 -----		7
do -----	10	10	yes -----	90 -----		35
do -----	10	10	no -----	90 -----	95 -----	100
do -----	10	10	no -----	80 -----		20
do -----	10	9	yes -----	75 -----		200
do -----	10	8	yes -----	67 -----	50 -----	50
do -----	10	10	no -----	95 -----		150
do -----	10	10	yes -----	100 -----		10
do -----	10	10	yes -----	90 -----		
do -----	10	10	yes -----	75 -----		35
do -----	10	10	yes -----	75 -----		6
do -----	10	8	yes -----	95 -----	99 -----	12
do -----	11	10	yes -----	90 -----		10
do -----	10	8	yes -----	75 -----		5
do -----	10	8	yes -----	67 -----		10
do -----	10	8	yes -----			28
do -----	10	10	yes -----	90 -----	90 -----	5
do -----	9	9	yes -----	85 -----	75 -----	15
do -----	10	10	yes -----	95 -----	100 -----	

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Trade.	Hours.			Per Cent. Read and Write.		Number Engaged in Trade in Community.
	No. Constitute Day's Work.	What Should be Number ?	Should it be Fixed by Law ?	Journey-men.	Apprentices.	
Carpenter -----	10	9	yes -----	-----	-----	7
do -----	10	10	yes -----	90	-----	30
do -----	10	8	no -----	90	-----	25
do -----	10	-----	yes -----	90	-----	12
do -----	10	10	yes -----	-----	-----	4
do -----	10	9	yes -----	90	-----	8
do -----	11	9	yes -----	100	-----	12
do -----	10	8	yes -----	95	-----	50
do -----	10	10	yes -----	90	-----	9
do -----	10	8	no -----	95	95	12
do -----	10	9	yes -----	-----	-----	-----
do -----	10	8	yes -----	90	50	10
do -----	10	9	yes -----	50	30	25
do -----	10	8	yes -----	75	50	20
do -----	10	10	-----	90	90	25
do -----	10	10	yes -----	90	67	12
do -----	10	9	yes -----	100	-----	5
Contractor -----	10	10	yes -----	75	-----	45
do -----	10	10	no -----	90	80	16
do -----	10	10	yes -----	100	100	100
do -----	10	8	yes -----	90	-----	8
Electrician -----	10	10	yes -----	100	100	7
Harness-maker -----	10	10	no -----	-----	-----	2
do -----	10	10	yes -----	-----	-----	10
Lumber counter -----	10	10	yes -----	100	100	8
Lumber inspector -----	10	8	yes -----	100	-----	12
Lumberman -----	10	10	yes -----	90	-----	-----
do -----	11	10	yes -----	95	-----	3
Lumber-stop -----	10	8	yes -----	85	90	200
Machinist -----	10½	10	yes -----	60	30	400
do -----	10	8	yes -----	100	100	50
do -----	10	8	yes -----	95	95	16
do -----	10	9	yes -----	100	100	3
do -----	10	10	-----	90	60	3
Miner -----	8	8	yes -----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE NO. 3—Continued.

Trade.	Hours.			Per Cent. Read and Write.		Number Engaged in Trade in Community.
	No. Constitute Day's Work.	What Should be Number?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	Journey-men.	Apprentices.	
Painter-----	9	8	yes-----	50	30	100
do-----	10	8	yes-----	50	60	16
do-----	10	8	yes-----	90	75	-----
do-----	10	8	yes-----	80	-----	5
do-----	10	8	yes-----	100	-----	6
do-----	10	8	yes-----	100	-----	5
Plasterer-----	9	8	yes-----	90	90	20
Printer-----	8	8	yes-----	100	100	50
do-----	8	8	yes-----	100	100	55
do-----	10	9	yes-----	100	100	20
Salesman-----	14	10	yes-----	100	-----	-----
do-----	14	12	no-----	-----	-----	25
Stonecutter-----	8	8	yes-----	100	100	55
TEXTILE WORKERS.						
Beamer-----	11	10	yes-----	100	-----	16
Cloth inspector-----	11	10	yes-----	75	-----	-----
Loom erector-----	9	9	yes-----	100	100	-----
Loom fixer-----	11	10	yes-----	80	80	2
do-----	11	10	yes-----	80	-----	-----
Operative-----	11	10	yes-----	25	25	1,570
do-----	11	10	yes-----	50	-----	2,000
do-----	11	10	yes-----	-----	-----	-----
Overseer-----	11	-----	yes-----	100	75	6
do-----	11	10	yes-----	75	-----	300
Slash tender-----	11	10	yes-----	100	-----	-----
Superintendent-----	10	10	yes-----	-----	-----	-----
Warper-----	11	10	yes-----	100	-----	5
do-----	10	10	yes-----	90	90	50
Tinsmith-----	10	10	yes-----	-----	75	1
Tobacco worker-----	10	10	yes-----	75	40	3,000
Wheelwright-----	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	6
do-----	12	10	yes-----	100	-----	2
do-----	10	9	yes-----	90	-----	20

TABLE NO. 4—Apprentices, Financial and Educational Condition, Etc.

Trade.	Apprentices.			Financial Condition of Trade.	Improving in Education?	Favor Immigration?
	Age Enter Trade.	Proportion to Journeymen.	Years Should Serve.			
Barber -----	14	-----	4	good -----	yes -----	
Bill-poster -----			4	fair -----	yes -----	no.
Blacksmith -----	15	1 to 4	4	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	15	-----	3	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----				good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	12	1 to 3	7	good -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	15	-----	5	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	21	-----	3	poor -----	no -----	no.
Boilermaker -----	14	1 to 5	6	poor -----	yes -----	yes.
Brass and iron moulder -----	16	1 to 8	4	good -----	yes -----	no.
Brickmason -----	18	1 to 4	2	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	18	1 to 20	2	good -----	yes -----	no.
Carpenter -----	16	1 to 2	3	fair -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	18	1 to 8	7	fair -----	no -----	no.
do -----	18	-----	4	fair -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	16	1 to 10	5	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	18	1 to 4	4	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	16	1 to 3	3	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	15	1 to 4	3	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	18	1 to 4	2	fair -----	no -----	no.
do -----	18	1 to 25	3	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	16	1 to 3	1	poor -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	15	1 to 5	3	poor -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	18	-----	5	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	16	-----	5	fair -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	16	1 to 5	4	poor -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	21	1 to 4	1	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	16	1 to 2	4	good -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	15	1 to 10		bad -----	no -----	no.
do -----	18	-----	4	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	18	-----	4	good -----	no -----	no.
do -----	19	-----		good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	15	-----	1	fair -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	16	1 to 50	4	bad -----	no -----	no.
do -----	18	1 to 2	3	fair -----	yes -----	yes.

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

Trade.	Apprentices.			Financial Condition of Trade.	Improving in Education?	Favor Immigration?
	Age Enter Trade.	Proportion to Journeymen.	Years Should Serve.			
Carpenter -----	18	-----	3	poor -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	15	-----	-----	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	18	1 to 3	2	good -----	yes -----	
do -----	18	-----	-----	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	15	-----	3	good -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	20	-----	3	fair -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	18	1 to 4	4	fair -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	15	-----	3	poor -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	14	-----	3	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	18	3 to 1	-----	poor -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	-----	-----	-----	good -----	no -----	no.
do -----	16	3 to 4	7	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	14	1 to 3	3	poor -----	no -----	no.
do -----	16	1 to 10	5	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	18	-----	3	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	17	1 to 2	4	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	15	1 to 4	2	good -----	yes -----	no.
Contractor -----	19	1 to 4	3	good -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	21	1 to 4	3	poor -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	21	1 to 3	5	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	14	-----	4	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
Electrician -----	16	1 to 3	-----	fair -----	yes -----	no.
Harness-maker -----	17	-----	4	good -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	15	-----	4	good -----	yes -----	no.
Lumber counter -----	15	1 to 6	1	good -----	yes -----	no.
Lumber inspector -----	18	1 to 10	2	poor -----	yes -----	no.
Lumberman -----	25	-----	-----	good -----	no -----	no.
do -----	18	1 to 10	4	poor -----	yes -----	no.
Lumber-stop -----	18	-----	3	fair -----	yes -----	no.
Machinist -----	16	-----	4	poor -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	17	1 to 5	4	fair -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	18	1 to 4	4	fair -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	18	1 to 4	4	fair -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	18	-----	4	-----	yes -----	no.
Miner -----	14	1 to 4	1	fair -----	no -----	no.

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

Trade.	Apprentices.			Financial Condition of Trade.	Improv- ing in Edu- cation?	Favor Immigration?
	Age Enter Trade.	Proportion to Jour- neymen.	Years Should Serve.			
Painter -----	17	1 to 10	3	bad -----	no -----	no.
do -----	21	1 to 4	5	poor -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	15	-----	3	good -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	16	1 to 5	3	fair -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	17	-----	3	poor -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	18	-----	3	bad -----	yes -----	no.
Plasterer -----	17	1 to 12	3	fair -----	yes -----	no.
Printer -----	15	1 to 4	4	good -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	14	1 to 6	4	poor -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	15	1 to 4	5	poor -----	no -----	yes.
Salesman -----	18	1 to 10	-----	good -----	no -----	no.
do -----	14	-----	-----	good -----	yes -----	no.
Stonecutter -----	16	2 to 13	4	good -----	yes -----	no.
TEXTILE WORKERS.						
Beamer -----	20	-----	1	poor -----	yes -----	no.
Cloth inspector -----	18	1 to 2	2	poor -----	yes -----	no.
Loom erector -----	18	1 to 5	3	good -----	yes -----	no.
Loom-fixer -----	18	-----	1	fair -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	14	-----	-----	fair -----	no -----	no.
Operative -----	14	-----	-----	bad -----	no -----	no.
do -----	12	-----	1	fair -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	-----	-----	-----	good -----	yes -----	no.
Overseer -----	-----	-----	-----	good -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	12	-----	-----	good -----	yes -----	no.
Slasher tender -----	-----	-----	-----	fair -----	yes -----	no.
Superintendent -----	15	-----	-----	-----	yes -----	yes.
Warper -----	18	-----	1	-----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	15	1 to 10	2	bad -----	no -----	no.
Tinsmith -----	16	-----	4	good -----	yes -----	no.
Tobacco worker -----	18	-----	-----	poor -----	no -----	no.
Wheelwright -----	-----	-----	-----	fair -----	yes -----	no.
do -----	-----	-----	-----	good -----	yes -----	yes.
do -----	18	-----	3	fair -----	yes -----	no.

LETTERS FROM WAGE-EARNERS.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

NEED NO PAUPERS.—If I were in favor of immigration, I would insist on immigrants who would be self-sustaining; in other words, such as would be able to take care of themselves. We need no paupers from foreign countries.—J. C. KILLETT, *Haw River*.

BERTIE COUNTY.

EDUCATION THE GREAT NEED.—In my neighborhood the white boys are leaving the farms and going to the towns and cities and the colored people have taken to the farm to a certain extent. I am in favor of compulsory education. A person with a common school education will fit in a place where one without an education will not, and the constitutional amendment is looking us in the face. We must school our girls and boys, heart and hand, to make good citizens. I am not in favor of immigration.—WM. S. THOMPSON, *Windsor*.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND FRENCH DESIRABLE.—In North Carolina we only want the best class of immigrants. Personally, I am not in favor of foreign immigration. We have less foreign population in North Carolina than probably any State in the Union, and fewer labor troubles. The English, Scotch and French make good citizens. We are getting some immigrants from the western and eastern States, who are very desirable.—F. P. GALLOWAY, *Southport*.

EMPLOYED BY "UNCLE SAM."—I am in the employ of the War Department at Fort Caswell, N. C. The overtime that we work is so arranged that we do not get pay for it. Say like this: from 7:30 to 12:10; from 12:30 to 4:15, for carpenter's work. From fifteen to twenty minutes over each day and are only checked up with eight hours per day and paid for as an eight-hour day. I believe in a compulsory educational law only for the white race. So far as the negro is concerned I have no money to educate him.—JOHN A. DEW, *Southport*.

LAW NOT TOO STRINGENT.—I wish to say, as to the child labor law now in operation in this State, I do not know much about it. I am in favor of children being taught to work, but do not think the restriction upon child labor too stringent. I think this will do if parents are compelled to send their children to school, until they are twelve or fourteen years old, at least four

months out of a year. If parents do not see to it that their children receive proper education, then the Legislature should pass laws compelling them to send them to school. If they were compelled to go until they were twelve or fourteen years old then they would need no further compulsion. North Carolina needs a good system of public schools and teachers of more ability than those usually found in the rural districts. It is essential that our people be prepared to read and write. I notice since the adoption of the constitutional amendment that the negro is working very much harder to obtain an education than the white people are. As to immigration, I am opposed to the class that generally immigrate; they are generally of poor make-up, and in many instances cause trouble.—E. L. STANLEY, *Shallotte*.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

WANTS COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND OPPOSES IMMIGRATION.—I will say that I favor compulsory education, and I do not favor immigration, especially the class flocking to our city every day, such as Swedes, Irish, Dagoes, Chinamen, and every other worthless type of immigrant. I oppose child labor to the utmost extent. They should be educated and developed before assuming the hardships and responsibilities of maintaining themselves, and in most cases maintaining others.—JOHN D. NASH, *Asheville*.

A STRONGER LAW NEEDED.—I think the child labor law is all right. If we had a stronger one it would be better.—A. J. GILLIAM, *Asheville*.

"NOT SO MUCH NEEDED."—I approve the child labor law published in your book just to hand; it is as full as you can make it. Immigration is not so much needed, on account of the class of labor it brings.—J. W. ALLBRIGHT, *Asheville*.

RESTRICTED IMMIGRATION OUR ONLY HOPE.—I do not believe the child labor law is stringent enough. They should not be employed in factories until fourteen years of age, for once started it is a rare instance that they stop to attend school more than a short time, and a child cannot get an education and start to work at twelve years. The law should be strictly enforced until every child in the State could be found at the school. In regard to immigration, I think it is fast becoming the greatest menace to good government, good morals and the general welfare of the wage-earner as well as the capitalist. The worst thing the country has had to face was two months ago, the record having been broken when 11,883 were landed in one day. The cry of the products of pauper labor coming into competition with American labor is not to be compared with the competition of labor itself. After they are dumped on our shores they are bound to live, and if they are offered half the wages we receive they jump at it, being much more than they are used to; so they displace us on the start. After they are here a short time they learn of the "Union"—the very thing and only thing to protect us from them—so they make application to join, and we cannot refuse to admit them, else they will continue to work at pauper prices. When they find the union

believes in fair wages, the temptation is so great they at once set about to make large demands, and when they are refused, their vicious nature asserts itself and the result is riot, murder, arson, and the blame is laid at the door of organized labor. And the American laborer who organized to protect himself against just such a state of affairs has to bear the blame. I am in favor of placing very great restrictions on immigration, for it is the only hope for our children.—S. WALDROP, *Asheville*.

BURKE COUNTY.

IMMIGRANTS REDUCE WAGES.—I think there ought to be a law to prevent working children under sixteen years of age, because they ought to be going to school up to that time. If there was a law to compel the wage-earner to hold his job, or, in other words, comply with his contract, it would be a great benefit to him, and to give him fifteen days' time to look him up another job, or the man who has him employed fifteen days' notice to get another hand. I am not in favor of receiving immigrants, because they are a class of people who generally work for small wages, and that would hurt our laborers here. There would be very few acceptable with me.—J. H. PARKER, *Fonta Flora*.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

A SHORTER DAY AND NO IMMIGRANTS.—We need no immigrants, such as we are liable to get. A day's work should be limited to ten hours. No one should be allowed to come over our border who cannot read and write. Only those who are willing to pledge themselves to be law-abiding citizens, if any at all.—CALEB WHITE.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

LAW SHOULD DEAL WITH PARENTS.—As to child labor, it is a question that many of us are unable to solve. I am in favor of a compulsory educational law to some extent, say four months out of twelve. All children ought to be compelled to go to school four months out of twelve. Some people who go to cotton mills put their children to work and don't help them even to earn a living. Such parents, or fathers, ought to be dealt with by law, so as to protect the children.—J. H. FRY.

OPPOSED TO CHILD LABOR.—I am opposed to child labor under fourteen and am in favor of compulsory education.—M. H. LOHR, *Hickory*.

NOT WHAT IT SHOULD BE.—I do not know much about the child labor law enacted in 1903, but I do not believe it is what it should be. Have no suggestions to make as to wage-earners. As to immigration, common labor is the most needed in this community.—H. MC. TRAVIS, *Newton*.

RESTRICT THE CRIMINAL FOREIGNER.—I know very little about the child labor law, but what little I do know I think is all right. I think we should have compulsory education in our State, and then in a few years the wage-earners of our towns would be in better circumstances and would get better pay. As for immigration, I say let the criminal hordes of the old world stay in their own country. The thing we need is a stricter immigration law and also stricter naturalization law.—JOHN W. MOORE, *Hickory*.

CLAY COUNTY.

IS BEING OVERWORKED.—As to child labor law, I think it a very wise and good law. Immigration, I think, is being overworked. I am not in favor of it. Of course, a few good immigrants would not injure us; but we have enough of the foreign "scabs."—E. S. CURTIS, *Hayesville*.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

PAY OFF EVERY WEEK.—I am in favor of a law compelling the payment of all hands for work at end of each week, in cash. There are lots of hands who do not get the money for their work. I think all public works should pay the cash every Saturday night. I am in favor of more schools and better teachers.—J. F. SWEETZ, *Belwood*.

SHORTER HOURS FOR DAY'S WORK.—I think all children under eighteen years of age should not work over eleven hours per day and have four months each year for school. Wage-workers should show a certificate of good morals and not be in the habit of drinking.—J. K. GOFORTH, *Kings Mountain*.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

AS TO THE REDUCTION OF WAGES.—I believe that the child of any parent should be kept from public work until it is twelve years of age, so it may know the need of steady and prompt work. My views on immigration are that none should be acceptable except those of good recommendations and high standing. But it would be best to keep them all away, as they reduce wages.—W. J. ORTEEN, *New Bern*.

DURHAM COUNTY.

WANTS A SHORTER DAY.—In regard to the child labor law, I think the Legislature did a good thing, but could have done better by putting age limit at fifteen years instead of twelve. I think we should have a compulsory school law. It is hard for me to stand and see little ones going to work in mills

from nine years up, some younger than that. I think we people should press this matter to the fullest extent. Wage-earners should have an eight-hour law. I think the laborer would do more good work for his employer than he does in ten or eleven. I'll tell you why: a man can hold up about eight hours, and after that he don't care much whether he works or not. I know this by experience. If a man goes to his work knowing eight hours is a day's work he will not mind working harder. I would not; and I think that would help the wage-earner and also the enterprise in which he is employed. As for immigration, I think we have enough people in our country. They don't come for our benefit, but to get what we ought to have, and it makes it hard for the American.—JAMES C. LOWE, *East Durham*.

PLENTY OF CARPENTERS TO DO THE WORK.—I think the child labor law is a good one if enforced, but the age limit should be fourteen years instead of twelve. There are sufficient carpenters in this State to do all the work without any outsiders.—D. B. JACKSON, *East Durham*.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

LABOR QUESTION A SERIOUS THING.—The child labor law should be rigidly enforced. You will note the country is filling up with cotton mills and different manufactories. The illiterate and ignorant parents are forcing their young children into these establishments, while they loaf around in idleness and force their children to support them, when the poor little fellows should be in school. The very best thing to do for the wage-earner is to rigidly enforce the vagrant act. Have an officer in each township and let him canvass the township day after day. Labor is paid more now than ever before, and it is poorer than ever before. It is getting to be something fearful—no good. There is only one way to work a negro: give him so little that if he loses three days in a month he will starve! I don't know what the farmer will do for labor. As to immigration: let them be what they may, the negro will be in the way. I would suggest the Irish; they would run the negro out. The more you educate the negro the sorrier he gets. Rigidly enforce the vagrant act on the negro, is the panacea. Look at the thousands of the sorry fellows loafing around the towns, in idleness, stealing, and drinking, when they can get it. The labor question is getting to be the most serious thing in this country now. If the South could get the labor they could make enough cotton for the world.—SAMUEL R. ALLEN, *Rocky Mount*.

WAGE-EARNERS SHOULD ORGANIZE.—I am well pleased with the constitutional amendment and present school law. I do not believe in child labor until fourteen years old at least. Regarding wage-earners: in order to better their condition they should organize and stick together. I am in favor of immigration of the right kind, such as British, German and French.—MURDOCH MCRAE, *Rocky Mount*.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

SUFFICIENCY OF UNRELIABLE LABOR HERE NOW.—I am not in favor of child labor at all. I have six children and am in favor of having them go to school up to twelve years of age. As to wage-earners: we need shorter days and same pay or more. I am not in favor of immigration at all, as we have plenty of trifling people here now. The country would be better off without foreign labor.—S. A. FAIRCLOTH, *Winston-Salem*.

ENOUGH DEAD-HEADS HERE ALREADY.—I am in favor of the child labor law, if it was enforced. They work them eleven hours in one-fourth the mills at my place. As for immigration: I am strictly against it. We have enough dead-heads here now.—M. C. CHARLES, *Winston-Salem*.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

GETTING MORE MONEY.—I don't know much about labor; I work at the barber business, but I hear people say they are getting more money than ever before, per day.—ZOLLIE WILKINS, *Louisburg*.

GASTON COUNTY.

SATISFIED WITH NEGRO LABOR.—The child labor law is good and should be rigidly enforced in all localities. If the wage-earners of this locality would think more of their needs and wants and hold out for wages to meet the times and not listen too much to their employer, wages would be better in all classes and trades. I favor no class of immigration. No nationality will take the place of our laborers better than the negro.—J. E. DUNN, *Mount Holly*.

OPPOSED TO ANY KIND.—I think the child labor law a good one. Think we are in need of better wages for our labor, considering the prices we have to pay for our groceries. I am bitterly opposed to immigration of any kind.—T. C. CHILDRESS, *Gastonia*.

WANT THE KIND WHO RESPECT OUR LAWS.—I think the child labor law a good thing, provided it is properly enforced. I think ten hours should be a day's work, and in factories where women and children work they should not be allowed to work longer than this. All employers should allow their employes every legal holiday. As to immigration, I think that where immigrants can be made self-supporting and are able to read and write and understand the laws of the United States, they should be admitted. But I am bitterly opposed to any class of immigrants who are likely to become a burden, or who will not respect our laws.—M. S. BOWEN, *McAdenville*.

IN FAVOR OF CHILD LABOR.—As for child labor, I think it will do very well. Children ought to work. Mill work is as light as farm work.—JOSEPH RICHARDSON, *Mountain Island*.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION.—I do not know whether there could be any law enacted that would solve the child labor question. It seems a very serious matter to me. I would like to see it impossible for a child under sixteen years of age to work at public works. If such was the case, I am sure our future generations would grow stronger mentally and physically. But should we continue to work our children in factories from the cradle up, we will soon cease to grow men mentally and physically, but be a Nation of weaklings; and how legislation can solve this problem I cannot see, for there are families who have no other means of support than their children, and it is often the case that the children are small. I feel that the child labor question is too deep for me. I am opposed to immigration of any kind, for if immigrants continue to come to our shores at the rate they have in the past few years we will soon cease to be "America" and become confusion—confusion in church, confusion in society, confusion in State—a Nation of anarchy and socialism.—JOHN S. WELBORN, *High Point*.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.—I do not approve child labor in factories. Immigration should be limited to a better class.—M. T. JUSTUS, *Hendersonville*.

THE COUNTRY BEING POPULATED TOO RAPIDLY.—We are not familiar with the child labor act. We believe in better schools, compulsory school laws. When a child is through school put him to some profession or trade as seems he is best suited for. The United States is filling up too fast. Am not in favor of immigration.—SHEPHERD & BLYTHE, *Hendersonville*.

IREDELL COUNTY.

CAUSES DISSATISFACTION.—I do not think any child should be allowed to work in any public works under fourteen years of age. I don't believe in immigration; it causes too much dissatisfaction among the laboring class of people. You cannot learn them any trade. They are all suited to digging coal and building railroads.—W. A. EVANS, *Statesville*.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

A MENACE TO PUBLIC GOOD.—The element of immigration flooding the country is, in my opinion, a menace to public good.—C. W. LINDSAY, *Smithfield*.

LENOIR COUNTY.

CHILD LABOR, IMMIGRATION, ECONOMY.—I am opposed to immigration—that is, such as I have seen come to the county. I am of the opinion that we have plenty of people in the State to do the work if they would go at it and stick to it. If we could get immigrants in the South who had money to spend and help develop our resources I would not object to them. I am opposed to child labor in any form. So far as the wage-earners are concerned, nothing but economy and temperance (that is, abstinence from strong drink) will ever do the majority of them any good.—S. M. HARRELL, *Kinston*.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—I am of the opinion that compulsory education would do more to help the wage-earners in our community than any other one thing, because knowledge is power. It would certainly help their moral and financial condition, give them higher ideas of life, and increase wages.—E. J. CARTER, *Cornelius*.

THINKS MANUFACTURERS SHOULD PAY HIGHER PRICES FOR LABOR.—I am hardly prepared to express an opinion on child labor. I am in favor of a compulsory school law, especially for white children. I am not in favor of immigration. It would give the working class of white people trouble. There are enough hands to supply the demand. If manufacturers will pay more for work so the hands will stay off the road, moving from mill to mill, times would be better. Ten per cent. of the mill help to-day is on the move. If they would stop moving and stay at work there would be enough hands to run all the mills.—G. W. STARNES, *Pineville*.

ADVOCATES CHANGE OF AGE LIMIT.—It is my opinion that the age limit in the North Carolina child labor law is too low. Fourteen years is certainly as soon as a child should be put to work regularly in a mill, or any other kind of employment. Starting them even at fourteen is bad enough, but younger than this is downright destruction of the physical and mental development of our future citizens. This law should also have a vagrancy clause, which would force the worthless fathers who live in the mill settlements to at least make a fair and reasonable effort to provide for their children, instead of loitering about the premises, fishing, hunting, or otherwise wasting their time in idleness and living upon the earnings of their children. Compulsory education, in my opinion, would be of more benefit to the wage-earners of the State than any law I can imagine. Children should be forced to attend school for a given length of time each year, and parents who disregard the law should be promptly punished. Of course, there should be some exceptions made, such as in the case of widowed mothers. Fairly well-educated men of any nationality would be acceptable to my trade. It is the common rabble and scum of almost all European countries that is now flocking to this country to which my trade most ardently objects.—W. W. HAYWOOD, *Charlotte*.

LESSONS IN ECONOMY.—Textile workers, as a rule, spend their money too freely; set too expensive a table and wear too fine clothes; are inclined, too much so, to let every day provide for itself. I think it the duty of the head of every family to watch the income, but more diligently guard the outflow of the family's hard-earned money. A part of each week's earnings should be laid aside, so when they come to be disabled from duty they will not have to depend entirely on the more able-bodied. I am bitterly opposed to labor unions, and say let every one decide for himself what he can work for, not somebody who perhaps knows nor cares anything about the conditions, but is simply working for self-interest. No labor union in mine, if you please. I have never seen one thing they have accomplished for the working class of people. I am opposed to immigration. I am in favor of compulsory education.—JAMES B. READING, *Cornelius*.

WANTS THE BEST OR NONE.—My views on the immigrant question are plain and simple. We do not need any of the kind we are getting. We have enough of the scum of Europe in our land now, and I think the sooner we stop them the better our government will be.—J. E. TORRENCE, *Davidson*.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

OPPOSES FOREIGN LABOR.—I do not believe in foreign labor. Think our laborers need the work themselves. That is the general belief of the working class of this county. We feel like each State should feed its own paupers instead of sending them on us.—J. E. HAMRICK, *Elk Park*.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

THREE REASONS FOR OPPOSING IMMIGRATION.—The child labor law is all right. I am in favor of all wage-earners doing their duty and not beating time, then their employers will give them what is just and right; also to content themselves and stop so much running to and fro to find an easy job, for they will not find one in the business world; there are none. I have tried numbers of places and it is all work. I am not in favor of immigration, for several reasons: First, because they can work cheaper and live cheaper than we can, and it might cause the laborers to rebel; and above all things give us unity and liberty and there will be no danger of rebellion. Second, because we don't need them here. There are plenty of poor white people who want the work. Third, hundreds of these poor people would come to starvation and steal.—G. W. MCQUEEN, *Troy*.

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS CHILDREN.—I think the child labor law has proven to be good for the children. They should be kept in school as much as possible while young; light work during vacation will help them, if not in dust, or kept at it too long at a time, say six or eight hours per day. I think employment is good for children over twelve years old as well as grown-up people.

We will naturally learn something as we grow up, and if our minds are cultivated into usefulness we will not be so apt to grasp so many of the evil habits to which we are so much exposed.—J. A. THOMPSON, *Troy*.

ONslow COUNTY.

THINKS ORGANIZATION WOULD HELP.—In expressing my views on the above, I will say that no child under twelve years of age should be employed in any factory. As to wage-earners, if there was a union among them, I think they would live better, as it is hard to get them to pull together in my community. They should set their wages and all contractors stick to them. I think the Germans make the best carpenters; at least that is my experience.—F. M. STEPHENS, *Richlands*.

MAKE AGE LIMIT FIFTEEN YEARS.—I favor the child labor law and do not want it repealed, but want it amended and the age limit of entering mills increased to fifteen years. I am in favor of immigration. But we want laws on this subject that are wise. And if time, etc., is fixed by law, prices should be also.—J. H. AMAN, *Richlands*.

PENDER COUNTY.

DESTINED TO BECOME PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY.—In reference to child labor: I will say, children should be kept in school from the time they are seven years old until they are fourteen. Then every child should be taught some good trade or occupation for the next seven years, no matter how wealthy the parents are. We have laws and safeguards enough to protect our youths, but they are very poorly enforced, as I see the effects of whiskey and cigarettes every day among our small boys, although we have a dry town. The wage-earner needs to be better organized and more coöperative and instructive with each other, and strive to elevate their trade and the brothers in their profession. We need a universal eight-hour-day law and an arbitration board to settle all grievances with employe and all others. We need good immigrants in all trades, as the demand is greater than the supply, and especially we need a good class of laborers to take the place of the negroes, as they are becoming so indolent and shiftless. They are entirely unreliable, and very unsatisfactory as laborers in any vocation. We also need wealth-producing farmers to settle in our midst, as we have vast areas yet untouched and capable of supporting multitudes. With a proper division of school money, according to the amount each race pays in for education, and a universal prohibition law, properly enforced, with a steady class of immigrants to fill up our unoccupied lands, we ought to become the most prosperous and the happiest people under the sun.—GEORGE W. COLLINS, *Burgaw*.

INDUSTRIOUS FARMERS AND MECHANICS.—I am opposed to Italian immigrants. We have far too many of them among us now for our good. If we could have

a people come among us who would stay and make an honorable living, I would favor immigration—farmers and mechanics, for instance. We haven't any use for merchants, because they would only stay with us a short while and leave us in worse condition than they found us.—L. B. SAUNDERS, *Burgaw*.

PITT COUNTY.

A GOOD LAW.—The child labor law is one of the best I know of. It helps children here to receive more education and is a blessing to them. As for the foreigners, I don't think we need them. There are too many of them here in our land now, for they will not do anything to help strengthen our government. Therefore, I don't think we need them.—W. B. NOBLES, *Winterville*.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

TEN HOURS SHOULD CONSTITUTE A DAY'S WORK.—I approve the child labor law. A ten-hour law is the greatest need of cotton mill operatives. There is nothing that is more hurtful to our country than the working of our men, women, and children from eleven to twelve hours a day in a cotton mill. It destroys them physically, intellectually, and morally. I think the importation of foreign labor would be detrimental to the best interests of our country.—J. F. MEACHAM, *Roberdel*.

ROBESON COUNTY.

NOT INTERESTED IN CHILD LABOR.—I am not interested in the child labor law, as it does not affect my trade. I think the vagrancy law should be enforced. We have too many loafers, especially among the negroes. I am not in favor of immigration. Immigrants are not reliable. I believe in compulsory education, but let's have the schools first.—ROBERT INMAN, *Ashpole*.

DOES NOT APPROVE OF IMMIGRATION.—As to child labor, I will say that a child should not be allowed to go to public works until he has reached the age of fourteen. In regard to immigration, I believe in home labor. From what I have seen of immigrant labor they decrease wages, and we need better wages instead of lower ones; therefore, I think my class would be better off without them.—E. B. PAUL, *Lumberton*.

DOES NOT APPLY IN EVERY INSTANCE.—I am in favor of the child labor law. It fits some cases and some it does not, but it is the only fair way to treat the children. As to immigration, I am opposed to it on such a scale as we are having it now. Wages are on the increase continually.—H. G. WEBSTER, *Lumberton*.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

TOO MANY CHILDREN EMPLOYED.—In giving you my views on child labor, I think there are too many children employed in nearly all branches of work, especially in cotton mills and tobacco factories. I also believe in compulsory school law.—S. B. DYER, *Spray*.

THE LAW ALL RIGHT.—The child labor law is all right, if enforced. I also favor compulsory education. As to immigration, I am in favor of good, civilized people coming to our country, but to bringing a low class, I am opposed.—W. A. MANLEY, *Spray*.

ROWAN COUNTY.

A WORD TO THE LEGISLATURE.—My views in regard to the child labor law are the same as expressed by me for the last two years, except as I have stated time and time again, give us a compulsory school law and see that all counties live up to it as near as possible. Good schools also fit the children of the present generation to qualify themselves to a certain standard. If you can only do that, in the course of a decade North Carolina will have no use for a child labor law. I believe our legislators can do nothing more noble and good for the children of this State than to use all their energy and talent in framing the best law for their moral, social, and religious position in this life, which I believe can be best obtained through healthful education. Enforce the vagrancy law and get at the root of the evil. I have no objection to desirable immigrants to my trade or any other trade or occupation, professional or otherwise. The desirable immigrants from all other nations made this country what it is to-day—the foremost in the world. But I say we should and must eventually keep out the undesirable immigrants, such as the competitive alien of American standard of labor and the professional business alien, if we expect to keep up the standard of character and genius we have attained up to the present time in this the twentieth century.—G. E. BROOKSHAW, *Salisbury*.

COMPULSORY PARENT LAW.—I think children under fourteen years of age should not work in mills. We should have a compulsory school law to compel them to go to school and a law to force the parent to work and let the little ones attend school.—JOHN A. M. BROWN, *Rockwell*.

WANTS THOSE WHO ARE HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS.—I would favor a class of honest immigrants, willing to make the United States their home and to work for the good of the country—those who would not work for lower wages than our own people. There are some good immigrants and some who are a curse to the country. We need a child labor law that will keep children under fourteen years of age out of all workshops and mills. The wage-earners need shorter hours and more pay, and then be made to do a good day's work and put in full time.—J. F. HARTMAN, *Salisbury*.

STANLY COUNTY.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.—I would say I am opposed to too much immigration, as I think it will hurt our wages in time to come.—J. L. SIDES, *Albemarle*.

WAKE COUNTY.

IMMIGRATION AND CHILD LABOR.—I think the child labor law is the best thing for the children that has ever come into existence. It has caused many a little child to get some education and many old lazy men to get to work. I don't think immigration would benefit our country the least bit, because it would cause labor to decrease in price. I would like very much to join the labor union; would like to know the cost.—C. D. BENNETT, *Cary*.

ENOUGH HERE TO DO ALL THE WORK.—As to immigrants, I am opposed to them for the reason that there are men right here at home to do all the work there is to be done, and they will work if you will pay them a price to live on. We are through working for a mere nothing—some not even getting enough in a week to board them half of the next week.—J. T. SANDERFORD, *Wake Forest*.

WATAUGA COUNTY.

COMPETENT MECHANICS MIGHT DO WELL.—I think the child labor law a good one. If we could get a first-class set of immigrants to locate in our State I think it would be beneficial to us and to them too; but the class that so often come would make conditions worse. A class of good carpenters might prove beneficial to our trade in the long run.—C. A. GRUBB, *Boone*.

WAYNE COUNTY.

THINKS BETTER CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS ALL RIGHT.—The child labor law is all right, if it was only enforced. I don't believe in raising children up in idleness, neither do I believe in raising them in ignorance; so what is needed in this part of the country is a law to force lazy parents to quit living off the labor of almost infants and send them to school. The laws of our country should regulate the hours that should constitute a day's work, and as far as possible set a scale for all laborers and force the ones who employ men and women to pay that amount. Something will have to be done for the working people; they can't get along many more years at the rate things have been going. We believe that if we could get the right kind of immigration it would be the making of our country. The English and German, as a general thing, are the most acceptable class of immigrants for the newspaper and publishing business. We need to encourage the best class of immigrants, but the lazy, indolent ones we will be better off without.—ZEB. B. PYATT, *Goldsboro*.

WILKES COUNTY.

WANTS HIGHER WAGES.—Immigration is not at all desirable with our people here, as it is calculated to reduce the price of labor. We have plenty of boys here to do all kinds of labor, and what we need most is better wages. Immigration has a tendency to cheapen labor. That is the reason our boys go to the far west to get better wages. As to child labor, no child under fifteen years of age should be placed in cotton mills or any other kind of factory where lint or dust abounds. It is very injurious to their health and they become pale and feeble in their early life.—T. A. HUDSON, *North Wilkesboro.*

YADKIN COUNTY.

GOING FORWARD "BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS."—The last year has been one in which old Yadkin has gone forward by leaps and bounds. There is not now a licensed distillery of any kind in our county, thanks to the Watts and Ward bills; and blockading of all kind has almost ceased to mar or blast our fair domain. As a result of the same our county is in a better condition, both financially and morally, than it has ever been before. It was said by one in the last report that some of our people were too poor to buy books and clothes for their children to attend the public schools, and that the State ought to or must furnish them. When, in fact, if the above-described class of people would only spend a portion of what they pay for tobacco and snuff for books and clothes for their children, the cry of poverty and book-buying would be a thing of the past. We also see it stated in the same report that our farmers are in a poor condition and not improving; yet we see large numbers of them building better houses and barns, buying more and better stock and farm machinery than ever before. Lands are being improved and made more valuable. Farms that could be bought for \$500 five years ago cannot now be bought for less than \$800 to \$1,000. As to the kind of immigrants that we need: those who would be law-abiding and able to live and help uphold law and order would be welcome. But socialists and anarchists of all kinds are not wanted or desired in our country.—J. C. MONEY, *Yadkinville.*

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

As one of the basic industries of the State, that of manufacturing continues strong and active. The year just closed has been in every respect the most propitious, perhaps, in the history of the Commonwealth. Notwithstanding the surprisingly large increase in the class and number of miscellaneous factories reported in the last compilation, the net gain numerically and in the capital invested is even more gratifying this year. The information from which the conclusions set forth in this chapter were reached was furnished by the manufacturers themselves, upon request of the Department through correspondence and by personal visits. It has been impossible to obtain reports from every industrial institution in the State, but the number presented this year exceeds by far that of any previous report, and the evidence to be deduced from a careful study of these figures will show that North Carolina is going forward by leaps and bounds along industrial lines, inclusive of the smaller as well as the larger manufacturing enterprises.

The number of returns used in this compilation are five hundred and forty-one, an increase of one hundred and thirteen over last year, and the averages taken from these representative industries afford an accurate idea of conditions prevailing throughout the State. It is gratifying to note the remarkable progress North Carolina is making in an industrial way, and while the prime object of this report is to ascertain the condition of wage-earners, the Department is endeavoring to convey, in addition thereto, such information as will enable the public, generally, to obtain a reasonably accurate conception of the number and class of factories now in operation within the State.

The returns of this year indicate an aggregate authorized capital of \$31,239,510, by 467 of the 541 miscellaneous factories reporting; 74 do not report capital stock. The Old Fort Extract Works, as usual, reports as a branch of the United States Leather Company, and represents only a part of the \$125,164,600 reported by that corporation. The aggregate of capital stock reported last year was \$13,182,210 by 312 factories, exclusive of the plant at Old Fort; so that an increase of \$18,057,300 is recorded this year.

Table No. 1 shows county, post-office, name of factory, year of incorporation or establishment, capital stock or amount invested, name of president, owner, or manager, power used and number of

horse-power employed, class of goods manufactured, time operated during year, number of hours constituting a day's work and number of employees dependent on factory for livelihood.

Three hundred and eighty-five factories report steam-power, 81 electric, 20 water, 10 gasoline, 5 steam and electric, 1 steam and gasoline, 1 steam and water; 3 gas, 1 kerosene, 20 hand, 1 gasoline-electric, 1 "open-kettle," and 32 do not report power. The 489 establishments reporting this feature, exclusive of the 20 using hand-power, show the employment of 159,184 horse power, an increase of 121,665 over last year. Five hundred and thirty factories report the number of persons dependent upon them for a livelihood to be 75,243, or 37,828 more than were reported last year. Four report that eight hours constitute a day's work; 6, nine hours; 3, nine and a half hours; 389, ten hours; 4 ten and a half hours; 48, eleven hours; 5, ten to twelve, and 70 twelve hours. Twenty-two do not report time operated each day, but there is an evident tendency toward "shorter hours."

Table No. 2 shows name of factory, highest and lowest wages paid, when paid, and whether wages have increased or decreased during the year; number of employees, per cent. of employees who read and write, opinion concerning the employment of children in factories and upon the enactment of a compulsory school law.

Seventy-four per cent. report increase of wages; seventeen per cent. report no change; nine per cent. do not report as to this. Sixty-four per cent. of these establishments pay weekly, eleven per cent. pay monthly, seventeen per cent. pay semi-monthly, and one per cent. pay daily.

Four hundred and thirty-six factories report 22,438 persons employed, against 15,809 last year—an increase of 6,629. Highest wages per day, \$2.29—an advance of thirteen cents per day over last year. Lowest wages per day, eighty-four cents—an advance of six cents over last year. Eighty-two per cent. of adult employees read and write, and eighty-four per cent. of children. Seventy-one per cent. answer that children under fourteen years of age should not work in factories; six per cent. answer in the affirmative, and twenty-three per cent. express no opinion. Seventy-seven per cent. favor a compulsory school law, nine per cent. oppose it, and fourteen per cent. do not answer the question.

Following the tables are letters from a number of manufacturers who were requested to express an opinion upon matters of public import to which their attention was called in the blanks sent out by the Department.

TABLE No. 1—*List of Miscellaneous Factories, Showing*

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Alamance ----	Burlington ----	Geo. W. Anthony Co.-	1904	\$ 25,000	George W. Anthony--
do ----	do ----	Burlington Coffin Co.-	1889	29,000	J. L. Scott-----
do ----	do ----	Scott-Mebane Mfg.Co.	1902	-----	J. K. Mebane-----
do ----	Graham ----	Graham Ice Co.-----	1905	3,750	J. B. Sleman, Jr. ----
do ----	do ----	Graham Water and Electric Co.	1905	3,750	J. B. Sleman, Jr. ----
do ----	do ----	Scott-Mebane Mfg.Co.	1902	-----	J. K. Mebane-----
do* ----	do ----	Walker Bros. -----	1899	25,000	D. M. Walker-----
do ----	Haw River ----	J. Thompson & Son ---	1897	5,000	J. Thompson -----
do ----	do ----	John A. Trolinger ---	1889	10,000	John A. Trolinger ---
do ----	Mebane ----	Mebane Brick Co. ---	1906	3,000	T. A. Corbin-----
Alexander* ----	Taylorsville ----	Alspaugh Roller Mills-	-----	-----	N. L. Alspaugh ----
do ----	do ----	Taylorsville Milling Co.	1902	4,000	W. L. Moore-----
do* ----	Hiddenite ----	Hiddenite Roller Mills	1898	5,000	R. L. Davis-----
Anson* ----	Wadesboro ----	Brick and Lumber Co.-	1905	5,000	W. T. Brasington ----
do* ----	do ----	Hargrave-Leak Mfg. Co.	1901	40,000	W. K. Boggan-----
do ----	do ----	Independent Cotton Oil Co.	1902	1,000,000	I. T. Willing-----
do ----	do ----	South Atlantic Oil Co.-	-----	8,000	J. W. Norwood ----
do ----	Lilesville ----	Lilesville Ginning Co.-	1904	5,000	R. L. Henry -----
Ashe ----	Sutherlands ----	Patterson Lumber Co.	-----	-----	Robert Patterson ---
Beaufort ----	Washington ----	Parson's Saw Mill ---	1904	-----	P. S. Parsons-----
do ----	do ----	Crystal Ice Co. -----	1902	16,000	Dr. W. A. Blount----
do ----	do ----	Eureka Lumber Co. --	1894	46,000	George T. Leach-----
do ----	do ----	Fowle Lumber Co.-----	-----	-----	S. R. Fowle-----
do ----	do ----	Havens Oil Co. -----	1901	28,000	Jonathan Havens----
do* ----	do ----	J. Havens' Mill-----	1901	5,000	J. Havens -----
do ----	do ----	The Kugler Lumber Co.	1890	23,000	Frank C. Kugler-----
do ----	do ----	Moore Lumber Co. ----	1902	50,000	W. Clyde Hassell----
do ----	do ----	Standard Lumber Co.-	1906	30,000	J. B. Whitehurst ----
do ----	Plymouth ----	Roanoke R. R. and Lumber Co.	1887	224,000	W. M. Whaley-----
do ----	Leechville ----	Wilkinson Lumber Co.	1897	-----	W. H. Wilkinson ----
Bertie* ----	Kelford ----	Parker Coach Shops--	1891	-----	George T. Parker-----
do* ----	Windsor ----	E. S. Dail's Shops ---	1874	-----	E. S. Dail-----
Brunswick ----	Town Creek ----	Town Creek R. R. and Lumber Co.	1905	-----	Town Creek R. R. and Lumber Co.
Buncombe ----	Asheville ----	Asheville Ice and Coal Co.	1891	100,000	George R. Collins-----
do* ----	do ----	Asheville Fuel and Ice Co.	1905	10,000	H. A. Miller-----
do* ----	do ----	Asheville Mica Co.---	-----	-----	Asheville Mica Co.---

* Not incorporated.

Post-office, President, Owner or Manager, Capital Stock, Etc.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam -----	80	Doors, sash, blinds, lumber -----	306	10	144
----do -----	100	Coffins and caskets -----	300	10	165
----do -----	30	Overalls -----	300	11	50
----do -----	100	Ice -----	252	10	18
----do -----	100	Electric power -----	252	10	18
----do -----	30	Overalls -----	300	11	460
----do -----	40	All kinds lumber -----	300	11	55
----do -----	30	Castings and general repairing -----	300	10	21
----do -----	35	Common brick -----	50	10	60
----do -----	60	Building brick -----	50	10	21
Water -----	20	Flour -----	300	10	-----
Steam -----	30	Flour and meal -----	300	10	9
Water -----	20	Flour, meal, feed -----	300	12	5
Steam -----	35	Building brick -----	120	10	35
Gasoline -----	10	Ladies' walking skirts -----	280	10	150
Steam -----	150	Cotton-seed products -----	300	12	100
----do -----	200	----do -----	200	12	200
----do -----	60	Ginning and milling -----	150	10	24
----do -----	50	Hardwood lumber -----	200	10	150
----do -----	53	Pine lumber -----	200	11	105
----do -----	120	Ice -----	265	12	44
----do -----	375	Lumber and wood products -----	300	10	500
----do -----	240	Pine lumber -----	117	10	162
----do -----	500	Bale and lint cotton, meal, etc. -----	250	12	500
----do -----	100	Corn meal and feed -----	300	12	100
----do -----	120	N. C. pine lumber, etc. -----	250	10	200
----do -----	180	Lumber -----	250	10	66
----do -----	140	Lumber and ginning -----	60	10	66
----do -----	300	Lumber -----	275	10	1,200
----do -----	240	Pine lumber -----	250	10	100
Gasoline -----	9	Buggies, carts, wagons, etc. -----	300	11	9
----do -----	9	Buggies, farm carts, etc. -----	313	10	20
Steam -----	160	Lumber, etc. -----	180	11	75
Electric -----	150	Ice, flour, feed -----	300	12	45
Steam -----	90	Ice -----	125	10	18
Electric -----	2	Mica -----	308	10	100

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Buncombe	Asheville	Asheville Steam Laundry.	1904	\$ 35,000	R. J. Tighe
do	do	Asheville Supply and Foundry Co.	1895	14,600	D. S. Hildebran
do*	do	Burnette & Lasater	1905	10,000	Burnette & Lasater
do	do	Carolina Coal and Ice Co.	1891	10,000	Harmon A. Miller
do	do	Storage Supply Co.	1906	29,000	D. C. Waddell, Jr.
do	do	Bean's Monumental Works.	1897	3,500	S. R. Bean
do	do	Cherokee Marble Works.	1904	10,000	M. W. Bell
do*	do	J. M. English & Co.	1903	3,500	J. M. English
do	do	Hans Reese Sons	1903	600,000	Geo. H. Raymond
do*	do	Wm. M. Jones	1891	5,000	Wm. M. Jones
do	do	Lambert-Murray Co.	1903	5,555	G. H. Lambert
do	do	Mountain City Steam Laundry.	1906	2,400	J. H. Riggs
do*	do	Swannanoa Laundry	1901	10,000	Carrie N. Brown
do	do	Talcum Puff Co.	1903	25,000	J. S. Thomas
do*	do	The Wheat-Hearts Co.	1900	500	W. E. Collins
do	Biltmore	Swannanoa Ice Co.	1894	20,000	C. R. Whitaker
do*	Candler	Peoples Mills	1893	3,500	A. A. Cole
do*	Weaverville	Weaverville Mills			J. B. Lotspeich
do	Asheville	W. T. Weaver Power Co.		200,000	W. T. Weaver
do	do	Piedmont Supply and Storage Co.		8,000	C. H. Hopkins
Burke	Morganton	Catawba Valley Canning Co.	1906	50,000	Frank P. Tate
do*	do	Blue Ridge Wagon Co.	1892	6,000	Hudson & Boger
do*	do	Burke Tanning Co.	1892		Burke Tanning Co.
do	do	Morganton Mfg. and Trading Co.	1891	30,000	John A. Dixon
do	do	Morganton Roller Mills.	1894	7,000	W. G. Hogan
do	do	J. N. Payne & Sons	1899	4,000	J. N. Payne & Sons
do	do	Piedmont Springs Lithia Co.	1902	45,800	A. C. Birdsall
do*	do	Huffman & Mull	1897	5,000	Huffman & Mull
do*	do	J. D. Pitts		10,000	J. D. Pitts
Caldwell*	Lenoir	J. M. Bernhardt			J. M. Bernhardt
do	do	J. H. Coffey Wagon Co.	1906	20,000	F. T. Newland
do	do	Gwyn Veneer and Panel Co.	1905	25,000	R. L. Gwyn
do	do	Lenoir Boiler and Machine Works.	1905	3,000	W. H. Harrington
do	do	Lenoir Roller Mills	1895	15,000	O. P. Lutz
do*	do	Lenoir Steam Laundry	1905	2,500	J. D. Matheson
do	do	Lenoir Veneer Co.	1905	40,000	W. H. Craddock

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam -----	25	Laundering -----	308	10	144
Electric -----	20	General machinery -----	310	10	54
---do -----	15	Spring wagons, drays -----	308	10	30
Steam -----	90	Ice -----	308	10	135
---do -----	80	Ice, etc. -----	308	12	40
Hand -----		Monuments, tombstones, etc. ---	300	9	12
---do -----		Monuments and tombstones ---	300	10	4
Steam -----	150	Lumber and mouldings -----	300	10	120
---do -----	600	Tanned leather -----	308	10	500
---do -----	80	Sash, blinds and doors -----	300	9	75
Electric -----	25	Novelties -----	308	10	20
Steam -----	15	Laundering -----	175	10	50
Steam and elec- tric. -----	40	---do -----	308	10	100
Electric -----	2	Talcum powder -----	308	8	15
---do -----	1	Wheat hearts -----	150	12	6
Steam -----	120	Ice -----	200	12	12
Water -----	29	Flour, meal, feed -----	200	10	-----
---do -----	30	---do -----	313	12	15
---do -----	8,000	Electric power -----	365	12	36
Electric -----	15	Rip machines, foundry work -----	125	9½	50
Steam -----	40	Canned goods -----	125	10	60
---do -----	15	Spring vehicles, farm wagons ---	300	9	15
---do -----	130	Leather -----	308	10	150
---do -----	75	Sash, doors, blinds, etc. -----	300	10	100
---do -----	30	Flour, meal, feed -----	200	12	7
---do -----	40	Hickory handles, etc. -----	300	10	30
---do -----	80	Rough and dressed lumber -----	225	10	250
---do -----	50	Building material -----	300	10	200
---do -----	120	Flooring, ceiling, etc. -----	290	10	22
---do -----	150	Lumber and boxes -----	300	10	200
---do -----	60	Farm and spring wagons -----	308	10	36
---do -----	200	Sawed, sliced and cut veneers ---	250	10	75
Gasoline -----	6	Machinery repairs -----	300	10	9
Steam -----	80	Flour, meal, etc. -----	308	11	18
---do -----	6	Laundering -----	300	10	21
---do -----	55	Veneers -----	308	10	50

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Caldwell-----	Lenoir-----	Lenoir Wood-working Co.	1904	\$ 7,500	Molton Triplett-----
do-----	do-----	Wilson Lumber Co.---	1893	85,000	W. D. Russell-----
do-----	do-----	Dudley Lumber Co.---		40,000	D. A. Whisnant-----
Cabarrus-----	Concord-----	Blum Bros.-----	1877	20,000	Blum Bros.-----
do-----	do-----	R. A. Brown & Sons---	1904		R. A. Brown-----
do-----	do-----	Cabarrus Roller Mills---	1905	6,000	J. C. Lippard-----
do-----	do-----	Concord Foundry and Machine Works.	1887	20,000	J. C. Blum-----
do-----	do-----	Concord Steam Laundry.			R. E. Ridenhour-----
do-----	do-----	Phoenix Roller Mill---		14,000	G. T. Crowell-----
do-----	do-----	Kerr Bag Mfg. Co.---			J. M. Odell-----
Carteret-----	Beaufort-----	Bell, Westbrook & Journey.		25,000	B. J. Bell-----
do-----	do-----	Dey's Fish Factory---		30,000	C. P. Dey-----
do-----	Morehead City---	Carteret Ice, Transportation and Storage Co.	1898	15,000	R. W. Taylor-----
Catawba-----	Claremont-----	Monitor Milling Co.---	1894	10,000	J. W. Setzer-----
do-----	Hickory-----	Latta & Martin Pump Co.	1897	50,000	J. A. Martin-----
do-----	do-----	Moore Milling Co.---	1905	15,000	J. H. Moore-----
do-----	do-----	Hickory Mfg. Co.---	1890	24,000	A. A. Shuford-----
do-----	do-----	Hickory Milling Co.---	1900	16,000	L. R. Whitener-----
do-----	do-----	Hickory Novelty Co.---	1897	10,000	W. H. Westall-----
do*-----	do-----	Hickory Tannery-----	1882	80,000	Charles H. Geitner---
do-----	do-----	Hutton & Bourbonnais---	1897	15,000	G. N. Hutton-----
do-----	do-----	Phoenix Mfg. Co.---	1884	1,200	N. E. Aull-----
do-----	do-----	Piedmont Wagon Co.---	1889	200,000	H. C. Dixon-----
do-----	do-----	Piedmont Foundry and Machine Co.	1902	10,000	G. H. Cilley-----
do-----	Maiden-----	Maiden Milling and Mfg. Co.	1906	7,000	C. F. Williams-----
do-----	Newton-----	Gaither Mfg. Co.---	1903	24,000	J. A. Gaither-----
do*-----	do-----	Newton Roller Mills---	1889	10,000	G. A. Warlick-----
do*-----	do-----	Rhyne, Woodard & Co.	1901	10,000	J. G. Woodard-----
do-----	Terrell-----	Terrell Milling Co.---	1889	3,100	W. F. Gabriel-----
Chatham-----	Pittsboro-----	Chatham Cotton Oil Co.	1905	20,000	G. R. Pilkington-----
do-----	Siler City-----	High Point Bending and Chair Co.	1904	5,000	S. H. Tomlinson-----
Cherokee-----	Andrews-----	Cherokee Tanning Extract Co.	1902	100,000	John H. Carter-----
do*-----	do-----	Mt. Vernon Tannery---	1900	20,000	F. P. Cover-----
do-----	Murphy-----	Murphy Roller Mills---	1902		R. M. Fain-----
Chowan*-----	Edenton-----	Brown's Saw Mill---			M. G. Brown-----

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam -----	60	Building material -----	308	10	25
---do -----	45	Boxes and building material -----	308	10	150
---do -----	100	Sash, doors, building material ---	300	10	150
---do -----	20	Engines, saw-mills, etc. -----	313	10	20
---do -----	75	Sash, doors, blinds, brick -----	260	10	100
---do -----	35	Flour, meal, etc. -----	310	10	15
---do -----	20	Engines, saw-mills, etc. -----	280	10	10
---do -----	15	Laundering -----	234	10	48
---do -----	55	Flour, meal, feed -----	300	12	-----
---do -----	125	Finisher of bleached and colored cotton goods.	290	11	175
---do -----	25	Fish scrap and oil -----	-----	-----	-----
---do -----	15	Fish scrap and oil -----	200	10	200
---do -----	80	Ice -----	278	12	52
---do -----	50	Flour, meal and feed -----	200	12	3
---do -----	90	Pumps -----	308	10	20
---do -----	50	Flour, meal and feed -----	300	12	16
---do -----	70	Sash, doors, blinds, etc. -----	300	10	160
---do -----	60	Flour, meal, etc. -----	300	12	30
---do -----	60	Building material, etc. -----	300	9 and 10	105
---do -----	90	Harness and saddlery leather ---	310	10	84
---do -----	225	Lumber, boxes, moulding -----	300	10	280
---do -----	40	Building material, flour -----	300	10	100
---do -----	200	Farm wagons -----	300	10	400
---do -----	20	Castings, cylinders, tanks, etc. --	308	10	52
---do -----	50	Flour, meal, feed, lumber -----	225	11	20
---do -----	70	Building material -----	295	10	160
---do -----	50	Flour, meal, etc. -----	300	12	20
---do -----	50	Flour, meal, etc. -----	308	12	15
---do -----	20	Flour, meal, etc. -----	150	10	8
---do -----	100	Cotton-seed products -----	150	12	30
---do -----	10	Bent chair stools -----	309	10	52
---do -----	625	Tanning extract -----	260	12	135
---do -----	200	Heavy Texas sole leather -----	308	10	200
---do -----	25	Flour and meal -----	104	10	3
---do -----	90	Doors, sash, blinds, etc. -----	275	10	108

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Chowan-----	Edenton-----	Edenton Ice and Cold Storage Co.	1901	\$ 20,400	N. C. Privatt-----
Clay-----	Hayesville-----	Brooks & Penland-----		1,200	Brooks & Penland-----
Cleveland-----	Belwood-----	Gantt Harness Co.----	1905	10,000	O. E. Ford-----
do-----	Kings Mountain	Kings Mountain Cotton Oil Co.	1904	1,500	G. W. Kendrick-----
do*-----	do-----	W. A. Ware & Co.-----			W. A. Ware-----
do*-----	do-----	C. J. Peterson & Son--	1899	2,600	H. F. Peterson-----
do-----	Lattimore-----	Verner Oil Co.-----	1902	17,000	J. P. Dellinger-----
do-----	Lawndale-----	Pearl Mills-----			Schenck & Cline-----
do*-----	Shelby-----	Shelby Ice and Fuel Co.	1906	15,000	C. C. Blanton-----
do-----	do-----	Cleveland Iron Works--	1905	10,000	T. H. Abernethy-----
do-----	do-----	Shelby Branch So. Cotton Oil Co.	1900	45,000	J. F. Jenkins-----
do-----	do-----	Shelby Foundry and Machine Shop.	1889		T. J. Babington-----
do-----	do-----	Shelby Wood-working Co.			Decatur Elmore-----
do-----	do-----	Thompson-Branton Co.	1905	10,000	W. H. Thompson-----
Columbus-----	Boardman-----	Butters Lumber Co.--	1890	400,000	N. Thayer-----
do-----	Cerro Gordo-----	Williamson & Brown Land & Lumber Co.	1903	60,000	J. C. Williamson-----
do-----	Wanamish-----	The Council Tool Co.--	1905	100,000	H. E. Pritchett-----
Craven-----	Dover-----	Goldsboro Lumber Co.	1889	100,000	W. A. Wimsatt-----
do-----	New Bern-----	Eastern Carolina Marble Works.	1882		J. K. Willis-----
do*-----	do-----	E. H. & J. A. Meadows Co.	1881	100,000	E. H. Meadows-----
do-----	do-----	New Bern Cot. Oil and Fert. Mills.	1898	75,000	R. F. Broadus-----
do-----	do-----	New Bern Iron Works	1905	20,000	E. H. Williams-----
do-----	do-----	The Pine Lumber Co.--	1893	10,000	Freeman Hawk-----
Cumberland----	Fayetteville----	J. C. Bruton-----	1906	10,000	J. C. Bruton-----
do*-----	do-----	A. J. Bullard & Son--	1903	4,000	A. J. Bullard-----
do-----	do-----	Carolina Machine Co.--	1890	10,000	C. S. Russell-----
do-----	do-----	Fayetteville Ice Mfg. Co.	1899	25,000	A. E. Dixon-----
do-----	do-----	Fayetteville Lumber Mfg. Co.	1901	15,000	Boone & Thair-----
do-----	do-----	Fayetteville Gas and Electric Co.	1859	75,000	J. H. T. Martin-----
do-----	do-----	Fayetteville Planing Mill Co.	1905	11,700	W. J. McDiarmid-----
do-----	do-----	Fayetteville Woodenware Co.	1889	25,000	J. W. Hollingsworth--
do-----	do-----	The Kelly Suspender Co.	1906	5,000	Frank H. Cotton-----
do-----	do-----	McNeill Milling Co.---	1800	5,000	J. D. McNeill-----
do-----	do-----	E. A. Poe Brick Co.---	1906	10,000	E. A. Poe-----
do*-----	do-----	Southern Cotton Oil Co.			S. T. Morgan-----
do*-----	do-----	Ward Plow Works-----			Thomas Ward-----

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam -----	85	Ice -----		12	36
Water -----	12	Flour, meal, etc. -----	310	12	6
Steam -----	8	Leather, harness, etc. -----	308	10	50
---do -----	100	Cotton-seed oil and meal -----	125	12	20
---do -----	15	Flour, meal, etc. -----	308	10	18
---do -----	10	Building material, etc. -----	300	10	12
---do -----	45	Crude cotton-seed oil -----	225	11	50
Water -----	27	Meal, flour and feed -----	305	12	5
Steam -----	70	Ice and fuel -----	150	12	15
---do -----	20	General repairs -----	175	10	25
---do -----	125	Cotton-seed meal, etc. -----	125	12	100
---do -----	8	Plows, repairs, castings -----	310	10	12
---do -----	70	Building material -----	75	10	40
---do -----	30	Sash, doors, blinds, mantels -----	308	10	50
---do -----	750	Rough and dressed lumber -----	267	11	1,000
---do -----	530	Lumber -----	250	11	200
---do -----	25	Edge tools, turpentine industry --	308	10	105
---do -----	400	Lumber -----	300	11	1,000
Hand -----		Monuments, headstones, etc. ----	308	10	8
Steam -----	150	Fertilizer -----	300	10	125
---do -----	200	Cotton-seed products -----	200	10 to 12	225
---do -----	30	Smoke-stacks, grate-bars, etc. ---	312	10	65
---do -----	700	Lumber -----	270	10	200
---do -----	100	Cross-arms -----	new	10	100
---do -----	60	Rough and dressed lumber -----	200	10	125
---do -----	15	General repair work -----	300	10	50
---do -----	75	Ice -----	250	10	60
---do -----	75	Berry crates, lumber, etc. -----	310	10	60
---do -----	10	Gas -----	365	10	24
---do -----	65	Lumber -----	308	10	150
---do -----	100	Pails and tubs -----	290	10	325
Hand -----		Suspenders, gents' hose support- ers.	182	8	45
Water -----	75	Flour, meal, feed -----	312	11	50
Steam -----	80	Brick -----	250	10	300
---do -----	150	Cotton-seed products -----	200	12	48
---do -----	20	Plows and general foundry work --	308	10	24

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Davidson -----	Fairmount -----	Yadkin Lumber Co. ---	1903	\$ 2,000	J. W. Crowell -----
do -----	Lexington -----	Continental Blow Pipe Co. ---	1906	3,000	A. J. Litch -----
do -----	do -----	Eagle Lumber Co. ----	1903	2,300	S. W. Finch -----
do -----	do -----	Lee Veneer Co. -----	1906	10,000	Lee V. Phillips -----
do -----	do -----	Lexington Excelsior ---	1906	2,000	Walter Finch -----
do -----	do -----	Lexington Ice and Fuel Co. ---	1906	3,000	J. M. Riley -----
do -----	do -----	Lexington Roller Mill ---	1880	20,000	Grimes Bros. -----
do -----	Denton -----	Bingham Wagon Works. ---	1906	1,500	G. B. Bingham -----
do -----	do -----	Davis & Hines Lumber Co. ---	1906	20,000	Davis & Hines -----
do -----	do -----	Hill & Daniel -----	1906	8,000	Hill & Daniel -----
do -----	do -----	J. O. Freeman Shuttle and Block Co. ---	1906	5,000	J. O. Freeman -----
do -----	do -----	Thomasville Spoke Works Co. ---	1906	22,000	W. H. Diets -----
do -----	do -----	George A. Thompson Co. ---	1906	10,000	George A. Thompson ---
do -----	do -----	Roller Mills -----	1900	6,000	A. G. Morris -----
do -----	Lexington -----	Lexington Mirror Co. ---	1906	15,000	W. H. Walker -----
do -----	do -----	Lexington Upholstering Co. ---	1903	5,000	L. J. Peacock -----
do -----	do -----	Model Mills -----	1897	12,000	W. G. Hinkle -----
do -----	do -----	Peacock Couch Co. ---	1906	2,000	W. L. Scarborough ---
do -----	do -----	Piedmont Marble and Granite Co. ---	1906	15,000	T. S. S. Dorsett -----
do -----	do -----	Peerless Mattress Co. ---	1900	2,500	C. A. Hunt, Jr. -----
do* -----	do -----	Rothrock, Weaver & Co. ---	1903	8,000	E. A. Rothrock -----
do* -----	do -----	Southern Metal Co. ---	1906	16,000	Ellis W. Paugh -----
do -----	do -----	Varnomen Woolen Mills Co. ---	1905	-----	Varnomen Woolen Mills Co. ---
do -----	do -----	Victor Brick Co. ----	1903	5,000	W. Lee Harbin -----
do* -----	do -----	John A. Young -----	1898	2,000	J. A. Young -----
do -----	Linwood -----	Linwood Mfg. Co. ----	1902	6,800	F. H. Beall -----
do -----	Snider -----	Snider Lumber Co. ---	1905	2,000	J. W. Crowell -----
do -----	Thomasville -----	L. G. McKnight & Son ---	1899	-----	L. G. McKnight -----
do -----	do -----	Southern Lumber Co. ---	1906	15,000	Southern Lumber Co. ---
do -----	do -----	Thomasville Spoke Works Co. ---	1905	22,000	W. H. Diets -----
do -----	do -----	Thomasville Roller Mills. ---	-----	12,000	M. E. Bishop & Son ---
do -----	do -----	Thomasville Veneer and Panel Co. ---	1903	5,500	Joseph Ross -----
Davie* -----	Mocksville -----	Mocksville Flour Mill ---	1893	15,000	L. H. Horne -----
Duplin* -----	Faison -----	Mallard Crate Factory ---	1904	5,000	J. W. Mallard -----
do -----	Rose Hill -----	Rose Hill Mfg. Co. ----	1904	5,000	Henry Tussell, Jr. ---
do -----	Magnolia -----	Magnolia Mfg. Co. ----	1901	3,500	H. E. Newberry -----

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam -----	40	Chair stocks -----	300	10	60
Hand -----			new		
Steam -----	40	Building material -----	300	10	50
---do -----	50	Veneers and panel -----	new	10	
Water -----	45	Excelsior dowell rods, etc. -----	new	10	
Electric -----	10	Ice and fuel -----	new	10	2
Steam -----	60	High grade flour and meal -----	313	12	30
Hand -----		Wagons and buggies -----	new	10	
Steam -----	75	Building material -----	new	10	60
---do -----	40	Knocked down chair stock -----	new	10	30
---do -----	25	Shuttle blocks -----	new	10	18
---do -----	25	Spokes and handles -----	new	10	36
---do -----	40	Knocked down chair stock -----	new	10	15
---do -----	30	Flour and meal -----	300	10	
Electric -----	20	Mirror plates -----	new	10	125
Hand -----		Upholstered furniture -----	313	10	90
Steam -----	30	Flour, meal and feed -----	312	11	25
Hand -----		Cedar box couches -----	150	10	
---do -----		Marble and granite tombstones, etc. -----	new	10	15
---do -----		Mattresses—all grades -----	300	10	40
---do -----		Wagons, plows, repairs -----	312	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	65
Steam -----	25	Furniture trimmings -----	new	10	125
Electric -----		Pants -----			
Steam -----	40	Brick -----	130	10	100
Gasoline -----	5	Wagons and repairs -----	308	10	12
Steam -----	60	Thin lumber and veneer -----	280	10	60
---do -----	50	Building material, etc. -----	100	10	45
Gasoline -----	10	Chair machinery -----	290	10	30
Steam -----	160	Building material -----	new	10	100
---do -----	80	Spokes and handles -----	300	10	300
---do -----	65	Flour, meal and feed -----	310	11	12
---do -----	80	Dimension Thin Poplar Timber --	309	10	60
---do -----	100	Flour, meal and feed -----	308	10	15
---do -----	60	Fruit packages -----	200	10	20
---do -----	30	Fruit packages -----	260	10	
---do -----	50	Berry crates, etc. -----	300	12	500

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Duplin -----	Wallace-----	Wallace Brick and Tile Co.	1902	\$ 2,500	J. S. Westbrook -----
do -----	Warsaw-----	Warsaw Crate Factory		20,000	Thomas B. Peirce ----
Durham -----	Durham-----	Carrington Lumber Co.	1905	18,600	W. T. Carrington-----
do -----	do -----	Belvin & Cheek-----			Belvin & Cheek-----
do -----	do -----	Durham Iron Works--	1905	50,000	W. T. Holloway-----
do -----	do -----	Durham Paper Box Co.	1890	10,000	O. F. Adams-----
do -----	do -----	Durham Traction Co..	1901	500,000	R. H. Wright-----
Edgecombe----	Tarboro -----	Consumers Cotton Oil Co.	1901	50,000	F. S. Royster-----
do -----	do -----	Royster Guano Co.---	1902	25,000	F. S. Royster-----
do -----	do -----	Tar River Oil Co.----	1888	10,860	Dr. L. L. Staton-----
Forsyth -----	Clemmons-----	Bower Mills -----	1899	4,500	Wm. E. Woorley-----
do* -----	Kernersville----	Roller Mills-----			Harmon & Reed -----
do* -----	Rural Hall -----	Eureka Burr Mills----	1901	3,500	N. G. Westmoreland -
do -----	do -----	Rural Hall Veneer Co.	1903	3,600	O. L. Williams -----
do -----	Winston-Salem---	W. B. Cook & Co.-----	1899	7,000	W. B. Cook & Co.-----
do -----	do -----	Forsyth Roller Mills--	1900	20,000	A. E. Holton -----
do -----	do -----	Jenkins Bros. Shoe Co.	1903	100,000	R. F. Jenkins-----
do -----	do -----	Miller Bros. -----	1900	15,000	G. L. Miller-----
do -----	do -----	Geo. E. Nissen & Co. -	1834		George E. Nissen-----
do -----	do -----	Shelton Box Co. -----			J. E. Shelton -----
do -----	do -----	Smith-Phillips Lumber Co.	1904	15,000	M. D. Smith -----
do -----	do -----	Southside -----			Privalt Co.-----
do -----	do -----	Spach Bros. Wagon Works.			Privalt Co.-----
do -----	do -----	Winston Handle Co.--	1903	8,300	H. A. Tatem -----
do -----	do -----	U. S. Veneering Co. --	1905	170,000	P. H. Hanes -----
do -----	do -----	Winston Steam Laundry.	1895	5,000	Shepherd Bros.-----
Franklin -----	Louisburg -----	The Saw Mill -----		1,300	T. K. Allen -----
Gaston -----	Gastonia -----	Gastonia Oil Mill -----			Edwin E. Cole-----
do -----	do -----	The Page Co.-----		12,000	D. A. Page -----
do -----	Cherryville-----	Styers Sash and Door Factory.	1890	3,000	W. J. T. Styers-----
Graham -----	Robbinsville----	Insulating Pin Factory.			C. J. Harris -----
Granville -----	Oxford-----	Taylor-Cannedy Co. --	1900	60,000	T. W. Winston -----
do* -----	do -----	Turner Mfg. Co.-----	1901		L. B. Turner -----
do -----	do -----	White Canning Co.---	1903	3,300	J. F. White -----
Greene -----	Snow Hill-----	Snow Hill Brick Yards		1,500	I. Herring -----
do -----	do -----	Jordan's Mill -----			W. J. Jordan -----

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam -----	25	Building brick -----	60	11	9
---do -----	60	Packing fruits, etc. -----	310	12	200
---do -----	200	Building material -----	280	10	100
---do -----	40	Brick -----	60	10	60
Electric -----	15	Job machinery -----	300	10	54
---do -----	10	Paper boxes -----	300	10	50
---do -----	1,000	Power and ice -----	365	10 and 12	180
Steam -----	125	Cotton-seed products -----	160	12	50
---do -----	60	Dry mixed fertilizers -----	200	10	100
---do -----	125	Cotton-seed products, ginners -----	140	12	134
Gas -----	20	Flour, meal and feed -----	310	10 to 12	-----
Steam -----	60	Flour, feed, meal -----	310	10	18
---do -----	30	Flour, feed, meal, lumber -----	300	10	6
---do -----	60	Veneers -----	300	10	75
---do -----	6	Iron and brass castings -----	308	10	54
---do -----	75	Flour, meal, feed -----	300	11	25
Electric -----	20	Heavy kid shoe -----	225	10	200
Steam -----	75	Sash, doors, building material -----	300	10	90
---do -----	100	Farm wagons, carts, etc. -----	300	10	500
---do -----	115	Tobacco boxes -----	300	11	-----
---do -----	80	Lumber -----	300	10	25
---do -----	35	Flour, meal, etc. -----	275	10	12
---do -----	75	Wagons, carts, tobacco boxes -----	275	10	100
---do -----	50	Handles -----	275	10	45
---do -----	125	Sliced veneering and quartered oak -----	60	10	100
---do -----	40	Laundering -----	312	10	34
---do -----	35	Lumber -----	150	10	20
---do -----	50	Cotton oil and ginning products -----	200	10	60
---do -----	70	Doors, sash, etc. -----	300	10	60
---do -----	8	Sash, doors, blinds, windows -----	300	10	18
---do -----	18	Lumber -----	250	10	40
Electric -----	-----	Pleasure vehicles -----	300	10	65
Steam -----	25	Tobacco boxes, etc. -----	300	10	21
Open kettles -----	-----	Tomatoes, berries, etc. -----	75	10	45
Steam -----	40	Brick -----	300	10	50
Water -----	100	Meal -----	308	10	3

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Greene -----	Snow Hill -----	Tyson Mill-----		\$ 1,500	W. J. Jordan -----
Guilford* -----	Gibsonville-----	Gibsonville Roller Mill	1894	6,000	O. L. Huff -----
do -----	do -----	Overman Chair Co.---	1904	3,500	T. H. Overman -----
do* -----	Greensboro-----	Acme Mill Works-----			L. M. Clymer -----
do -----	do -----	Brooks Mfg. Co.-----	1895	5,000	T. T. Brooks-----
do* -----	do -----	E. E. Bain-----			E. E. Bain-----
do -----	do -----	Columbia Steam Laundry.	1906	18,000	J. S. Wynne-----
do -----	do -----	Cape Fear Mfg. Co. --	1895	30,000	J. A. Hodgen-----
do -----	do -----	Clymer Machine Co.--	1905	10,000	L. M. Clymer -----
do -----	do -----	Guilford Lumber Co. -	1889	51,375	C. A. Reynolds-----
do* -----	do -----	Glascock & Co. -----	1873		G. T. Glascock-----
do -----	do -----	Greensboro Boiler and Machine Co.	1904	20,000	O. C. Wysong -----
do -----	do -----	Greensboro Branch American Cigar Co.	1902		J. B. Cobb -----
do -----	do -----	Greensboro Steam Laundry.			John M. Dick-----
do -----	do -----	Greensboro Ice and Coal Co.	1891	20,000	William E. Worth----
do -----	do -----	Guilford Plaster and Cement Co.	1905	10,000	J. H. White -----
do -----	do -----	Hardwood Manufacturing Co.	1902	22,900	Neill Ellington-----
do -----	do -----	Hudson Overall Co.---	1904	10,000	W. C. Tucker-----
do -----	do -----	Kilpatrick Brick Co.--	1905	15,500	J. C. Morris -----
do -----	do -----	Johnson & Watson ---	1903	100,000	J. M. Hendrix -----
do* -----	do -----	Oettinger Buggy Co. -	1906	10,000	E. M. and J. R. Oettinger.
do -----	do -----	Pitts & Monroe-----	1899		Pitts & Monroe-----
do -----	do -----	Piedmont Lumber Co.	1905	10,000	E. C. Lassiter -----
do -----	do -----	Sergeant Manufacturing Co.	1888	20,000	B. E. Sergeant -----
do -----	do -----	Shaw & McMath -----	1906	5,000	Shaw & McMath -----
do -----	do -----	A. W. Vickery Co.-----	1905	7,500	A. W. Vickery-----
do -----	do -----	Wyland & Newman ---	1906	21,000	George C. Wyland-----
do -----	do -----	Wysong & Miles Co.--	1903	80,000	O. C. Wysong -----
do* -----	High Point-----	J. Elwood Cox-----		100,000	J. Elwood Cox-----
do* -----	do -----	Dixie Milling Co. -----	1905	9,000	J. M. Hedrick -----
do* -----	do -----	Ellison & Ingram-----	1902	10,000	Ellison & Ingram-----
do* -----	do -----	S. H. Mendenhall & Co.			S. H. Mendenhall & Co.
do* -----	do -----	Hayworth Roll and Panel Co.	1906	10,000	D. S. Hayworth -----
do -----	do -----	C. Arthur Kirman Manufacturing Co.	1895	10,000	O. A. Kirman -----
do* -----	do -----	High Point Electric Power Co.	1903	20,000	W. S. Thompson-----

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Water -----	40	Meal and cotton ginning -----	308	12	3
Steam -----	30	Flour, meal, etc. -----	300	12	9
---do -----	15	Chairs -----	250	10	25
Electric -----	10	Flour mill repairs -----	308	10	18
Steam -----	25	Tobacco hogsheads, staves, etc. ---	300	10	75
---do -----	70	Building material, lumber -----	300	10	75
---do -----	35	Laundering -----	312	10	120
---do -----	100	Building material -----	310	10	300
Electric and gasoline.	25	Repairs -----	310	10	35
Steam -----	180	Sash, doors, blinds, etc. -----	305	10	500
---do -----	50	Stoves, wood splitters, etc. -----	275	10	75
---do -----	25	Boilers, engines, etc. -----	300	10	60
Electric -----	18	Cigars -----	300	10	1,500
Steam -----	60	Laundering -----	308	10 to 12	93
---do -----	200	Ice -----	175	12	36
Electric -----	50	Hardwood plastering -----	300	10	50
Steam -----	80	Bank, store and office fixtures ---	300	10	200
Electric -----	7	Overalls and jackets -----	300	10	400
Steam -----	100	Brick -----	312	10	35
---do -----	25	Men's shoes -----	300	10	300
Hand -----		Buggies -----	new	10	75
Steam -----	50	Dressed lumber -----	300	10	125
---do -----	60	Building material -----	75	10	60
---do -----	27	Saw-mills -----	305	10	200
---do -----	20	Lumber, etc. -----	100	10	9
---do -----	60	Hickory handles -----	150	10	52
---do -----	12	Wood-working machinery -----	new	10	55
---do -----	20	Wood-working machinery -----	300	10	250
Steam and elec. -	250	Hardwood dimension stock -----	300	10	1,500
Electric -----	10	Flour, meal and feed -----	100	10	3
Steam -----	40	Bed rollers, columns, mantels, etc.	310	10	60
Steam and gaso. -	32	Shoes, harness, leather -----	300	10	37
Steam -----	25	Rolls, panels and tops -----	75	10	60
Electric -----	25	Bed springs, mattresses -----	300	10	50
---do -----	1,000	Electricity -----	365	10	15

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Guilford-----	High Point----	High Point Hardwood Manufacturing Co.	1904	\$ 4,000	R. H. Maxwell-----
do*-----	do-----	High Point Hub and Handle Co.		6,000	D. O. Cecil-----
do-----	do-----	High Point Milling Co.	1901	13,500	W. H. Ragan-----
do-----	do-----	High Point Buggy Co.	1901	25,000	J. Elwood Cox-----
do-----	do-----	High Point Show-case Works.			F. Gurty-----
do-----	do-----	High Point Pants Co.	1900	30,000	R. L. Pickett-----
do*-----	do-----	High Point Pipe and Foundry Co.	1904	25,000	Fred Ecker-----
do-----	do-----	High Point Piano and Organ Co.	1905	10,000	J. K. Link-----
do-----	do-----	High Point Upholstering Co.			P. V. Kirkman-----
do*-----	do-----	High Point Overalls Co.	1899	12,200	J. H. Millis-----
do-----	do-----	High Point Moulding Co.	1905	5,000	T. L. White-----
do-----	do-----	High Point Veneering Co.	1902	8,000	J. A. Clinard-----
do-----	do-----	High Point Roll and Panel Co.	1905	12,000	J. H. Millis-----
do-----	do-----	Hill Veneer Co.	1905	10,000	J. P. Redding-----
do-----	do-----	Magnolia Electric Mills.			Magnolia Mills Co.---
do-----	do-----	Peerless Machine Works.			W. D. Burgess-----
do-----	do-----	Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.	1896	10,000	W. D. Harterpree---
do-----	do-----	Rankin Coffin and Casket Co.	1903	18,000	J. J. Welsh-----
do-----	do-----	Snow Basket Co.			P. V. Kirkman-----
do-----	do-----	Southern Car Co.	1903	67,000	J. Elwood Cox-----
do-----	do-----	Snow Lumber Co.	1886	100,000	R. F. Dalton-----
do-----	do-----	Steele Soap Mfg. Co.	1906	3,000	A. Lichtenstein-----
do-----	do-----	Standard Mirror Co.	1901	30,000	Frank M. Knight-----
do-----	do-----	North Carolina Wheel Co.	1902	20,000	D. H. Briggs-----
do-----	Jamestown----	Johnson Bros. & Co.	1896	4,000	J. H. Smith-----
do-----	Julian-----	Julian Milling Co.	1896	5,300	W. D. Hardin-----
Halifax-----	Scotland Neck---	Cotton Oil and Ginning Co.	1904	34,000	A. McDowell-----
do-----	Tillery-----	North Carolina Lumber Co.	1891		Harold H. Fries-----
Harnett-----	Angier-----	Cary Lumber Co. (Branch).	1894	50,000	J. E. Staggs-----
do-----	do-----	Williams Milling Co.	1905	25,000	J. A. Williams-----
do*-----	Barclaysville---	Johnson Lumber Plant		25,000	J. Beale Johnson-----
do-----	Dunn-----	Cary Lumber Co. (Branch).	1894	50,000	J. C. Angier-----
do-----	do-----	Dunn Oil Mills Co.	1902	41,300	J. D. Barnes-----
do-----	do-----	John A. McKay Mfg. Co.	1891	15,000	John A. McKay-----
do-----	do-----	G. F. Pope Lumber Mill.			G. F. Pope-----
Haywood-----	Canton-----	Champion Fibre Co.	1906	1,000,000	Peter G. Thompson---

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Electric -----	30	Hardwood products-----	300	10	100
---do -----	45	Hubs, handles, etc. -----		10	45
---do -----	60	Flour, meal and feed-----	300	11	22
---do -----	6	Buggies, surries, etc. -----	295	10	80
---do -----		Showcases -----			30
---do -----	5	Pants -----	305	10	200
---do -----	40	French mirrors -----	300	10	100
---do -----	30	Organs-----	180	10	200
Steam -----	40	Upholstered furniture -----	306	10	25
Electric -----	10	Overalls-----	300	10	300
---do -----	20	Mouldings -----	200	10	10
Steam -----	200	Veneer, excelsior, etc. -----	300	10	70
---do -----	80	Sawed veneers, etc. -----	300	10	60
---do -----	75	Veneering -----	75	10	75
---do -----	35	Flour, meal, etc. -----	300	10	3
Electric -----	15	Machinery and repairs-----	300	10	36
---do -----	50	Mirrors -----	300	10	300
Steam -----	75	Coffins and caskets -----	305	10	225
---do -----	50	Tobacco and oak baskets-----	250	10	75
Electric -----	30	Street cars-----	300	10	450
Steam -----	300	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.-----	300	10	1,375
---do -----	10	Soap -----	30	10	3
Electric -----	55	Mirrors -----	308	10	330
Steam -----	80	Buggy wheels-----	300	10	200
Gasoline -----	5	Plain shoes for women-----	300	10	8
Steam -----	40	Flour, meal, feed-----	275	11	9
---do -----	200	Cotton-seed products -----	150	12	15
---do -----	700	Lumber -----	300	10	600
---do -----	150	Pine lumber-----	300	10	200
---do -----	40	Lumber, ginning-----	240	10	22
---do -----	50	Lumber -----	280	12	80
---do -----	140	Lumber -----	300	10	60
---do -----	200	Cotton-seed meal, hulls, etc. -----	130	12	175
---do -----	25	Machinery, castings, etc. -----	310	10	50
---do -----	50	Lumber -----	300	10	48
Steam and elec.---	8,000	Wood pulp, tanning extract -----	new	6	975

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Haywood*	Clyde	Clyde Roller Mills		\$ 10,000	J. L. Morgan
do	Waynesville	Hall Grist Mills	1896	2,000	George W. Hall
do	do	Hazlewood Mfg. Co.	1905	25,000	W. H. Cole
do	do	Junaluska Leather Co.	1897	75,000	Charles S. Walton
do	do	Quinland-Monroe Lumber Co.			Quinland & Monroe
do	do	Waynesville Brick Co.	1902	10,000	W. B. Ferguson
do	do	Waynesville Wood-working Mfg. Co.		25,000	S. H. Keller
Henderson	Fletcher	Asheville Brick and Tile Co.	1899	15,000	Lewis Maddox
do	Hendersonville	Purity Ice, Laundry and Fuel Co.	1906	7,000	J. B. Seawell
do	do	Hendersonville Bottling Works.	1906	4,000	L. L. Shealy
do	do	Consumers Lumber Mfg. Co.	1906	30,000	T. B. Abernathy
Hertford	Murfreesboro	The Hines Buggy Co.	1904	6,000	George W. Hines
do*	Winton	Lumber and Shingle Mill.		25,000	W. P. Taylor
do	Hertford	Albemarle Ice Co.	1903	14,000	M. H. White
do	do	Albemarle Lumber Co.	1903	80,000	A. E. Fowler
do	do	Major & Loomis Co.	1902	60,000	George E. Major
Hyde*	Makelyville	Belleville Lumber Co.			F. S. Gannon
do	Scranton	The Alleghany	1887	1,000,000	C. H. Willis
Iredell	Cool Springs	Garden Valley Mills		5,000	J. C. Turner
do	Mooreville	Melchor Bros.		5,000	Melchor Bros.
do	do	Mooreville Roller Mills.			H. N. Johnston
do*	do	Templeton-Williams Co.	1878	10,000	T. J. Williams
do*	Statesville	City Roller Mills			H. W. Miller
do	do	Craig-Flannigan Hardware Co.	1904	35,000	D. J. Craig
do*	do	Overcash Bros.	1897	3,000	Overcash Bros.
do*	do	Statesville Brick Co.	1906	8,000	F. F. Stub
do	do	Statesville Flour Mill	1900	30,000	J. C. Irwin
do	do	Statesville Oil and Fertilizer Co.	1903	50,000	N. B. Mills
do*	do	Statesville Steam Laundry.	1905	4,500	N. C. Harwell
do	do	R. R. Flour Mills		1,000	W. E. Dulin
Jackson	Sylva	The Harris-Rees Tanning Co.	1902	300,000	C. J. Hains
Johnston	Clayton	Clayton Oil Mill	1904	40,000	R. A. Wall
do	Selma	Navassa Guano Co.			Sam T. Morgan
do	do	Southern Cotton Oil Co.			Sam T. Morgan
do*	Smithfield	Rand & Lawrence	1900	15,000	N. M. Lawrence, Jr.
Lenoir	Kinston	Carolina Brick Co.	1901	25,000	L. Harvey

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Water -----	50	Flour and meal -----	300	12	20
Steam -----	30	Flour, meal, etc. -----	150	12	10
---do-----	40	Colonial columns, house-furnish- ings.	200	10	75
---do-----	125	Belting, butts and sole leather---	200	10	120
---do-----	165	Hardwood lumber-----	267	10	500
---do-----	25	Brick and tiling-----	180	10	9
---do-----	150	Dimension stock -----	300	10	120
---do-----	50	Brick -----	200	10	20
---do-----	50	Laundering, ice and fuel -----	60	11	12
Electric -----	1	Bottled soda-water, etc.-----	300	10	10
Steam -----	150	Hardwood lumber-----	270	10	90
---do-----	9	Buggies, surries, etc. -----	308	10	25
---do-----	100	Lumber and shingles -----	310	12	100
---do-----	100	Ice -----	160	12	25
---do-----	650	Rough and dressed lumber-----	285	10	1,000
---do-----	600	Lumber -----	295	10	1,000
---do-----	420	Lumber -----	225	11	300
---do-----	300	Lumber -----	52	10	300
Water -----	50	Flour, meal, feed-----	310	12	6
Steam -----	75	Flour, meal, feed-----	300	10	6
---do-----	75	Flour, meal, feed-----	300	12	12
---do-----	75	Flour, meal, feed-----	300	10	25
---do-----	35	Flour, meal and feed-----	300	10	12
---do-----	15	High-grade harness-----	300	10	90
---do-----	25	Finished building material -----	300	10	30
---do-----	40	Building brick -----	200	10	60
---do-----	125	Flour, meal, feed -----	308	12	38
---do-----	150	Cotton-seed products, ice -----	275	12	75
---do-----	25	Laundering -----	310	10	40
---do-----	35	Flour, meal, feed -----	300	12	4
---do-----	300	Heavy leathers, belting butts, etc.	310	10	300
---do-----	175	Cotton-seed products -----	190	12	10
---do-----	160	Sulphine acid, etc. -----	313	10	250
---do-----	150	Cotton-seed products -----	150	12	75
---do-----	125	Building material-----	310	10	200
---do-----	180	Building brick -----	100	10	200

TABLE NO. 1--

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Lenoir-----	Kinston-----	Hines Bros. Lumber Co.	1896	\$100,000	Henry C. Riley-----
do-----	do-----	Kinston Lumber Co.--	1904	50,000	W. W. Mills-----
do-----	do-----	Lenoir Oil and Ice Co.	1900	35,000	J. F. Taylor-----
do-----	Kinston-----	Foundry and Machine Shop.	1900	10,000	E. N. Hodges-----
Lincoln*	Lincolnton-----	Motz Bobbin Co.-----			Victor Motz-----
do*	Reepsville-----	Howard's Creek Mill--	1898	4,000	C. A. Leonard-----
McDowell-----	Eberman-----	Penn Lumber Co.-----	1905	15,000	Chas. F. Hayes-----
do-----	Marion-----	Gilkey Veneer Co.-----	1906	6,000	E. H. Dysart-----
do-----	Old Fort-----	Catawba Tannery (property U. S. Leather Co.)	1893	62,882,300	E. C. Hoyt-----
do-----	do-----	Old Fort Extract Works (property U. S. Leather Co.)	1893	62,882,300	E. C. Hoyt-----
do-----	Marion-----	Payne & Decker Bros.	1898	8,000	Payne & Decker Bros.
Madison*	Hot Springs-----	S. Gupdegroff & Co.--	1903	15,000	S. Gupdegroff-----
do-----	Stackhouse-----	Carolina Barytes Co.-----	1903	30,000	A. G. Stilwell-----
Martin-----	Hamilton-----	Hamilton Pants Mfg. Co.	1901	11,400	W. L. Sherrod-----
do*	Jamesville-----	Boyle Mfg. Co.-----	1890	10,000	J. P. & F. A. Boyle---
do-----	Williamson-----	Dennis Simmons Lumber Co.	1891	45,000	Dennis S. Biggs-----
Mecklenburg*	Charlotte-----	Asbury & Finger-----	1884	8,000	Asbury & Finger-----
do-----	do-----	Barnhardt Mfg. Co.-----	1900	50,000	Dr. C. A. Misenheimer
do*	do-----	Osmond L. Barringer--	1904	10,000	Osmond L. Barringer--
do-----	do-----	Brannon Carbonating Co.	1903	5,000	R. M. Brannon-----
do-----	do-----	Briar Creek Brick and Cement Co.	1906	3,500	W. S. Pharr-----
do-----	do-----	Charlotte Brick Co.---	1900	73,000	S. S. McNinch-----
do-----	do-----	Charlotte Casket Co.-----	1899	34,700	A. R. Rhyne-----
do-----	do-----	Charlotte Clothing Mfg. Co.	1901	75,000	J. R. Pharr-----
do-----	do-----	Charlotte Duck Clothing Co.	1904	15,000	J. S. Myers-----
do-----	do-----	Charlotte Electric Railway, Light and Power Co.		200,000	E. S. Latta-----
do-----	do-----	Charlotte Hardwood Specialty Co.	1906	25,000	Dr. J. C. Montgomery--
do-----	do-----	Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	1906	20,000	V. J. Guthery-----
do-----	do-----	Charlotte Marble and Granite Co.	1904		J. W. McCall-----
do*	do-----	Charlotte Mattress Mfg. Co.	1905	2,000	Jasper Miller-----
do-----	do-----	Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Co.	1901	34,000	W. F. Dowd-----
do*	do-----	Charlotte Steam Laundry.	1890	40,000	F. D. Lethco-----
do-----	do-----	Charlotte Trouser Co.--	1893	125,000	J. F. Robertson-----
do-----	do-----	Charlotte Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	1905	5,000	J. J. Adams-----

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam -----	565	Lumber -----	300	10	600
---do -----	1,250	Lumber -----	275	10	350
---do -----	160	Cotton-seed products -----	275	12	105
---do -----	15	Logging locomotives, etc. -----	310	10	50
---do -----	75	Bobbins, picker sticks, etc. -----	30	10	36
Water -----	12	Flour, meal, feed -----	150	12	6
Steam -----	80	Lumber -----	286	10	374
---do -----	50	Poplar and oak veneering -----	new	10	30
Steam and elec. --	450	Sole and belting leather -----	313	10	500
---do -----	1,350	Tanning extract -----	313	10	500
Steam -----	30	Building material, etc. -----	300	10	24
---do -----	30	Lumber -----	200	10 to 11	150
Water -----	50	Barytes -----	140	10	140
Gasoline -----	5	Pants -----	300	10	90
Steam -----	100	Lumber and shingles -----	200	12	250
---do -----	1,500	Lumber and shingles -----	284	11	2,100
---do -----	30	Building material, office supplies	308	10	45
Electric -----	75	Cotton bats and felts -----	308	11	60
---do -----	10	Automobile sundries -----	365	10	18
---do -----	5	Ice-cream and soda-waters -----	306	12	15
---do -----	40	Building brick -----	120	10	52
Steam -----	200	Building brick -----	313	10	405
---do -----	60	Undertakers' supplies -----	306	10	164
Electric -----	8	Clothing -----	308	10	240
---do -----	3	Hunting suits, water-proof garments.	306	10	105
Steam -----	-----	Power and light -----	365	10	189
Electric -----	20	Hardwood products -----	200	10	18
---do -----	35	Leather belting -----	175	10	33
---do -----	10	Monumental work -----	306	8	24
---do -----	2	Mattresses -----	306	10	15
---do -----	100	Cast-iron soil pipe -----	300	10	270
Electric and steam.	60	Laundrying -----	312	10	180
Electric -----	5	Clothing -----	293	10	330
Gasoline -----	3	Bottled Pepsi-Cola and ginger ale	250	10	18

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Mecklenburg --	Charlotte -----	Cochrane Showcase Co.	1904	\$ 15,000	J. E. Cochrane -----
do -----	do -----	Carolina Mfg. Co.-----	1896	25,000	J. H. Weddington ----
do -----	do -----	Carolina Plumbing and Heating Co.	1902	4,500	T. C. Toomey -----
do -----	do -----	Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	1902	5,000	J. T. Lupton-----
do -----	do -----	Cole Mfg. Co.-----	1900	20,400	W. H. Belk-----
do -----	do -----	W. M. Crowell Co.-----	1902	4,500	W. M. Crowell-----
do -----	do -----	Southern Card Clothing Co.	1898	20,500	P. S. Gilchrist -----
do -----	do -----	Southern Pants Co.-----		100,000	H. M. McAden -----
do -----	do -----	Elba Mfg. Co. -----	1904	250,000	T. J. Davis -----
do -----	do -----	Fuller Combing and Ginning Co.			James T. Fuller -----
do* -----	do -----	General Fire Extinguisher Co. (Branch)	1900	2,000,000	F. H. Maynard -----
do -----	do -----	W. G. Jarrell Machine Co.	1906	25,000	W. G. Jarrell -----
do -----	do -----	J. W. Lewis & Co.-----			J. W. Lewis -----
do -----	do -----	Liddell Co.-----	1877	100,000	W. S. Liddell -----
do* -----	do -----	Moffatt Machinery Mfg. Co.	1905	25,000	W. E. Moffatt -----
do* -----	do -----	Mecklenburg Flour Mills.			J. Lee Koiner -----
do* -----	do -----	Mecklenburg Iron Works.	1853	75,000	John Wilkes-----
do -----	do -----	Model Steam Laundry		10,000	W. G. Lake-----
do* -----	do -----	Jasper Miller & Son --	1905	5,000	Jasper Miller -----
do -----	do -----	North Carolina Cotton Oil Co. (Branch).			R. F. Munro -----
do -----	do -----	Piedmont Clothing Mfg. Co.	1897	40,000	R. J. Thurmond -----
do* -----	do -----	Relay Mfg. Co. -----			G. V. Kellar -----
do -----	do -----	John B. Ross & Co.---	1903	35,000	John B. Ross -----
do -----	do -----	Sanitary Laundry ----	1906	7,000	W. H. Epps -----
do -----	do -----	Shaw Harness Co.-----		50,000	W. E. Shaw -----
do -----	do -----	Smith Electric Mfg. Co.	1906	25,000	H. C. Dotcher -----
do -----	do -----	South Atlantic Waste Co.	1905	100,000	D. H. Anderson -----
do -----	do -----	Southern Power Co. --	1905	10,000,000	Dr. W. Gill Wylie ----
do -----	do -----	Standard Ice and Fuel Co.	1894	90,000	John G. Brice -----
do -----	do -----	Southern Spindle and Flyer Co.-----	1905	20,000	A. M. Guillet -----
do -----	do -----	The Park Mfg. Co. ---	1898	21,000	William Anderson----
do -----	do -----	The D. A. Tompkins Co.	1889	83,700	D. A. Tompkins -----
do* -----	do -----	The Loom, Reed and Harness Co.	1898	2,500	James Leslie -----
do -----	do -----	J. W. Wadsworth Sons Co.	1902	20,000	C. F. Wadsworth -----
do -----	do -----	Warren-Ehret-----	1906	5,000	Michael Ehret-----

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Electric -----	60	Showcases, bank fixtures -----	308	10	60
Steam -----	80	Sash, doors and blinds -----	308	10	135
Electric -----	3	Stall plumbing and heating-----	308	9	24
---do -----	1	Bottled Coca-Cola-----	308	10	36
---do -----	40	Seed planters, farm implements -	308	10	105
---do -----	25	Corn meal-----	208	10	9
Steam -----	20	Clothing for mill supplies-----	300	10	36
Electric -----	72	Men's trousers, clothing -----	313	10	360
Steam -----	250	Cotton-seed products -----	200	12	180
---do -----		Cotton gins -----			
Electric -----	20	Pipe fittings, valves, etc. -----	308	10	525
---do -----	5	Repairing-----	175	10	30
Steam -----	40	-----	300	10	60
---do -----	100	Engines, saw-mills, etc. -----	304	10	525
Electric -----	40	Machinery and foundry products-	300	10	105
---do -----	90	Flour, meal, feed -----	308	9	30
---do -----	65	Gold mining machinery, engines, etc.	305	10	400
Steam -----	30	Laundrying -----	300	10	100
Electric -----	15	Waste cleaning -----	306	10	12
Steam -----	300	Cotton-seed products -----	306	12	180
Electric -----	25	Clothing -----	308	10	500
---do -----	2	Bicycles and electro-plating ----	300	10	10
---do -----	100	Bagging, bags, bats, etc. -----	306	11	180
Steam -----	25	Laundrying -----	52	10	54
---do -----	100	Leather -----	308	10½	150
Electric -----	5	Electrical fixtures and supplies--	160	10	18
---do -----	100	Waste-----	300	10	375
Water -----	90,000	Power-----	365	10	4,500
Steam -----	600	Ice -----	160	12	225
Electric -----	15	Cotton mill supplies -----	300	10	30
Steam -----	30	Elevators, pumps, etc.-----	300	10	150
Electric -----	65	Cotton and oil mill machinery----	300	11	680
---do -----	8	Loom reeds -----	306	10	24
---do -----	10	Delivery wagons, repairs -----	308	10	60
Hand -----		Roofing and paving material-----	306	10	25

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Mecklenburg*	Charlotte	J. H. Wearn & Co.	1885	\$ 40,000	J. H. & W. R. Wearn
do	do	A. R. Williman Plumbing Co.	1901		A. R. Williman
do	do	C. Valaer Bottling Works.	1887	15,000	C. Valaer
do	Davidson	Davidson Oil Mill. (Branch So. Cotton Oil Co.)			S. J. Morgan
do*	Charlotte	Carolina Sizing Co.			Carolina Sizing Co.
do	do	Carson Brick Co.	1906	100,000	J. E. Carson
do	do	Charlotte Improved Cotton Ginning Co.	1904	10,000	J. E. Wearn
do*	do	I. W. Durham			I. W. Durham
Montgomery	Mount Gilead	Bruton Saw-mill			B. F. Bruton
do	Biscoe	Biscoe Foundry and Machine Co.	1901	10,000	J. R. Page
do*	Ether	Ether Milling Co.	1894	5,000	H. Freeman
do	Troy	Guilford Lumber Co. (Branch).			C. A. Reynolds
do*	Roberdo	C. C. Wade & Son	1892		O. M. Wade
do	Star	Star Machine Co.	1902	10,000	Hugh T. Monroe
Moore*	Aberdeen	Aberdeen Sash and Blind Co.	1905	13,350	J. L. Allred
do	Cameron	Carolina Millstone Co.	1898		M. M. T. McKeithen
do	Southern Pines	Southern Pines Electric Co.	1901	50,000	I. F. Chandler
do	do	Moore Brick Co.	1898	10,000	P. H. Beck
do	Carthage	Currie & McQueen			J. L. Currie
do	Jonesboro	Jonesboro Sash and Blind Co.	1901	6,100	J. F. Makepeace
do	Sanford	Foundry and Machine Shop.	1904	25,000	M. M. Moffitt
do*	Halliston	J. G. Parks & Co.	1904	12,000	J. G. Parks
do	Carthage	The Tyson & Jones Buggy Co.	1889	92,400	W. T. Jones
do	West End	West End Veneering Co.	1901	5,000	D. A. McDonald
do	Hemp	Ashboro Lumber Mfg. Co.	1890	25,000	A. M. Rankin
Nash	Battleboro	Battleboro Oil Co.	1902	25,000	M. C. Braswell
do	Rocky Mount	Jeffreys & Ricks Clay Works.		25,000	W. E. Jeffreys
do	do	Rocky Mount Sash and Blind Co.	1889	18,700	J. C. Braswell
do*	Springhope	Yeargin & Son	1902	15,000	James Yeargin
New Hanover	Wilmington	Armour Fertilizer Works.	1900		Armour & Co.
do	do	Acme Mfg. Co.	1883	200,000	William Latimer
do*	do	Angora Lumber Co.		100,000	John Harker
do	do	Boney & Harper Milling Co.	1900	31,000	Charles T. Harper
do	do	Cape Fear Lumber Co.	1893	200,000	E. M. Wiley
do	do	Cape Fear Machine Works.	1903	25,000	C. W. Worth

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam -----	70	Building material, mantels, etc.-----	306	10	240
Hand -----		Plumbing supplies -----	308	10	9
Electric -----	5	Bottled soda and mineral water-----	306	10	33
Steam -----	100	Cotton-seed products -----	140	12	90
-----do -----	8	Sizing compound, etc. -----	150	10	-----
-----do -----	10	Building brick -----	new	10	new
-----do -----	100	Ginning cotton-----	180	10	12
Hand -----		Tombstones-----	313	8	2
Steam -----	50	Brooms -----	200	10	20
-----do -----	15	General iron repairing -----	300	10	40
-----do -----	60	Lumber, meal, flour, etc.-----	120	10	100
-----do -----	100	Flooring, ceiling, etc.-----	300	10	125
-----do -----	250	Lumber, shingles, laths, etc.-----	260	10	300
-----do -----	15	Drag-saw and bolting machines, etc.-----	310	10	25
-----do -----	150	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.-----	261	10	75
-----do -----	12	Mill-stones, etc.-----	310	9	20
Water -----	325	Power -----	350	11	7
Steam -----	60	Building brick -----	150	11	23
-----do -----	75	Lumber -----	200	10	200
-----do -----	80	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.-----	310	10	25
-----do -----	20	Saw-mill machinery, etc. -----	300	10	140
-----do -----	65	All kinds lumber-----	240	10	82
-----do -----	100	Buggies and carriages -----	310	10	400
-----do -----	50	Drawer bottoms, etc. -----	300	10	125
-----do -----	150	Lumber, etc.-----	308	10	250
-----do -----	200	Meal, hull linters, etc. -----	225	12	18
-----do -----	190	All classes brick -----	300	10	200
-----do -----	60	General builders' material -----	300	10	180
-----do -----	10	Variety machinery castings -----	287	10	10
Electric -----	50	Fertilizers -----	175	10	80
-----do -----	150	Fertilizers -----	313	10	250
-----do -----	1,200	Pine lumber -----	252	11	450
-----do -----	300	Corn meal, grits, etc. -----	290	11	22
-----do -----	500	Pine boards -----	300	11	2,000
-----do -----	40	Repairs and foundry work -----	313	10	150

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
New Hanover	Wilmington	Consolidated Railways Light and Power Co.	1902	\$500,000	Hugh McRae
do	do	Chadbourn Sash, Door and Lumber Co.	1905	32,000	W. M. Divine
do	do	Hydraulic White Brick Co.	1901	15,000	Andrew Smith
do	do	Hannah Boxshook Co.	1905	20,000	W. T. Sears
do	do	Independent Ice Co.	1901	100,000	J. A. Springer
do	do	Navassa Fertilizer Co.	1869	200,000	H. W. Malloy
do*	do	Preston Cumming			Preston Cumming
do*	do	Roger Moore's Sons & Co.		5,000	Roger Moore's Sons
do	do	Spirittine Chemical Co.	1900	20,000	Lewis Hanson
do	do	Universal Oil and Fertilizer Co.	1903	500,000	Wm. E. Worth
do	do	Willard Bag and Mfg. Co.	1893	36,800	M. S. Willard
do	do	Wilmington Iron Works.	1892	45,000	E. D. Bailey
do	do	Wilmington Stamp Works.	1897	7,500	Thos. F. Bagley
Northampton	Rich Square	Farmers Gin and Milling Co.	1902	6,100	T. C. Peeles
do*	Jackson	Occoneechee Lumber Co.	1903		H. K. Burgwyn
do	Gumberry	Wescott and Trenchard Lumber Co.	1901	100,000	C. T. Wescott
do*	Woodland	Woodland Mfg. Co.	1887		J. G. Parker
Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	Elizabeth City Brick Co.	1893	12,000	J. B. Blades
do	do	Elizabeth City Buggy Co.	1899	6,000	J. Q. A. Wood
do	do	Elizabeth City Lumber Co.	1893	30,000	Clay Foreman
do	do	Blades Lumber Co.	1903	150,000	William B. Blades
do	do	Kramer Bros. Co.	1891	30,000	C. E. Kramer
do	do	N. C. Tray and Basket Co.	1903	30,000	J. B. Blades
Pender	South Washington.	Fitzhugh Lumber Co.	1903	50,000	W. A. Winsatt
Pitt	Ayden	Ayden Milling and Mfg. Co.	1902	120,500	J. J. Stokes
do	Winterville	Cox Mfg. Co.	1899	30,000	A. G. Cox
do*	Pactolus	Fleming Mfg. Co.	1900	15,000	R. R. Fleming
do	Greenville	Greenville Lumber and Veneer Co.	1903	19,500	A. B. Miner
do*	Grifton	Keen & Kittrell	1902		Keen & Kittrell
Polk	Tryon	Tryon Paper Box Co.	1905	8,000	F. P. Bacon
Randolph	Ashboro	Ashboro Bobbin Co.	1901	6,000	W. F. Redding
do	do	Ashboro Lumber Mfg. Co.	1890	25,000	A. M. Rankin
do	do	Ashboro Wheelbarrow Manufacturing Co.	1905	19,000	Elijah Moffitt
do	do	Ashboro Roller Mills	1891	8,100	D. B. McCrary
do	do	The Cox Lumber Co.	1905	10,000	J. R. Wall
do	do	Crown Milling Co.	1898	5,000	M. A. Crawford

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam -----	1,500	Power and light -----	365	10	125
---do -----	85	Sash, doors and blinds -----	300	10	300
---do -----	100	Sand, lime and brick -----	270	10	54
---do -----	75	Boxshooks, lumber -----	308	11	180
---do -----	125	Ice -----	300	12	210
---do -----	250	Fertilizers -----	300	10	2,000
Electric -----	15	Wood-working -----	313	10	25
Steam -----	50	Brick -----	270	10	75
---do -----	25	Wood, oil and spirits -----	275	10	42
---do -----	225	Cotton-seed products -----	130	12	86
Electric -----	30	Bags and overalls -----	313	10	800
Electric and steam.	75	Iron works -----	250	10	200
Electric -----	314	Rubber stamps, etc. -----	310	10	23
Steam -----	40	Ginning and lumbering -----	300	10	25
Water -----	30	Cypres shingles, etc. -----	90	11	8
Steam -----	470	Lumber -----	262	11	405
---do -----	25	Coffins, caskets, etc. -----	310	11	15
---do -----	50	Brick -----	160	10	36
Hand -----		Vehicles -----	310	10	50
Steam -----	250	Pine lumber -----	300	11	400
---do -----	250	---do -----	300	10	300
---do -----	250	Lumber, sash, blinds -----	300	10	300
---do -----	120	Butter-trays, etc. -----	300	10	200
---do -----	110	Rough and dressed lumber -----	300	12	50
---do -----	150	Wood and iron works, carriages -	300	10	54
---do -----	40	Farm implements, cotton planters.	310	10	135
---do -----	60	Lumber, shingles, laths -----	265	11	100
---do -----	185	N. C. pine boxshooks, truck barrels, etc.	240	10	100
---do -----	90	Lumber and shingles -----	200	10	40
---do -----	15	Paper boxes -----	300	11	60
---do -----	120	Wooden supplies for cotton mills	275	10	60
---do -----	50	Lumber -----	310	10	120
---do -----	100	Wheelbarrows, etc. -----	300	10	90
---do -----	50	Flour, meal, etc. -----	300	11	15
---do -----	60	Pine lumber -----	240	10	40
---do -----	40	Flour, feed, shorts -----	310	11	20

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Randolph -----	Ashboro -----	Home Building and Material Co.	1904	\$ 6,100	J. P. Boroughs -----
do -----	do -----	The Redding Lumber Co.	1899	7,400	J. E. Walker -----
do -----	do -----	Star Lumber Manufacturing Co.	1898	10,000	Charles Ross -----
do -----	Archdale -----	Archdale Roller Mills.	1902	6,000	R. R. Ragan -----
Richmond -----	Hamlet -----	Apex Lumber Co. ---	1895	20,000	Ernest Williams -----
Robeson -----	Maxton -----	Maxton Sash and Door Co.	1901	45,000	S. R. Townsend -----
do -----	do -----	United Lumber Co. ---	1904	15,000	T. O. Evans -----
Rockingham -----	Leaksville -----	Hampton Buggy Co. --	1901	20,000	D. F. King -----
do -----	Reidsville -----	Acme Paper Box Co. ---			Joseph Lindsey -----
do* -----	do -----	Reidsville Fertilizer Co.	1900	25,000	R. T. Williams -----
do -----	Stoneville -----	Mitchell Roller Mills...	1900	10,000	G. M. Mitchell -----
Rowan* -----	Landis -----	Deal & Carriher -----	1900	20,000	L. A. Carriher -----
do -----	Rockwell -----	Rockwell Furniture Co.	1902	11,400	J. B. McCombs -----
do* -----	Salisbury -----	C. L. Nussman -----	1902	5,000	C. L. Nussman -----
do* -----	do -----	C. A. Rice -----	1897	15,000	C. A. Rice -----
do* -----	do -----	Salisbury Milling Co. -	1906		G. H. Shaver -----
do -----	do -----	Taylor Mattress Co. --	1906	9,000	John G. Hielig -----
do -----	do -----	R. H. Thompson -----			R. H. Thompson -----
Rutherford -----	Rutherfordton -----	Oakwood Manufacturing Co.	1903	10,700	H. S. Toms -----
do -----	do -----	Rutherfordton Manufacturing Co.	1901	10,000	J. L. Taylor -----
Scotland -----	Gibson -----	Green Pond Granite and Brick Co.	1904	30,000	J. F. McNair -----
Stanly -----	Plyler -----	Plyler Milling Co. ---	1888	10,000	H. L. London -----
do -----	Richfield -----	American Roller Mills	1894	4,500	W. M. Ritchie -----
Stokes -----	Germantown -----	Buffalo Steam Mills --	1898	4,500	George H. Charles -----
do -----	Pinnacle--R. 3 -----	Jones Saw-mill -----	1901	2,000	J. F. Jones -----
Surry -----	Elkin -----	Elkin Canning Co. ---	1899	6,000	R. M. Chatham -----
do -----	White Plains -----	White Plains Buggy Co.	1896	6,000	White Plains Buggy Co.
Swain -----	Bryson City -----	Bryson City Pump Works Co.	1903	15,000	J. Shank -----
Transylvania --	Brevard -----	Brevard Roller Flouring Mills.	1890		William E. Breese -----
do -----	do -----	Brevard Tannin Co. --	1903	500,000	George L. Adams -----
do -----	Grange -----	Grange Corn Mill -----			W. S. Ashworth -----
do -----	Rosman -----	Toxaway Tanning Co.	1902	100,000	Joseph S. Silverstein -
Tyrrell* -----	Columbia -----	Columbia Mfg. Co. -----		1,000	J. T. Newberry -----
Union -----	Monroe -----	The Florence Shirt Co.	1904	4,700	W. S. Blakeney -----
do -----	do -----	Henderson Roller Mills.	1901	8,000	T. C. Lee -----
do -----	do -----	Monroe Mfg. Co. -----	1903	8,900	T. C. Lee -----
do -----	do -----	Piedmont Buggy Co. --	1904	10,000	W. C. Heath -----

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam -----	60	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.-----	300	10	23
---do -----	95	Lumber, shingles, etc. -----	300	10	40
---do -----	50	Lumber, etc.-----	310	10	75
---do -----	60	Flour, meal, feed -----	310	10	18
---do -----	75	Dressed lumber -----	308	10	75
---do -----	35	Doors, sash, mouldings -----	308	10	18
---do -----	100	North Carolina Pine Flooring, etc. -----	308	10½	90
---do -----	30	Buggies, wagons, etc. -----	310	10	52
---do -----	10	Paper boxes, etc. -----	303	10½	15
---do -----	60	Fertilizer for tobacco, etc. -----	100	10	15
---do -----	80	Flour, meal, brand, etc. -----	250	12	20
---do -----	100	Lumber and ginning-----	300	11	18
---do -----	65	Coffins and caskets -----	300	10	69
---do -----	25	Building material -----	300	10	50
---do -----	60	Building material -----	300	10	50
---do -----	50	Flour, meal, feed -----	300	10	12
---do -----	20	Mattresses-----	new	10	30
---do -----	30	Foundry work -----	250	10	54
---do -----	100	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.-----	308	10	36
---do -----	50	Sash, doors, blinds, etc.-----	300	10	36
---do -----	100	Sand, lime, brick-----	200	10	75
---do -----	60	Flour, meal, gin, cotton-----	300	12	9
---do -----	25	Flour, meal, bran -----	200	10	9
---do -----	40	Flour, meal, feed, lumber-----	225	11	13
---do -----	25	Lumber and tobacco boxes-----	250	12	20
Hand -----		Canned goods -----	90	10	-----
---do -----		Vehicles, buggies, etc.-----	310	10	85
Steam -----	40	Pumps, columns, etc.-----	310	10	180
Water -----	50	Flour, meal, etc. -----	310	12	4
Steam -----	350	Tanning extract -----	275	10	90
---do -----	30	Corn meal-----	308	12	9
---do -----	65	Belting, butts, backs -----	312	10	300
---do -----	5	Carts, buggies, wagons -----	312	10	18
Gasoline -----	6	Mercerized shirts, overalls, etc. --	200	10	55
Steam -----	55	Flour, feed and meal -----	310	11	14
---do -----	45	Doors, sash, blinds, etc.-----	300	10	75
---do -----	12	Buggies-----	310	10	50

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.	Capital Stock.	President, Owner or Manager.
Union	Monroe	Southern Cotton Oil Co. (Branch).		\$-----	Samuel T. Morgan
Vance*	Henderson	Barnes Marble Works			W. S. Barnes
do	do	Corbitt Buggy Co.	1901	100,000	A. G. Zollicoffer
do*	Kittrell	Spottwood-Burwell Co.		2,000	Spottwood-Burwell Co.
Wake	Apex	Apex Canning Co.	1896	3,270	Percy J. Olive
do*	Raleigh	Carolina Wood-workers.	1902	500	S. S. Batchelor
do	do	Excelsior Steam Laundry.	1906	9,000	N. A. Dunn
do	do	Raleigh Ice and Electric Co.	1901	75,000	E. C. Hellifer
do*	do	Oak City Steam Laundry.	1895		Marshall & West
do	do	Raleigh Marble Works	1892		Cooper Bros.
do	do	Eureka Milling Co.	1906	1,000	W. H. Kimball
do	do	Excelsior Laundry Co.	1906	1,500	W. H. Kimball
do	do	Raleigh Iron Works	1902	50,000	Wm. T. Hardin
do	do	Carolina Ice Co.	1900	15,000	Charles E. Johnson
Washington	Plymouth	Wilts Veneer Co.	1902	60,000	W. B. Simmons
do	do	Whaley Lumber Co.	1888	250,000	W. M. Whaley
do*	Roper	Blount Milling Co.	1879		Thomas W. Blount
Wayne	Fremont	Nahunta Roller Mills	1898	5,000	W. B. Floors
do	Goldsboro	Carolina Rice Mills	1896	18,200	A. Oettinger
do	do	Enterprise Lumber Co.	1887	40,800	V. O. Beady
do	do	Egerton & Johnson Lumber Co.	1906	100,000	G. W. Egerton
do*	do	Goldsboro Machine Works.	1885	15,000	Dewey Bros.
do	do	Goldsboro Investment Co.	1906	10,000	R. J. Corbit
do	do	Goldsboro Oil Mill (Branch).	1881		S. T. Morgan
do	do	A. T. Griffin Mfg. Co.	1905	20,000	A. T. Griffin
do	do	Wayne Agricultural Works.	1889	24,000	Charles Dewey
do	Mt. Olive	Bell Lumber Co.	1903	12,500	L. A. Byrd
Wilkes	N. Wilkesboro	The W. W. Absher Co.	1896	16,000	H. O. Absher
do	do	The Miller Reins Co.	1901	2,000	C. B. Webb
do	do	Turner's White Coffin Co.	1903	25,000	J. L. Turner
do	do	Wilkesboro Tannery	1894	108,000	W. B. Smoot
do	Wilkesboro	The Church Lumber Co.	1901	11,500	H. A. Pfohl
do*	do	R. S. Spainhour			R. A. Spainhour
do*	do	Winkler Pin Mill		3,000	W. C. Winkler
Wilson	Elm City	Rock Ford Mfg. Co.	1904	6,000	J. T. Bailey
do	Wilson	Farmer's Cotton Oil Co.	1902	48,500	George D. Green
do*	do	Hackney Bros.		100,000	George Hackney
do	do	Wilson Ice and Refrigerating Co.	1902	2,000	J. B. Williams

* Not incorporated.

Continued.

Power.	Number Horse- power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Time Operated During Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Dependent on Factory.
Steam -----	270	Cotton-seed products -----	new	10	-----
Hand -----		Tombstones and monuments -----	212	10	-----
Steam -----		Vehicles -----	308	10	400
---do -----	20	Rough lumber -----	160	10	21
---do -----	30	All kinds canned goods -----	90	10	40
Electric -----	10	Bank and store furniture, etc. ---	310	10	50
Steam -----	40	Laundrying -----	306	10	54
---do -----	80	Ice -----	306	12	12
---do -----	25	Laundrying -----	308	10	27
Kerosene -----	10	Monuments, etc. -----	300	9	15
Gas -----	8	Meal and feed -----	313	10	3
---do -----	8	Laundrying -----	148	10	14
Gasoline -----	18	Engines and saw-mills -----	308	10	38
Steam -----	12	Ice -----	240	12	15
---do -----	400	Veneer boxshooks -----	280	11	200
---do -----	200	Pine, poplar and cypress lumber -----	277	11	225
Steam and water -----	100	Flour, meal, lumber and ginning -----	114	11	22
Steam -----	60	Flour, meal, lumber -----	300	10	30
---do -----	130	Rice products -----	84	10	63
---do -----	400	Lumber -----	300	10	200
---do -----	125	Lumber -----	new	10	90
---do -----	40	Saw-mills and supplies, etc. -----	300	10	60
Hand -----		Buggies -----	125	10	125
Steam -----	350	Cotton-seed products -----	300	12	350
---do -----	200	All kinds building material -----	290	10	200
---do -----	80	Plows and plow castings -----	280	10	200
---do -----	200	Lumber, etc. -----	302	10	300
---do -----	110	Cross-arms, pins, etc. -----	285	10	125
Hand -----		Tombstones, etc. -----	308	10	20
Steam -----	100	Coffins, caskets, etc. -----	302	10	20
---do -----	450	Belting, butts, sole leather -----	309	10	225
---do -----	40	Boxshooks -----	310	10	50
---do -----	40	Doors, sash, etc. -----	308	10	24
Water -----	12	Pins and bobbin stock -----	250	10	20
Steam -----	70	Lumber -----	250	11	75
---do -----	200	Cotton-seed products, etc. -----	253	10	60
---do -----	50	Buggies -----	308	10	354
---do -----	100	Ice -----	155	12	52

TABLE NO. 2—Miscellaneous Factories, Showing Wages, Number Employes, Per Cent. Read and Write, Etc.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
George W. Anthony Co.	\$ 2.25	\$ 0.90	weekly	increased	48	45	90	100	no ----- yes.
Burlington Coffin Co.	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased	55	55	75		no ----- yes.
Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Co.	2.50	.75	weekly	no -----	115	115	95	98	yes ----- yes.
Graham Ice Co.	2.00	.85	semi-monthly	no -----	6	6	95		
Graham Water and Electric Co.	2.00	.85	semi-monthly	no -----	6	6	95		
Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Co.	2.50	.75	weekly	no -----	115	115	95	98	yes ----- yes.
Walker Bros.	2.25	.70	weekly	increased	25	24	100	95	no ----- yes.
J. Thompson Co.	1.75	.75	weekly	increased	4	4	100		no ----- yes.
Trolinger Brick Yard	1.35	.50	weekly	increased	25	20	50	50	no ----- yes.
Mebane Brick Co.	1.00	.75	weekly	increased	4	4	75		no ----- yes.
Alspaugh Roller Mills	toll		daily	no -----	1	1	100		
Taylorsville Milling Co.	1.15	.90	weekly	no -----	3	3	100		no.
Hiddenite Roller Mills ....	.75	.65	daily	increased	3	3	100		no.
Brasington Brick and Lumber Co.	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased	35	35	75		yes.
Hargrave & Leak Manufacturing Co.	2.00	.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	weekly	increased	70				
Independent Cotton Oil Co.	1.25	.75	weekly	increased	40	40	50		yes.
South Atlantic Oil Co.	1.25	.75	weekly	increased	40	40	100	100	no ----- yes.
Lilesville Ginning Co.	1.00	.50	weekly	no -----	8	8	80		
Patterson Lumber Co.	3.50	1.00	weekly	increased	50	50	75		no ----- yes.
Parsons Saw-mill	2.00	.60	semi-monthly	increased	35	35	50		no ----- yes.

Crystal Ice Co.-----	3.50	1.25	weekly	increased	22	22	90	no	yes.
Eureka Lumber Co.-----	5.50	1.00	weekly	increased	75	75	50	no	yes.
Fowle & Son-----	3.00	.75	weekly	no	54	53	50	no	yes.
Havens Oil Co.-----	3.50	.90	weekly	increased	125	123	50	yes	yes.
Jonathan Havens-----	2.00	.75	weekly	increased	37	37	50	yes	yes.
The Kugler Lumber Co.-----	4.00	1.00	weekly	increased	40	40	25	no	yes.
Moore Lumber Co.-----	2.50	.80	weekly	no	22	22	50	yes.	yes.
Standard Lumber Co.-----	1.75	1.00	weekly	increased	22	22	100	no	yes.
Roanoke R. R. and Lumber Co.-----	5.00	1.25	weekly and monthly.	increased	400	400		no	yes.
Wilkinson Lumber Co.-----	1.50	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	30	30	50	no	yes.
E. S. Dail's Shop-----	2.50	.75	weekly	no	10	10	100	no	yes.
Parker Coach Shop-----	1.00	.50	weekly and monthly.	no	4	4	100	no	yes.
Town Creek R. R. and Lumber Co.-----	2.50	.80	monthly	increased	75	75	75	no	yes.
Asheville Ice and Coal Co.-----	1.92	1.00	weekly	increased	15	15	98	no	yes.
Asheville Fuel and Ice Co.-----	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	6	6	95	no	yes.
Asheville Mica Co.-----	2.00	.65	weekly	increased	40	40	75	no	yes.
Asheville Steam Laundry-----	2.50	.60	weekly	increased	72	20		no	yes.
Storage Supply Co.-----	1.50	1.00	weekly	increased	10	10	70	no	yes.
Asheville Supply and Foundry Co.-----	2.25	.75	weekly	increased	17	17		no	yes.
Burnette & Lassiter-----	3.50	1.66	weekly	increased	10	10	100	no	yes.
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.-----	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	48	45	70	no	yes.
Bean's Monumental Works-----	5.00	1.00	weekly	no	10	10	90	no	yes.
Cherokee Marble Works-----	3.00	2.00	monthly	no	2	2	100	no	yes.
J. M. English & Co.-----	3.50	1.00	weekly	increased	30	30	85	no	yes.
Hans Reese Sons-----	1.75	1.00	weekly	increased	200	200	70	no	yes.
Wm. M. Jones-----	4.00	.85	weekly	increased	25	25	95	no	yes.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compul- sory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Under Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
Lambert-Murray Co.-----	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.00	weekly-----	increased-----	20	18	100	---	yes.
Mountain City Steam Laundry-----	3.00	1.00	weekly-----	increased-----	35	10	---	---	yes.
Swannanoa Laundry-----	3.00	.50	weekly-----	increased-----	50	14	---	---	yes.
Talcum Puff Co.-----	3.50	3.50	weekly-----	increased-----	15	3	---	---	yes.
The Wheat-Hearts Co.-----	piece	piece	piece-----	piece-----	2	---	---	---	yes.
Swannanoa Ice Co.-----	2.50	1.00	weekly-----	increased-----	4	4	75	---	yes.
Peoples Mills-----	toll	toll	toll-----	toll-----	2	2	100	---	yes.
Weaverville Mills-----	toll	toll	toll-----	toll-----	5	5	100	---	yes.
W. T. Weaver Power Co.-----	2.00	1.50	weekly-----	increased-----	9	9	100	---	yes.
Piedmont Supply and Foundry Co.-----	3.85	1.00	weekly-----	no-----	12	12	95	---	yes.
Catawba Canning Co.-----	1.25	.75	semi-monthly-----	no-----	60	20	90	90	yes.
Blue Ridge Wagon Co.-----	2.50	1.00	weekly-----	increased-----	7	7	100	---	yes.
Burke Tanning Co.-----	2.51	1.00	weekly-----	no-----	56	56	50	---	yes.
Morganton Mfg. and Trading Co.-----	2.00	1.00	monthly-----	increased-----	35	35	95	95	no.
Morganton Roller Mills-----	1.00	.75	weekly-----	no-----	2	2	100	---	yes.
J. N. Payne & Sons-----	1.25	.83	weekly-----	increased-----	10	10	100	---	yes.
Piedmont Springs Lumber Co.-----	1.75	1.00	weekly-----	increased-----	75	74	95	---	yes.
Huffman & Mul-----	2.00	.90	semi-monthly-----	increased-----	25	25	75	---	yes.
J. D. Pitts-----	1.25	.40	weekly-----	increased-----	22	22	80	20	yes.
J. M. Bernhardt-----	1.75	.80	weekly-----	increased-----	50	47	96	100	yes.

J. H. Coffey Wagon Co. -----	2.50	.85	weekly -----	increased -----	12	12	98	no -----	yes.
Gwyn Veneer and Panel Co. -----	3.50	.90	weekly -----	increased -----	25	25	90	no -----	yes.
Lenoir Boiler and Machine Works -----	1.00	1.00	weekly -----	no -----	3	3	90	no -----	yes.
Lenoir Roller Mills -----	3.45	1.00	weekly -----	increased -----	6	6	100	no -----	yes.
Lenoir Steam Laundry -----	1.50	.75	weekly -----	no -----	7	4	100	no -----	yes.
Lenoir Veneer Co. -----	2.50	.90	weekly -----	increased -----	25	24	60	no -----	yes.
Lenoir Wood-working Co. -----	2.00	.85	semi-monthly -----	increased -----	13	13	90	no -----	yes.
Wilson Lumber and Milling Co. -----	1.25	.70	weekly -----	no -----	50	50	65	no -----	yes.
Dudley Lumber Co. -----	1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	.85	weekly -----	increased -----	35	34	95	no -----	yes.
Blum Bros. -----	2.50	.85	semi-monthly -----	increased -----	10	100		no -----	yes.
R. A. Brown & Son -----	2.00	.75	weekly -----	increased -----	60	75		no -----	yes.
Cabarrus Roller Mill -----	1.00	.60	monthly -----	no -----	3	3	100	-----	yes.
Concord Foundry and Machine Works -----	2.50	.85	semi-monthly -----	increased -----	10	10	100	no -----	yes.
Concord Steam Laundry -----	1.25	.75	weekly -----	increased -----	12	8	75	no -----	yes.
Phoenix Roller Mills -----	1.80	1.80	weekly -----	increased -----	5	5	75	no -----	yes.
Kerr Bag Factory -----	1.75	.60	semi-monthly -----	increased -----	60	47	100	-----	
Bell, Westbrook & Jurney -----	1.50	1.00	weekly -----	no -----	8	8	65	no -----	yes.
Day's Fish Factory -----	1.50	.75	monthly -----	increased -----	35	35	75	no -----	yes.
Carteret Ice and Transportation Co. -----	2.00	1.00	weekly -----	no -----	8	8	100	no -----	yes.
Monitor Milling Co. -----	1.50	1.00	monthly -----	increased -----	4	4	100	no -----	yes.
Latta & Martin Pump Co. -----	2.50	1.50	monthly -----	no -----	9	9	100	no -----	yes.
Moose Milling Co. -----	2.00	1.00	weekly -----	no -----	4	4	100	no -----	yes.
Hickory Manufacturing Co. -----	2.25	.90	weekly -----	increased -----	60	60	92	-----	yes.
Hickory Milling Co. -----	3.00	1.00	weekly -----	no -----	10	10	100	no -----	yes.
Hickory Novelty Co. -----	2.00	1.00	weekly -----	increased -----	35	35	100	no -----	yes.
Hickory Tannery -----	3.00	1.10	weekly -----	increased -----	21	20	85	no -----	yes.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compul- sory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
Hutton & Bourbonnais	\$ 3.50	\$ 1.00	weekly	increased	105	104	75		yes.
Phoenix Mfg. Co.	1.75	.90	weekly	increased	25	19	99		yes.
Piedmont Wagon Co.	3.00	.60	weekly	increased	90	90	90		yes.
Piedmont Foundry and Machine Co.	3.00	.75	weekly	increased	14	14	100		yes.
Maiden Milling Co.	2.50	1.00	monthly	no	5	5	100		yes.
Gaither Mfg. Co.	1.60	.90	weekly	increased	18	18	90		yes.
Newton Roller Mills	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	6	6	100		yes.
Rhyme-Woodard & Co.	1.25	1.00	weekly	increased	6	6	100		yes.
Terrell Milling Co.	.85	.85	monthly	no	1	1	100	50	yes.
Chatham Cotton Oil Co.	1.25	.75	weekly	no	10	10	50		yes.
High Point Bending and Chair Co.	1.50	.75	monthly	increased	25	23	90		yes.
Cherokee Tanning Extract Co.	2.00	1.25	semi-monthly	increased	45	45	95		yes.
Mount Vernon Tannery	2.50	1.10	semi-monthly	increased	40	39	90		yes.
Murphy Roller Mills	1.00	1.00	semi-monthly	no	2	2			yes.
Brown's Saw-mill	3.00	.85	weekly	increased	36	36	60		yes.
Edenton Ice and Cold-storage Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	12	12			yes.
Brooks & Penland Mill	toll	toll	weekly	toll	1	1	100		yes.
Gant Harness Co.	1.50	.50	weekly	increased	17	17	80		yes.
Kings Mountain Cotton Oil Co.	1.25	1.00	weekly	increased	12	10	75	100	yes.
W. A. Ware & Co.	1.25	1.00	weekly	increased	6	6	100		yes.

C. J. Peterson & Son	1.25	1.00	monthly	increased	3	3	95	no	yes.
Vernon Oil Co.	1.25	.75	semi-monthly	increased	15	15	75	no	yes.
Pearl Mills	1.50	1.50	monthly	no	1	1	100		yes.
Shelby Ice and Fuel Co.	1.00	1.00	weekly	no	8	8	100		yes.
Cleveland Iron Works	3.50	.60	weekly	no	9	9	100	no	yes.
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	1.25	.75	weekly	increased	30	30	90	no	yes.
Shelby Foundry and Machine Shops	3.50	.75	weekly	increased	6	6	100	no	yes.
Shelby Wood-working Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	13	12	100	no	yes.
Thompson-Branton Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	14	14	100		no.
Butters Lumber Co.	5.00	.80	monthly	increased	350	350			yes.
Williams & Brown Land and Lumber Co.	5.00	.80	monthly	increased	100	100		no	yes.
The Council Tool Co.	3.00	1.00	monthly	increased	35	35	100	no	no.
Goldsboro Lumber Co.	6.00	.60	weekly	increased	300	300	75	no	yes.
Eastern Carolina Marble Works	1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	.50	weekly	increased	2	2	100	no	
E. H. & J. W. Meadows Co.	2.50	1.25	weekly	increased	30	30		no	yes.
New Bern Cotton Oil and Fert. Co.	2.50	.75	weekly	increased	75	75	50	no	yes.
New Bern Iron Works	3.25	1.25	weekly	increased	25	25	100	no	yes.
The Pine Lumber Co.	3.00	1.00	weekly and semi-monthly	increased	200	200	50	no	yes.
J. C. Bruton	1.50	1.00	weekly	no	20	20	50	no	yes.
A. J. Bullard & Son	1.50	.60	weekly	increased	25	25	75	no	no.
Carolina Machine Co.	3.25	.75	weekly	increased	10	10	100	no	yes.
Fayetteville Ice Mfg. Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	increased	20	20			yes.
Fayetteville Lumber Mfg. Co.	2.50	.75	weekly	increased	12	12	100	no	yes.
Fayetteville Gas and Electric Co.	1.17	.75	weekly	increased	11	10	90	no	yes.
Fayetteville Planing Mill	1.50	.75	weekly	no	30	30	60		yes.
Fayetteville Woodenware Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	increased	65	63	60	80	yes.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
The Kelly Suspender Co.	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.50	weekly	increased	9	9	100	---	yes.
McNail Milling Co.	2.00	.75	weekly	increased	10	10	50	---	yes.
E. A. Poe Brick Co.	1.75	.75	weekly	increased	60	60	50	---	yes.
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	1.75	.75	weekly	increased	48	48	50	---	---
Ward Plow Works.	2.00	.45	weekly	increased	8	8	75	---	no.
Yadkin Lumber Co.	1.50	.75	monthly	increased	12	12	100	---	yes.
Continental Blow Pipe Co.	new	new	new	new	---	---	---	---	yes.
Eagle Lumber Co.	1.70	1.00	weekly	increased	10	10	100	---	yes.
Lee Veneer Co.	new	new	new	---	---	---	---	---	yes.
Lexington Excelsior Co.	new	new	semi-monthly	---	---	---	100	---	yes.
Lexington Ice and Fuel Co.	2.25	1.50	monthly	---	2	2	100	---	no.
Lexington Roller Mill	2.50	.85	weekly	increased	6	6	100	---	yes.
Lexington Mirror Co.	new	new	semi-monthly	increased	25	25	100	---	yes.
Lexington Upholstering Co.	2.25	.75	semi-monthly	increased	18	18	100	---	yes.
Model Mills	2.00	1.00	weekly	no	5	5	80	---	yes.
Peacock Couch Co.	2.00	.75	monthly	no	3	3	100	---	yes.
Piedmont Marble Works	2.50	1.00	weekly	no	3	3	100	---	yes.
Peerless Mattress Co.	2.00	.85	semi-monthly	increased	8	8	100	---	yes.
Rothrock Veneer Co.	1.75	1.00	weekly	increased	13	13	90	---	yes.
Southern Metal Co.	2.00	.75	semi-monthly	increased	25	18	100	---	yes.

cont.	cont.	cont.	increased	20	20	50	yes.
Varnomen Woolen Mills Co.	2.50	.80	weekly	increased	20	50	no
Victor Brick Co.	1.50	1.25	weekly	increased	4	50	yes.
John A. Young	2.00	.80	weekly	increased	20	100	yes.
Linwood Manufacturing Co.	1.50	.75	monthly	increased	9	100	no
Snider Lumber Co.	2.50	.75	weekly	increased	10	100	yes.
L. G. McNight & Son	2.75	.80	semi-monthly	no	20	50	no.
Southern Lumber Co.	2.10	.65	semi-monthly	increased	60	75	yes.
Thomasville Spoke Works Co.	1.50	1.25	weekly	no	4	100	no
Thomasville Roller Mills	1.50	.90	weekly	increased	15	87	yes.
Thomasville Veneer and Panel Co.	2.00	.60	weekly	no	5	100	no
Mocksville Flour Mill	1.25	.58	weekly	increased	12	50	yes.
Mallard's Crate Factory	2.50	.75	monthly	increased	20	95	no.
Rose Hill Manufacturing Co.	1.00	.65	weekly	increased	30	60	yes.
Magnolia Manufacturing Co.	1.00	.60	weekly	increased	9	50	yes.
Wallace Brick and Tile Co.	.75	.30	weekly	increased	200	75	yes.
Warsaw Crate Factory	4.00	1.00	weekly	increased	100	90	yes.
Carrington Lumber Co.	1.00	1.00	weekly	increased	16		yes.
Belvin & Cheek	3.00	.50	weekly	increased	18	100	yes.
Durham Iron Works Co.	1.50	.50	weekly	increased	33	80	yes.
Southern Paper Box Co.	3.25	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	60	85	yes.
Durham Traction Co.	1.25	1.00	weekly	increased	30	50	yes.
Consumers Cotton Oil Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	increased	45	50	yes.
Royster Guano Co.	1.25	.75	semi-monthly	increased	44		yes.
Tar River Oil Co.	toll	toll	toll				yes.
Bower Mills	1.35	1.00	weekly	increased	6	100	yes.
Roller Mills							yes.

TABLE No. 2.—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Increased or Decreased?	Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.		Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.		
Eureka Burr Mills	\$.75	\$ 0.50	weekly	increased	2	2	50		no	yes.
Rural Hall Veneer Co.	1.85	.80	semi-monthly	increased	17	17	75		no	yes.
W. B. Cook & Co.	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased	18	18	100		no	yes.
Forsyth Roller Mills	2.00	.75	semi-monthly	increased	10	9	100		no	yes.
Jenkins Bros. Shoe Co.	3.50	.50	weekly	increased	40		75		no	yes.
Miller Bros.	2.50	1.00	semi-monthly	no	30	30	50		no	yes.
George E. Nissen & Co.	2.25	.90	semi-monthly	increased	100	100	75			
Shelton Box Co.	1.00	.50	semi-monthly	no	12	12	100			
Smith-Phillips Lumber Co.	2.00	.75	weekly	increased	25		90		yes	yes.
South Side Roller Mills	1.50	1.25	weekly	no	3	3	100		no	no.
Spach Bros.	2.00	.75	semi-monthly	increased	25	24	95	100		no.
Winston Handle Co.	1.75	.75	weekly	increased	25	22	50		no	yes.
U. S. Veneering Co.	2.00	1.25	semi-monthly	increased	20	20	100		no	yes.
Winston Steam Laundry	3.33%	1.08%	weekly	increased	17	9	100		no	yes.
The Saw-mill	1.00	1.00	weekly	increased	15	15	50		condition-ally.	yes.
Gastonia Oil Mill	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	20	20	95	95		
The Page Co.	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	20	19	100	100		yes.
Styers Sash and Door Factory	1.25	.70	monthly	increased	6	6	100	100	condition-ally.	yes.
Insulating Pin Factory	1.50	.75	monthly	no	12	12	100		no	yes.
Taylor-Cannady Buggy Co.	3.00	.75	weekly	increased	75	75	100	100		yes.

Turner Mfg. Co.	2.00	.75	weekly	increased	7	7	75	-----	yes.
White Canning Co.	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	15	6	90	-----	yes.
Snow Hill Brick Yards	1.00	.75	weekly	increased	10	10	50	no	yes.
Jordan's Mill	1.50	1.00	weekly	no	1	1	100	no	yes.
Tyson Mill	1.50	.75	monthly	no	3	3	75	no	no.
Gibsonville Roller Mill	1.50	1.25	semi-monthly	increased	3	3	100	no	-----
Overman Chair Co.	1.25	.60	weekly	increased	8	8	90	-----	-----
Armour Mill Works	3.50	1.25	weekly	increased	5	5	100	no	yes.
Brooks Mfg. Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	no	15	15	50	no	no.
E. E. Bain	2.00	.75	weekly	increased	20	20	90	no	yes.
Columbia Laundry Co.	3.75	1.00	weekly	increased	40	12	100	no	no.
Cape Fear Mfg. Co.	2.25	1.00	weekly	increased	60	60	100	no	yes.
Clymer Machine Co.	3.50	1.25	weekly	increased	8	7	100	no	yes.
Guilford Lumber Co.	4.00	1.00	weekly	increased	100	100	90	no	yes.
Glascocock, Stout & Co.	4.50	.75	weekly	increased	25	25	100	-----	yes.
Greensboro Boiler and Machine Co.	2.50	1.20	weekly	increased	13	13	100	no	yes.
American Cigar Co. (Branch)	3.65	.42	weekly	increased	315	60	95	no	yes.
Greensboro Steam Laundry	3.50	1.00	weekly	increased	31	9	100	no	yes.
Greensboro Ice and Coal Co.	1.60	1.10	weekly	increased	12	12	100	-----	-----
Guilford Plaster and Cement Co.	1.20	1.00	weekly	increased	10	10	90	no	yes.
Harwood Mfg. Co.	2.80	.90	weekly	increased	40	40	90	no	yes.
Hudson Overall Co.	2.50	1.25	semi-monthly	increased	80	80	100	no	yes.
Kilpatrick Brick Co.	1.60	.50	semi-monthly	increased	35	32	90	100	no.
Johnson & Watson Co.	5.00	.65	weekly	increased	60	40	100	no	yes.
Oettinger Buggy Co.	3.00	.33	weekly	increased	16	15	100	no	yes.
Pitts & Monroe	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	25	25	90	no	yes.

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compul- sory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
Piedmont Lumber Co.	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	weekly	no	15	15	90		yes.
Sergeant Mfg. Co.	3.00	1.25	semi-monthly	increased	40	40	80		yes.
Shaw & McMath	4.00	1.00	weekly	increased	3	2	100		yes.
A. W. Vickery Co.	1.75	.90	weekly	no	14	14	100		yes.
Wyland-Newman Mfg. Co.	4.20	.60	weekly	no	11	11	100		yes.
Wysong & Miles Co.	3.00	.60	weekly	increased	50	50	50		yes.
J. Elwood Cox	3.00	1.25	weekly	increased	250	225	75	70	yes.
Dixie Milling Co.	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	3	3	75		yes.
Ellison & Ingram	2.00	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	12	12	90		yes.
S. H. Mendenhall & Co.	1.60	.85	semi-monthly	increased	12	12	98		yes.
Hayworth Roll and Panel Co.	1.75	.30	semi-monthly	increased	12	12	95		yes.
C. Arthur Kirkman Mfg. Co.	2.00	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	15	15	100		yes.
High Point Electric Power Co.	2.50	1.25	semi-monthly	increased	4	4			
High Point Hardwood Mfg. Co.	2.50	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	18	18	100		yes.
High Point Hub and Handle Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	no	15	15	100		yes.
High Point Milling Co.	2.50	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	8	7	75		yes.
High Point Buggy Co.	3.00	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	46	46	90	100	yes.
High Point Show-case Co.	1.65	.85	semi-monthly	increased	12	12	85		
High Point Panel Co.	3.75	1.12	semi-monthly	increased	40	5	100		yes.
High Point Pipe and Foundry Co.	3.00	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	30	30	100		yes.

High Point Piano and Organ Co.	2.00	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	40	39	100	100	no	yes.
High Point Upholstering Co.	3.50	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	5	3	100	100	no	yes.
High Point Overall Co.	3.00	1.10	semi-monthly	increased	60	57	100	100	no	yes.
High Point Moulding Co.	1.50	1.50	semi-monthly	no	2	2	100	100	no	yes.
High Point Veneering Co.	2.50	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	32	30	100	100	no	yes.
High Point Roll and Panel Co.	2.00	1.10	semi-monthly	increased	20	18	100	100	no	yes.
Hill Veneer Co.	1.50	.50	semi-monthly	increased	15	14	75	75	no	yes.
Magnolia Electric Mills	1.50	1.50	semi-monthly	no	1	1	100	100	no	yes.
Peerless Machine Works	3.00	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	12	12	100	100	no	yes.
Pittsburg Plate-glass Co.	2.00	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	60	60	95	95	no	yes.
Rankin Coffin and Casket Co.	1.87	.85	semi-monthly	increased	45	45	80	80	no	yes.
Snow Basket Co.	3.00	1.50	semi-monthly	increased	15	15	100	100	no	yes.
Southern Car Co.	2.25	.90	semi-monthly	increased	90	90	60	60	no	yes.
Snow Lumber Co.	2.50	1.10	semi-monthly	increased	275	275	90	90	no	yes.
The Steele Soap Mfg. Co.	2.50	1.25	weekly	no	4	4	100	100	no	yes.
Standard Mirror Co.	3.33½	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	110	110	90	90	no	yes.
North Carolina Wheel Co.	1.75	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	40	40	100	100	no	yes.
Johnson Bros. & Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	increased	8	8	100	100	no	yes.
Julian Milling Co.	1.25	.75	monthly	no	3	3	---	---	no	yes.
Cotton Oil and Ginning Co.	1.50	.75	weekly	no	30	30	50	50	no	yes.
North Carolina Lumber Co.	3.00	.75	weekly	increased	200	200	75	75	no	yes.
Cary Lumber Co.	2.50	.60	weekly	increased	40	40	95	95	no	yes.
Williams Milling Co.	2.00	.75	semi-monthly	increased	22	20	90	90	no	yes.
Johnson Lumber Mill	2.50	.85	monthly	increased	36	35	80	80	no	yes.
Cary Lumber Co. (Branch)	2.50	.75	weekly	increased	20	20	---	---	no	yes.
Dunn Oil Mills Co.	1.50	.75	weekly	no	35	35	75	75	no	yes.

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
The John A. McKay Mfg. Co.	\$ 3.00	\$ 0.75	monthly	increased	20	19	50	---	yes.
G. F. Pope Lumber Mill	2.50	.85	monthly	no	10	10	95	---	yes.
The Champion Fibre Co.	6.00	1.00	weekly	increased	325	325	---	---	yes.
Clyde Roller Mills	1.50	1.00	daily	increased	5	4	100	---	yes.
Hall Grist Mills	1.50	1.00	monthly	no	3	3	100	---	yes.
Hazlewood Mfg. Co.	3.00	1.00	monthly	increased	25	25	100	---	yes.
Junaluska Leather Co.	1.50	1.10	semi-monthly	increased	60	60	90	---	yes.
Quinland-Monroe Lumber Co.	5.00	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	125	125	40	---	yes.
Waynesville Brick Co.	1.75	.90	semi-monthly	no	18	18	75	---	yes.
Waynesville Wood Mfg. Co.	2.50	.50	semi-monthly	increased	42	42	95	95	yes.
Asheville Brick and Tile Co.	1.25	.85	weekly	increased	30	25	50	---	yes.
Purity Ice, Laundry and Fuel Co.	2.50	.50	weekly	increased	20	20	50	---	yes.
Hendersonville Bottling Works	2.50	1.35	bi-monthly	no	5	4	75	100	yes.
Consumers Lumber and Mfg. Co.	3.50	1.00	weekly	no	30	30	100	---	yes.
The Hines Buggy Co.	2.50	.75	weekly	no	7	7	100	---	no.
Taylor Lumber and Shingle Mills	2.00	.80	monthly	no	45	45	75	---	yes.
Belhaven Lumber Co.	4.00	.90	semi-monthly	no	53	53	60	---	yes.
The Alleghany Co.	5.00	.80	semi-monthly	no	100	100	---	---	---
Garden Valley Mills	toll	toll	monthly	no	2	2	100	---	no.
Melchor Bros.	1.00	1.00	weekly	no	1	1	100	---	yes.

Mooresville Roller Mill	1.73	1.00	monthly	increased	4	4	100	yes.
Templeton-Williams Co.	1.50	1.00	daily	increased	4	4	100	yes.
City Roller Mills	2.25	1.00	weekly	increased	4	4	100	yes.
Craig-Flannigan Harness Co.	2.90	1.00	weekly	increased	30	30	100	yes.
Overcash Bros.	1.50	.83½	weekly	increased	8	8	95	yes.
Statesville Brick Co.	2.00	.90	weekly	increased	20	20	100	yes.
Statesville Flour Mills	1.75	1.00	weekly	increased	19	19	100	yes.
Statesville Oil and Fertilizer Co.	1.00	.85	weekly	increased	25	25	95	yes.
Statesville Steam Laundry	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased	25	6	100	yes.
Railroad Flour Mills			weekly	no	2	2	100	
Harris-Reese Tanning Co.	2.00	.75	monthly	increased	75	75	50	yes.
Clayton Oil Mill	1.50	.80	weekly	increased	20	20	80	no
Navassa Guano Co.	2.87½	.90	weekly	increased	100	100	25	no.
Southern Cotton Oil Co. (Branch)	2.00	.75	weekly	increased	35	35	15	no.
Rand & Lawrence	2.50	.90	weekly	increased	75	75	50	yes.
Carolina Brick Co.	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	50	50		
Hines Bros. Lumber Co.	5.00	.75	weekly	increased	125	125	90	yes.
Kinston Lumber Co.	5.00	.75	weekly	no	70	70		
Lenoir Oil and Ice Co.	1.25	.80	weekly	increased	35	35	20	no
Hodges Foundry and Machine Shop	2.00	.75	weekly	increased	12	12	90	no.
Motz Bobbin Co.	1.50	.42	weekly	increased	12	9		yes.
Howard Creek Mills	.86½		monthly	increased	2	2	100	yes.
Penn Lumber Co.	7.00	.75	monthly	increased	96	96	75	yes.
Gilkey Veneer Co.	3.00	.80	semi-monthly	increased	15	15		no.
Catawba Tannery	4.00	1.00	weekly	increased	125	110	50	yes.
Old Fort Extract Works	4.00	1.00	weekly	increased	125	125	75	yes.

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
Payne & Decker Bros.	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.00	weekly	increased	8	8	75	---	yes.
A. S. Gupdegroff	3.00	1.00	monthly	increased	50	50	50	---	yes.
Carolina Barytes Co.	1.50	1.00	monthly	increased	35	35	30	---	yes.
Hamilton Pants Mfg. Co.	2.50	.75	semi-monthly	no	30	9	100	---	---
Boyle Mfg. Co.	2.00	1.25	monthly	increased	50	50	---	---	yes.
Dennis Simmons Lumber Co.	5.50	.90	monthly	increased	700	700	75	---	---
Asbury & Finger	2.50	2.00	weekly	increased	15	15	100	---	yes.
Barnhardt Mfg. Co.	1.10	1.00	weekly	increased	20	20	50	---	yes.
Osmond L. Barringer	3.75	1.00	weekly	increased	6	6	100	---	yes.
Brannon Carbonating Co.	2.00	.50	weekly	no	5	4	100	---	yes.
Briar Creek Brick and Cement Co.	2.00	1.00	weekly	no	14	14	50	---	yes.
Charlotte Brick Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	no	135	135	90	---	---
Charlotte Casket Co.	1.65	1.00	weekly	no	58	47	100	---	no.
Charlotte Clothing Mfg. Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	no	80	20	95	95	no.
Charlotte Duck Clothing Co.	3.00	.50	weekly	no	35	10	100	---	yes.
Charlotte Elec. Ry., L. and P. Co.	---	---	semi-monthly	no	63	63	---	---	---
Charlotte Hardwood Specialty Co.	3.00	1.00	weekly	---	6	6	100	---	yes.
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	4.00	1.25	weekly	no	11	9	100	---	yes.
Charlotte Marble and Granite Co.	3.00	.75	weekly	no	8	8	100	---	yes.
Charlotte Mattress Mfg. Co.	2.00	1.00	weekly	no	5	4	100	---	yes.

Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Co.	3.00	.75	weekly	increased	100	100	90	yes	yes.
Carolina Sizing Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	increased				no	yes.
Carson Brick Co.	5.00	1.00	weekly	increased	40	40			
The Charlotte Improved Cotton Ginning Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	increased	12	12	60	no	yes.
I. W. Durham	3.00	1.00	weekly	no	2	2	100	no	yes.
Charlotte Steam Laundry	4.00	.85	weekly	increased	60	20	50	no	yes.
Charlotte Trouser Co.	2.00	.50	weekly	increased	110	20	95	no	
Charlotte Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	2.50	.50	weekly	increased	6	4	75		yes.
Cochrane Show-case Co.	4.00	1.00	weekly	increased	20	20	100	condition-ally.	yes.
Carolina Mfg. Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	45	45	80	no	yes.
Carolina Plumbing and Heating Co.	5.00	.75	weekly	increased	30	30	100	no	yes.
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	2.00	.50	weekly	increased	12	10	100	no	yes.
Cole Mfg. Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	35	35	100	no	yes.
W. M. Crowell Co.	2.50	1.25	weekly	increased	3	3	100	no	yes.
Southern Card Clothing and Reed Co.	4.17	.50	weekly	increased	12	12	100	no	yes.
Southern Pants Co.	2.60	.50	weekly	increased	120	26	100	no	yes.
Elba Mfg. Co.	1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1.00	weekly	increased	60	60	95	no	yes.
Fuller Combing and Gin Co.									
General Fire Extin. Co. (Branch)	4.00	1.00	weekly	increased	175	172	100	no	yes.
W. G. Jarrell Machine Co.	4.00	.50	weekly	increased	10	10	100	condition-ally.	yes.
Liddell Co.	5.50	.50	weekly	increased	175	175	100	no	yes.
Moffatt Machinery Mfg. Co.	3.50	.75	weekly	increased	35	35	98	no	yes.
Mecklenburg Flour Mill	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	10	10		no	yes.
Mecklenburg Iron Works	4.50	1.00	weekly	increased	95	95	90	no	yes.
Model Steam Laundry	3.50	.75	weekly	increased	60	23	100	no	yes.
Jasper Miller & Son	1.50	1.00	weekly	no	4	4	100	no	yes.

TABLE No. 2.—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compul- sory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
North Carolina Cotton Oil Co. (Branch).	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.00	weekly	increased	60	60	75	---	yes.
Piedmont Clothing Mfg. Co.	2.50	.75	weekly	increased	165	41	100	---	yes.
Relay Mfg. Co.	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	5	5	100	---	yes.
John B. Ross & Co.	1.50	.50	weekly	increased	60	45	75	---	yes.
Sanitary Laundry	2.50	1.50	weekly	increased	18	7	100	---	yes.
Shaw Harness Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	50	50	90	---	yes.
Smith Electric Mfg. Co.	2.50	.75	weekly	no	6	6	100	---	yes.
South Atlantic Waste Co.	3.00	1.00	weekly	no	125	40	---	---	no
Southern Power Co.	8.00	1.00	weekly and monthly.	---	1,500	1,495	50	---	yes.
Standard Ice and Fuel Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	increased	75	75	75	---	yes.
Southern Spindle and Flyer Co.	2.75	1.50	weekly	increased	15	15	100	---	yes.
The Park Mfg. Co.	3.00	.85	semi-monthly	increased	50	50	100	---	yes.
The D. A. Tompkins Co.	3.50	.50	weekly	increased	170	164	100	---	yes.
The Loom, Reed and Harness Co.	3.50	.75	weekly	increased	8	8	100	---	yes.
J. W. Wadsworth Sons Co.	3.00	.75	weekly	increased	20	20	100	---	yes.
Warren-Ehret	2.50	1.00	weekly	---	12	11	50	---	yes.
J. H. Wearn & Co.	5.00	1.00	weekly	increased	80	80	95	---	yes.
A. R. Willmann Plumbing Co.	3.00	.75	weekly	increased	3	3	90	---	---
C. Valaer Bottling Works	3.00	.60	weekly	increased	11	11	70	---	yes.
Southern Cotton Oil Co. (Branch)	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	30	30	75	---	no.

Bruton Saw-mill	1.35	.60	monthly	increased	10	10	90	no	yes.
Biscoe Foundry and Machine Co.	2.50	.90	monthly	increased	15	15	100	no	yes.
Ether Milling Co.	2.00	.75	monthly	increased	45	45	50	no	yes.
Guilford Lumber Mfg. Co.	2.00	.80	weekly	increased	35	34	90	no	yes.
C. C. Wade & Son	2.00	.85	daily	increased	50	47	75	no	yes.
Star Machine Co.	2.00	1.25	monthly	increased	10	10	100	no	yes.
Aberdeen Sash and Blind Co.	2.25	.80	semi-monthly	increased	24	24	75	no	yes.
Carolina Millstone Co.	cont.	cont.	cont.	cont.	4	4	100	condition-ally.	yes.
Southern Pines and Carthage Electric Co.	2.00	.85	monthly	increased	3	3	100	no	yes.
The Moore County Brick Co.	1.25	.65	semi-monthly	increased	23	23	50	no	yes.
Currie & McQueen	2.00	.70	monthly	increased	40	40	50	no	yes.
Jonesboro Sash and Blind Co.	3.00	.80	semi-monthly	increased	25	24	95	no	yes.
Foundry and Machine Shop	4.00	.85	weekly	increased	44	36	90	yes	no.
J. G. Parks & Co.	2.00	1.00	daily	increased	42	28	50	no	yes.
The Tyson & Jones Buggy Co.	3.00	.75	semi-monthly	increased	110	108	100	no	yes.
West End Veneering Co.	1.25	.75	monthly	increased	30	30	90	no	yes.
Ashboro Lumber Mfg. Co. (Branch)	1.50	.75	monthly	increased	80	80	90	no	no.
Battleboro Oil Co.	2.00	.75	weekly	increased	18	18	95	no	yes.
Jeffreys & Ricks Clay Works	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	40	40	50	no	yes.
Rocky Mount Sash and Blind Co.	3.00	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	45	45	90	no	yes.
Yeargin & Son Foundry	2.50	.75	weekly	increased	5	4	100	no	yes.
Armour Fertilizer Works	3.00	1.50	weekly	no	40	all	50	no	yes.
Acme Mfg. Co.	2.75	.75	weekly	increased	170	170	40	condition-ally.	yes.
Angora Lumber Co.	4.00	1.15	weekly	increased	150	150	75	no	yes.
Boney & Harper Milling Co.	3.50	1.25	weekly	no	22	21	75	no	yes.
Cape Fear Lumber Co.	6.50	1.00	weekly	increased	400	400	100	no	yes.

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
Cape Fear Machine Works	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.25	weekly	no	30	30	100	---	yes.
Consolidated Railway, Light and Power Co.	3.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1.00	weekly	increased	42	42	95	---	yes.
Chadbourn Sash, Door and Lumber Co.	3.00	.85	weekly	increased	60	60	85	---	yes.
Hydraulic White Brick Co.	1.75	1.00	weekly	increased	18	17	80	---	no.
Hannah Boxshooks Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	60	60	---	---	---
The Independent Ice Co.	2.50	.75	weekly	increased	70	70	75	---	yes.
Navassa Fertilizer Co.	3.50	1.00	weekly	increased	325	300	25	---	no.
Preston Cummings	2.00	.75	weekly	no	6	6	100	---	yes.
Roger Moore Sons & Co.	1.50	.70	weekly	increased	75	75	25	---	yes.
Spiritline Chemical Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	no	14	14	100	---	yes.
Universal Oil and Fertilizer Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	increased	22	20	100	---	yes.
Willard Bag Mfg. Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	300	15	90	---	yes.
Wilmington Iron Works	3.50	1.00	weekly	increased	40	40	100	---	yes.
Wilmington Stamp Works	2.75	.70	weekly	increased	16	11	100	---	---
Farmers Ginning and Milling Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	20	20	80	---	no.
Oconeechee Lumber Co.	1.00	.40	semi-monthly	increased	8	8	40	---	no.
Wescott & Trenchard Lumber Co.	6.00	.85	monthly	increased	135	20	25	---	no.
Howland Manufacturing Co.	1.50	.95	monthly	increased	6	6	100	---	yes.
Elizabeth City Brick Co.	1.50	1.00	weekly	increased	12	12	---	---	yes.
Elizabeth City Buggy Co.	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	11	11	---	---	yes.

Elizabeth City Lumber Co.-----	4.00	1.00	weekly	increased	90	90	90	no	yes.
Blades Lumber Co.-----	4.16	.90	weekly	increased	85	75	75	no	yes.
Kramer Bros. Co.-----	3.25	.75	weekly	increased	75	75	75	condition- ally.	yes.
N. C. Tray and Basket Co.-----	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	150	100		no	
Fitzhugh Lumber Co.-----	2.00	.85	monthly	increased	35	35	50	no	no.
Albemarle Ice Co.-----	1.25	1.00	weekly	no	15	15	90	no	yes.
Albemarle Lumber Co.-----	4.50	1.00	weekly	increased	300	300	75	no	yes.
Major & Loomis Co.-----	4.50	1.00	weekly	increased	300	280	50	no	yes.
Ayden Milling Co.-----	2.75	.50	weekly	no	18	18	90	no	yes.
C. G. Cox Manufacturing Co.-----	2.00	.75	weekly	increased	45	45	95	no	yes.
Fleming Manufacturing Co.-----	2.00	.90	monthly	increased	30	30	85	no	no.
Greenville Lumber and Veneer Co.-----	2.50	.60	semi-monthly	increased	50	50	50	no	yes.
Keen & Kittrell-----	1.25	.85	weekly	increased	12	12	50	no	no.
Tryon Paper Box Co.-----	1.25	.75	semi-monthly	increased	21			no	yes.
Ashboro Bobbin Co.-----	1.10	.85	semi-monthly	no	20	20	95	50	no.
Ashboro Lumber Manufacturing Co.-----	1.00	.75	monthly	increased	40	40	100		
Ashboro Wheelbarrow Mfg. Co.-----	2.00	.85	semi-monthly	increased	28	28		no	
Ashboro Roller Mill-----	3.25	.50	monthly	increased	6	6	100		yes.
The Cox Lumber Co.-----	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	12	12	100	no	yes.
Crown Milling Co.-----	2.00	.65	monthly	increased	6	6	100	no	yes.
Home Building and Material Co.-----	2.00	.60	semi-monthly	increased	23	23	100		
Redding Lumber Co.-----	1.50	.70	monthly	increased	18	18	75	yes	yes.
Star Lumber and Manufacturing Co.-----	1.10	.75	monthly	increased	25	25	100		
Archdale Roller Mills-----	1.50	.90	monthly	no	6	6	100	no	yes.
Apex Lumber Co.-----	1.50	.50	weekly	no	25	25	75		yes.
J. H. Hampton Manufacturing Co.-----	2.00	.50	semi-monthly	increased	26	26	100	no	yes.

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
Acme Paper Box Co.	\$ 1.00	.60	semi-monthly	no	15	5	100	100	yes.
Reidsville Fertilizer Co.	1.25	1.00	weekly	increased	15	15	25	---	no.
Mitchell Roller Mills.....	1.50	1.00	monthly	increased	5	5	---	---	yes.
Maxton Sash and Door Co.	2.00	1.00	monthly	increased	8	8	75	---	no
United Lumber Co.	4.16 ² / ₃	1.00	weekly	increased	30	30	75	---	yes.
Deal & Carrier	1.50	1.00	weekly	increased	6	6	95	---	condition-ally.
Rockwell Furniture Co.	1.60	1.00	monthly	increased	23	23	90	100	yes.
C. L. Nussman	2.00	.75	weekly	no	8	6	100	---	yes.
C. A. Rice	2.50	.75	semi-monthly	increased	20	20	90	---	condition-ally.
Salisbury Milling Co.	3.00	---	weekly	---	4	4	---	---	---
Taylor Mattress Co.	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	10	4	90	---	yes.
P. H. Thompson	2.50	1.00	weekly	---	10	10	99	---	yes.
Oakwood Manufacturing Co.	1.75	.75	weekly	increased	12	10	100	---	yes.
Rutherfordton Manufacturing Co.	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	12	10	75	75	yes.
Green Pond Granite Brick Co.	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	15	15	75	---	yes.
Plyler Milling Co.	1.50	---	weekly	increased	3	3	100	---	yes.
American Roller Mills.....	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	3	3	67	---	yes.
Buffalo Steam Mills	1.50	.60	weekly	increased	8	8	95	---	no.
Jones Saw-mill .....	.75	.50	weekly	increased	6	6	100	---	yes.
Elkin Canning Co.	1.50	.75	weekly	no	---	---	---	---	yes.

White Plains Buggy Co.	1.25	.50	monthly	increased	25	25	no	yes.
Bryson City Pump Works Co.	3.00	1.00	weekly	increased	60	95	no	yes.
Brevard Roller Flouring Mills	toll				2			yes.
Brevard Tanning Co.	2.00	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	50	75	no	yes.
Grange Corn Mill	1.25	.75			3	75	no	no.
Toxaway Tanning Co.	2.00	1.10	semi-monthly	increased	55	60	no	yes.
Columbia Manufacturing Co.	2.00	1.25	weekly	no	3	75	no	yes.
The Florence Skirt Manufacturing Co.	.75	.50	weekly	no	3	100	no	no.
Henderson Roller Mills	1.35	.75	weekly	increased	7	72	no	yes.
Monroe Manufacturing Co.	3.00	.60	weekly	increased	20	100	no	yes.
Piedmont Buggy Co.	3.00	.75	weekly	increased	30	100	no	yes.
Southern Cotton Oil Co. (Branch)	new					100	no	yes.
Barnes Marble Works	2.00	.75	daily	increased				
Corbitt Buggy Co.	3.50	1.00	weekly	increased	89	100	no	yes.
Spottwood-Burwell Co.	1.25	.60	weekly	increased	7	50		yes.
Apex Canning Co.	1.30	.50	weekly	no	40	50	no	yes.
Carolina Wood-workers	3.00	.75	weekly	increased	20	100	no	yes.
Excelsior Steam Laundry	2.50	.75	weekly	increased	18	10	no	no.
Raleigh Ice and Electric Co.	2.75	1.25	weekly	increased	4	4	no	no.
Oak City Steam Laundry	2.50	.75	weekly	no	27	15	no	yes.
Raleigh Marble Works	3.00	.90	weekly	no	15	14	no	yes.
Excelsior Milling Co.			weekly	no	3	1	yes	yes.
Excelsior Laundry Co.	1.35	1.00	weekly	no	14	100	yes	yes.
Raleigh Iron Works	3.00	.25	weekly	increased	38	95	no	yes.
Carolina Ice Co.	2.50	1.00	weekly	increased	15	5	no	yes.

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Name of Factory.	Wages.			Employees.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under 14 Work in Factories?	Favor Compul- sory School Law?
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	When Paid.	Increased or Decreased?	Total Number.	Males Over Fourteen.	Adults.	Children.	
Wills Veneer Co.	\$ 2.50	\$ 0.75	weekly	increased	140	140			yes.
Whaley Lumber Co.	6.00	.50	weekly	increased	75	75	90		no.
Blount Milling Co.	2.00	1.00	weekly	increased	10	6	40		yes.
Nahunta Roller Mills	2.00	.75	weekly	increased	10	10	90		no.
Carolina Rice Mills	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	27	19	75		yes.
Enterprise Lumber Co.	5.00	.75	weekly	increased	100	100	75		no.
Edgerton & Johnson Co.	2.00	.83½	weekly	increased	30	30	60		yes.
Goldsboro Machine Works	3.00	.40	weekly	increased	30	30	100	100	no.
Goldsboro Investment Co.	2.75	.75	weekly	increased	25	25	100		no.
Goldsboro Oil Mill	1.25	.85	weekly	increased	70	70	25		no.
A. T. Griffin Mfg. Co.	2.50	.90	weekly	increased	40	40	90		no.
Wayne Agricultural Works	4.00	.75	weekly	increased	40	40	98		yes.
Bell Lumber Co.	2.50	.75	semi-monthly	increased	100	100			yes.
The W. M. Absher Co.	1.25	.75	semi-monthly	increased	25	20	75	75	yes.
The Miller-Reins Co.	1.50	.75	weekly	no	5	5	50		yes.
The Turner-White Coffin Co.	2.25	1.00	semi-monthly	increased	18	17	100		yes.
Wilkesboro Tannery	1.50	.83½	semi-monthly	increased	75	75	75		yes.
The Church Lumber Co.	1.75	.75	monthly	increased	15	15	100		yes.
R. A. Spainhour	1.50	.75	weekly	increased	8	8			yes.

Winkler Pin Mill	1.00	.65	semi-monthly	no	6	6	100	no	yes.
Rock Ford Mfg. Co.	1.50	.65	weekly	increased	25	25	25	no	no.
Farmers Cotton Oil Co.	2.50	.85	weekly	no	60	60	50		yes.
Hackney Bros.	3.50	.75	weekly	increased	118	109	100	100	yes.
Wilson Ice and Refrigerator Co.	1.25	.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	weekly	increased	14	14	90	no	yes.

LETTERS FROM MANUFACTURERS.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

LIKE GEORGIA LAW.—We would be glad to see operative in North Carolina child labor laws as were recently adopted in Georgia. They meet our views heartily. We need immigration, but the utmost care should be taken in soliciting same. There is no doubt but that the material prosperity of the State is at present greatly hindered, due to lack of proper labor.—BURLINGTON COFFIN COMPANY, *Burlington*.

ASHE COUNTY.

IN BRIEF.—Against child labor. Favor German immigrants.—PATTERSON LUMBER COMPANY, *Sutherlands*.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

CANNOT BE TOO CAREFUL.—In regard to expressing my views in regard to child labor, will say this: I am in sympathy with the children, owing to the fact that there are so many trifling parents who would rather reap the benefits of an impoverished offspring, both in mind and body, than contribute one iota towards the advancement of the child. In regard to the labor question, I have never had so much trouble, and it is growing worse every day. It is a great pity that we do not have an enforced law to compel the many trifling drones in our cities and towns to go to work. We will be, judging from the present outlook, compelled to draw upon some other class of labor besides our own; the class most suited to our needs is a question, and it is a problem that will have to solve itself to a great extent. I do not think we can be too careful in regard to the general influx of foreigners.—CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY, *Washington*.

MOST SATISFACTORY.—Our experience has been most satisfactory with Germans and Swedes.—EUREKA LUMBER COMPANY, *Washington*.

THE BEST JUDGES.—I think children should be required to work in factories under certain conditions, which would be affected by locality and kind of work. Parents and employers should be the best judges to adjust same. Where one child is damaged by labor a thousand are damaged for the need of it. In regard to immigration, what we need is educated, experienced labor to instil in our labor the necessity of being educated by a strictly first-class mechanic.—HAVENS OIL COMPANY, *Washington*.

BERTIE COUNTY.

SORELY IN NEED OF MORE LABOR.—Relative to child labor, would say that I think the law at present is just and sufficient; later conditions may arise that will necessitate a change. The greatest need of the wage-earner is to keep him from intoxicating drinks and compel him to send his children to school. We need a class of immigrants who are willing to work and sufficiently enlightened to know when they have done a day's work and what their pay should be, and to know how to take care of their money when they make it. We do not need a shiftless, good-for-nothing immigrant. We are sorely in need of more labor, but we need good labor.—GEORGE T. PARKER, *Kelford*.

NOT FAVORABLE TO IMMIGRATION.—I rather think that we would be better off without immigration. If any at all, would prefer farmers and farm laborers.—E. S. DALL, *Windsor*.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

THE JAP FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIME.—I have expressed my views on child labor, which is a curse to any State or community. The wage-earner question is a problem; to many, an increase of wages means less hours' work, and no relief to family or home surroundings. To many, a comfortable house with shade trees, a grassy yard and flowers will make a man's wife smile; a smiling wife and pleasant surroundings will stimulate most any man to greater effort. If the wage-earner has merit, recognize that merit by conversation, encouragement and advice. In answering your question on immigration I would say, if the Jap can work as well as he can fight, get the Jap first, last and all the time.—J. B. LOTSFEICH, *Weaverville*.

BURKE COUNTY.

ITALIAN LABOR ACCEPTABLE.—Am favorable to better class of immigrants. Think Italians would be acceptable because they can endure work in the sunshine.—PIEDMONT SPRINGS LUMBER COMPANY, *Morganton*.

WILL SOLVE ITSELF.—I do not believe in unrestricted immigration. Let the tide ebb and flow as it will. The South is growing, and this question is rapidly solving itself.—MORGANTON ROLLER MILLS, *Morganton*.

SHOULD SEND CHILDREN TO SCHOOL.—Do not favor immigration. As to child labor, parents should be compelled to send their children to all free schools while in session.—J. D. PITTS, *Glen Alpine*.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

TEN-HOUR SYSTEM SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.—In my opinion, no child under fourteen years of age should, under any circumstances, be allowed to work in factories, especially in cotton factories. The earlier years should be spent in

school. Not only should they not be allowed to work, but they should, by a compulsory system of education, be placed in the public schools of our State. A ten-hour system should be encouraged. No man should be compelled to give more than ten hours each day to his employer. In regard to immigration, all I can say is that we need a desirable class of immigrants. The labor question is a thing of moment in this part of the State. Servant girls for the household are greatly in demand. It is almost impossible to obtain help of this kind here. Laborers of every description are needed to run our growing manufacturing industries.—D. H. WARLICK, Secretary Dudley Lumber Company, *Granite Falls*.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

GOOD CLASS FAVORED.—Favor good class, Swedes and Germans.—HUTTON & BOURBONNAIS, *Hickory*.

NEED MORE LABOR.—I am not very well versed in the present labor law, and cannot state my views on it. We need more and better labor. We have not had any immigration labor in this section, so cannot state what kind would suit us best.—B. J. BELL, Superintendent Bell, Westbrook & Jurney, *Beaufort*.

COMPEL THEM TO ATTEND SCHOOL.—We believe in children being compelled to attend school, where they may be trained for business and make better help at anything they undertake.—MONITOR MILLING COMPANY, *Claremont*.

OPPOSED TO INDISCRIMINATE ADMITTANCE.—Should favor good class of industrious immigrants—German, Swiss and English preferred. Am opposed to indiscriminate admittance of foreigners.—RHYNE, WOODARD & Co., *Newton*.

TIME HAS COME.—We favor the better class of immigrants. The time has come when more labor is needed.—MOORE MILLING COMPANY, *Hickory*.

DESIRABLE CLASS.—Would like to see desirable class of immigrants in the State. Labor is very scarce and the negro unreliable.—PHOENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Hickory*.

MORE LABOR MUST BE PROVIDED.—More labor is greatly needed and must be provided in some way. I should favor immigrants of industry and integrity, but no low classes of people who are lately flocking to our shores in large numbers.—HICKORY TANNERY, *Hickory*.

AS TO IMMIGRATION.—Opposed to unrestricted immigration. Good class would be highly beneficial to State.—HICKORY MILLING COMPANY, *Hickory*.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

NOT CONVERSANT WITH CONDITIONS.—We are not conversant with those industries using child labor, neither has this class of labor come under our notice at any time, therefore we do not feel that we are in a position to express an intelligent view on the subject. The same is true relative to immigration. We have always employed native labor in our business with good satisfaction.—F. P. COVER & SONS, *Andrews*.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

AGAINST IT.—Opposed to immigration on general principles.—SHELBY WOOD-WORKING COMPANY, *Shelby*.

THE KIND.—A good class acceptable.—SHELBY ICE AND FUEL COMPANY, *Shelby*.

ACCEPTABLE CLASSES.—FAVOR better class of English, Irish, and Dutch immigrants.—CLEVELAND IRON WORKS, *Shelby*.

NOT YET.—We do not think children under fourteen years should be confined in factories. Our work, however, is such that children cannot do it. We do not favor immigration as long as there are people of our own State to do the work.—S. C. HENDRICKS, Secretary-Treasurer Gantt Harness Company, *Belwood*.

LABOR BECOMING MORE UNRELIABLE.—The child labor law is all right, but not enforced. Like many other laws we have on our statute-books, I am afraid it passed before there was sufficient public sentiment back of it. As to wage-workers, I am of the opinion that some law is needed compelling the carrying out of contracts. Wages are too high for conditions to remain as they are. If laborers were compelled to work a definite length of time by contract they could undoubtedly do well. As it is, they work two or three days out of the week and loaf the balance of the time. I know from experience that labor is far less reliable and efficient now than it was five years ago, when wages for common labor were exactly one-half what they are now in this section of the State. High wages have not benefited the laborer and have retarded the employer. We believe in high prices for everything, labor included, but we think something must be done to enable the employer and employee to reap the benefit from present conditions. The laborer is not benefited because he is loafing and acquiring vicious habits one-half the time, as stated above. The employer is not getting it because he does not know one day whether he will have any labor the next, and is thus prevented from contracting ahead and running his business in a business way.—J. L. STROUP, Manager Verner Oil Company, *Lattimore*.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

IMPROVE MORALS OF THE PEOPLE.—The wage-earner needs moral improvement more than anything else. When this is accomplished the child labor question will solve itself. I don't think immigration will improve the morals of our white laboring class. I don't want our people pulled back by contact with any foreigners who are now available as immigrants.—THE COUNCIL TOOL COMPANY, *Wanansh*.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

ONLY THE BETTER CLASS.—We do not want any immigrants except the honest, law-abiding, working-class of the Caucasian race. The Bible teaches that any country inhabited by two or more races at the same time has trouble.—WARD'S PLOW WORKS, *Fayetteville*.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

NOT INTERESTED LOCALLY.—We are not especially affected by either question locally in our work. Children are employed at times, mainly in making strawberry baskets.—MAGNOLIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Magnolia*.

NEEDING LABOR.—This community is badly in need of labor. All use hands here, and except for two or three, who work for us part of the time, the balance are hands who work a week or so and then work somewhere else. We cannot keep hands on account of other people being after them.—ROSE HILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Rose Hill*.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

ALL HONOR TO GOVERNOR GLENN.—We believe the child labor law now effective in our State is a good one. If possible the age limit should be raised, thereby giving the child an opportunity to grow and develop physically and mentally. This would be to the best interest of the child; also of the State. We need a compulsory educational law in our State; in less than five years the operation of such a law would be noticeable in the decrease of the per cent. of illiterates in the State. We need only the better class of immigrants in our State. We prefer negro labor to that of the Italians and Hungarians. Let us seek only the best grade of Germans; they make good citizens and help to uplift and develop our State. All honor to Governor R. B. Glenn for the stand he is making for sobriety and for the developing of the best interests of the State.—KERNERSVILLE ROLLER MILLS, *Kernersville*.

IDLENESS SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED.—We are not very well acquainted with the child labor law in this State, but think it is well for children under fourteen years of age not to be allowed to work in factories, unless it is necessary; but if parents can possibly do without their labor they should have them in school. Although we think that if they cannot be in school they should be employed in some way as early as practicable, for idleness is one of the worst things to encourage in any one. As to the needs of wage-earners, we would say that there are two things if they would do would aid them more than anything we can think of, and that is not to give the saloons any of their hard earnings and to practise economy in all things. The tendency of the times seems to be towards extravagance. We have known cases of a person being employed at \$18 per month and seem to support his family comfortably

on that amount, and then we have known the same person's wages to have been raised to about \$40 per month, and still he could not save any money, and at the end of the month could not settle up all of his grocery bills. We think wage-earners, as a rule, are paid fairly remunerative prices, and if they could be induced to stop moving so much from place to place, and, by practising the economy spoken of, try to save a little of their earnings at the end of each month, their condition would be helped as it could be in no other way. As to immigration, we would say that there seems to be a scarcity of labor on the farms, in the factories, workshops, etc., and a class of immigrants calculated to supply this deficiency, willing to work, build homes, and make good citizens would be desirable. We believe this lack of labor could be made up in some measure if all the idlers that are now in the State could be put to work. Visit almost any town in the State, and you can see squads of young men strolling around with nothing better to do than to visit base-ball grounds and other places of amusement. Let us strictly enforce all vagrant laws, try to get all idlers employed, and then if we need any more try to get immigrants who are willing to work and make good citizens.—N. G. WESTMORELAND & SONS, *Rural Hall*.

GREENE COUNTY.

NEGRO TIME-KILLING.—I cannot say what class of labor would suit the Southern farmer, but I do know they are in need of more laborers, as the Southern negro is getting almost useless, and their way of killing time has taken almost the last cent of clear profit out of farming.—TYSON MARSH MILL, *Snow Hill*.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.—Our views on the immigration question are as follows: We favor the admission of high-class immigrants; we mean by that those of the Swede, German, French, Scotch and other labor and industrious types of immigrants. We believe any of the above classes will be beneficial towards the development and upbuilding of our Commonwealth, and think that there should be provision made to encourage them to settle in our midst. Immigrants of this type soon become associated with the laws and customs prevailing, and in most cases become good citizens and property-owners. We do not, however, favor a class of immigrants of the low order, such as the Italian, Turk, Chinaman, mongrels; or of the European criminal class, such as are being landed every day on our shores. These classes soon become turbulent and break down every safeguard of civilization, and are a constant menace to the welfare of any State. We believe there should be enacted more rigorous laws against the admission of this class of foreigners, and a still more rigorous enforcement of the laws. These beliefs we know meet the approbation of all of our best classes of citizens who have the best interests of our country at heart.—R. H. MAXWELL, Manager High Point Hardwood Manufacturing Company, *High Point*.

ONLY THE INDUSTRIOUS KIND WANTED.—By all means keep immigrants out, unless they are of a desirable kind, who will go on our farms and till the soil and make homes for themselves.—HIGH POINT BUGGY COMPANY, *High Point*.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

CLIMATE SUITABLE TO NEGRO LABOR.—The native negro, whether considered as farm laborers or as factory hands, is better adapted to the climatic conditions and environments than any class of immigrants could ever become. In fact, no class of desirable white people would be satisfied to live here on so little money and so few opportunities for advancement. The unreliability of the negro is due almost solely to habits of intemperance, engendered and encouraged by the saloons found wherever there is a dollar to be spent. There should be a good compulsory educational law, strictly enforced, requiring every parent and guardian to send children to school until they have learned to read and write. The shocking prevalence of illiteracy in the State is, to a great extent, the cause of backward conditions. Eliminate the saloons from the valley and establish more schools on the hillsides and a marked improvement in labor, resulting from a better moral tone, will soon be perceptible.—W. A. LEARY, Manager North Carolina Lumber Company, *Tillery*.

HARNETT COUNTY.

THE NEED OF EDUCATION.—We think we should have laws of compulsory education. We find, in our work, that most of the laboring men are not competent to fill their positions for a lack of educational qualifications, and the time is fast approaching when our laborers, as well as business men, will find the need of education to prepare them for life's work. Therefore, to make labor more profitable, keep your children out of factories as much as possible; force them to attend the public schools, is our motto. As to immigration, we do not know what to say, but think it the best to better prepare our own people for the work and let others alone.—WILLIAMS MILLING COMPANY, *Angier*.

IGNORANT IMMIGRANTS FOR LABOR NEEDED.—In my opinion, we need such immigrants as will do and can stand the rough and hard labor. I do not know whether I am in favor of Congress passing the Immigration bill with educational restrictions or not, as it appears to me the uneducated immigrant would be the better for hard labor, and the labor problem is, or should be, the greatest issue of the day.—J. BEALE JOHNSON, *Barclaysville*.

AS TO WORTHLESS PARENTS.—I think it is a shame for children under fourteen years to be compelled to work steady day after day in factories. It dwarfs and stunts mind, soul and body of growing children. Many worthless parents are working their children to death and allowing them to grow up in ignorance. I believe every child should be trained to work (but not in

factories until after fourteen or sixteen years old). Parents should be forced by a most rigid law to give their children a fair education. As to the class of immigrants most needed in North Carolina I cannot say, but I do know that we need people who can and will work, as the negro cannot be depended upon and is constantly growing worse.—JOHN A. MCKAY, *Dunn*.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE NATIVE WITH FOREIGN LABOR.—Above all, education; train the mind. We believe that in the very near future we will have to supplement native with a good class of immigrants, owing to the scarcity of native labor.—QUINLAN MONROE LUMBER COMPANY, *Waynesville*.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

OPPOSES CHILD LABOR UPON GENERAL PRINCIPLES.—I am not sufficiently familiar with the child labor subject from actual experience or observation to give any opinion that is worthy of consideration. We are mostly an agricultural people, and such employment does not hurt children when under the care and supervision of reasonable parents. Upon general principles, I am not in favor of children under fourteen years having to work in factories, where their lives are cramped and their youth taken away; such was never intended for children, from which must come our future citizenship. The class of immigrants most desired in North Carolina are those who have families, and who can take a one or two horse farm, and, by a system of succession and diversion of crops, build up their lands, and while they prosper show our own people how to make the most of a small acreage. People are coming our way, and the sooner our people learn how to concentrate their energy and strength the better for us all.—D. C. BARNES, Treasurer Hines Buggy Company, *Murfreesboro*.

IREDELL COUNTY.

CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED.—We need labor of the right sort, but care should be exercised in the selection of immigrants.—STATESVILLE OIL AND FERTILIZER COMPANY, *Statesville*.

SHOULD BE CAREFULLY RESTRICTED.—Some immigration necessary, but should be carefully restricted.—OVERCASH BROTHERS, *Statesville*.

SHOULD BE TAUGHT ECONOMY.—As to what would benefit wage-earners, my opinion is for them to go to work and stick to it, as wages are high, even for common labor, and more of it wanted than can be had. Hands do not want to work more than three or four days per week; as they can make enough to live on in that time, that is all they want. They worked better (and made

about as much money) when they got fifty to sixty cents per day than they do at seventy-five cents and a dollar per day now—for common field labor, I mean. So I do not think it best to make their wages any higher, as we can make nothing now by employing them. They only want to work ten hours, and that does not suit farmers. Everybody, in this day and time, wants big pay, light work and short hours. It used to be for a man to get a start in this world he had to work long hours, heavy work, and not very big pay, and then economize. About one-half the poor fools of the country think they can and must buy any and everything they see, and if they keep in that notion and buy on time, they will be poor to their dying day, and some man will have to sell a coffin for them on the credit of some neighbor. A great deal of our trouble comes from trying to be as big as the next man above us—we can hardly bear to live in our own station in life.—MOORESVILLE ROLLER MILLS, *Mooreville*.

LENOIR COUNTY.

THE CAPITAL AND LABOR PROBLEM.—I am sure a great many fathers go to town so their children can work in the factories while they loaf. This, of course, is a sad state of affairs; at the same time if there are too many restrictions put on labor it will work hardships on some industries. I think our law-makers should study the organized strikes of labor unions, especially the threatening side of union men against non-union. Think it will be a hard task for our government to foster and protect both capital and labor. This section needs laborers, and I feel like it would be a good idea to allow them to come in. I don't know but it would be well, though, never to naturalize for five years, then to be careful about that. I think our government should be able to look after our public Shylocks, such as railroads and other big combinations. If Uncle Sam does not handle them, they will tighten the reins of government, as they have them in hand already.—E. N. HODGES, *Kinston*.

SHOULD WORK WHEN NOT IN SCHOOL.—We are in favor of a law that will prohibit the employment of children in labor that will injure their health, but we are also in favor of teaching children to work and think. When not in school they should be employed part of their time at some regular work. We are in favor of a school law that will compel all parents, or those who have children under their care, to send them to school at least four months in a year, unless there is a reasonable excuse. The majority of laborers get good wages. If they would practise a little more economy, we think they would get on very well.—E. I. MOSTELLER, Secretary-Treasurer Howard's Creek Mills, *Reepsville*.

MARTIN COUNTY.

THE IDEAL AGAINST THE REAL.—I have already expressed my views on this matter, and am not aware that there is anything new to say on the subject. The whole matter practically resolves itself into this, that it is a question of the ideal as against the real, or, as otherwise well put by Mr. Cleveland, it

is a question of condition against theory. When we reach Utopia, no child will ever work, nor will any woman do any drudgery. The hours of labor will be reduced to about six; we will all do just as little as we please, and all have plenty. I no more want any child to work than I want my wife to do extra work when we have company. But what are we going to do about it? Just this and only this: recognize (even when we regret) hard facts, and pass no law that will work hardship one way while seeking to avoid it another. Pass, therefore, no law that will be disregarded, that will not have behind it public opinion, and from time to time, as conditions and people improve, make laws on a higher and ever ascending scale.—F. A. BOYLE, *Jamesville*.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

THE IMMIGRANT MOST NEEDED.—We have no experience at all with child labor. We do not believe in it, and will not employ any one under sixteen years of age. We have not paid sufficient attention to the child labor law to give views. The wage-earner needs mostly the moral development that brings respect for his employer's interests. He is at present too wrapped up in the idea of getting through the day's time and receiving the week's wages. Industrial schools, giving practical training in the simpler branches of technical knowledge, will be of advantage to many, especially to the younger men. From observation, we think an immigrant capable of farm work and contented with the blessing of farm life is the one most needed in our State.—MECKLENBURG IRON WORKS, *Charlotte*.

FAVOR A TEN-HOUR DAY.—Sorry to state that I am not posted on the laws relative to child labor; but I am opposed to children working in mills. I think ten hours a day, or sixty hours a week, is enough for any class of laboring people to work. All laboring people should know how to read and write and have as much more education as possible to give them. A great many wage-earners have no regard for their word. They will engage with you and quit you without one hour's notice. They should be taught to receive justice; they must do it with their employers. We need more proficient labor, but I am not prepared to say what class we would find most suitable.—CHARLOTTE CASKET COMPANY, *Charlotte*.

CHILD LABOR, THE WAGE-EARNER, AND IMMIGRATION.—While not very familiar with the child labor law now in force, yet from what I know it is reasonable, though the limit should be raised to fourteen years, I think. I believe the limit is now twelve years, or in the case of invalid parents children of twelve years should be allowed to work not exceeding forty hours per week. Wage-earners need, more than anything else, lessons in frugality, as the large majority of those with whom I am familiar are very improvident, and as wages increase become more so. They also work fewer hours than when wages were lower, so that the average pay, per month, amounts to very little

more than when wages were seventy per cent. lower than now. I think some system of postal savings banks would be of great benefit to enable the wage-earners to "lay up something for the rainy day." That we need immigrants for the farm and public work is unquestioned, as there is not enough labor now to do the work that is planned or undertaken; but as to the class that is most desirable is the question. I think, however, that Italians, for the rural districts only, would be most suitable, as they are frugal, industrious and peaceful. I have seen two settlements of these people, and they were thriving and were a blessing to the communities in which they settled. That there are other nationalities that would be equally as suitable I do not doubt, but I do not know of them, except what I read about the Swedes in the West, and from this I should judge that they would also do well in this State, and prove acceptable to our people generally. I think that the rural citizens of almost all of Europe would be satisfactory, as they do not get filled with the spirit of anarchy as do the citizens of the towns and cities, and they are more industrious and frugal.—O. M. WADE, *Roberto*.

WAGE-EARNERS SHOULD STICK TO BUSINESS.—I do not understand the subject of child labor, as we have no place for such labor, our work being too heavy for children. In regard to wage-earners, I hardly have an opinion. I think most of them would be benefited by sticking closer to work. I do not favor immigration, unless we could get the civilized immigrants.—H. FREEMAN & SONS, *Ether*.

MOORE COUNTY.

OBJECTION TO NEGRO LABOR.—We believe in giving the colored man an agricultural and mechanical education. We have a great deal of trouble in keeping them at work; they earn too much per day now. Three days per week will keep them in supplies, and they do not care to work beyond that. Education, however, would stir up their ambitions to lay up something.—P. H. BECK, Secretary-Treasurer Moore County Brick Company, *Southern Pines*.

SHOULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE.—I do not think the present child labor law is as effective as it should be, and I believe the adults should shoulder more work of all kinds and put the children in school, or keep them at home, instead of housing them up in any kind of mill. North Carolina needs no immigrants, except those who can read and write, and especially those who are willing to make an honest living.—C. R. PREDDY, Secretary-Treasurer Jonesboro Sash and Blind Company, *Jonesboro*.

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT WORK IN FACTORIES.—I do not think children should work in factories of any kind under sixteen years of age, as the child will likely contract some disease. I find a great many of the small children who work in factories soon lose their health. As to wage-earners, the higher wages go the poorer the quality of the labor. It seems like the laboring man only wants enough to keep a little meat and bread and something to drink, and does not take any interest in his children's welfare.—J. G. PARKS & Co., *Hallison*.

NASH COUNTY.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.—We do not believe in child labor, and think there should be a stop to it, as what we wish is to have healthy men and women for future generations. As to the labor question, we think it is getting to be a most serious problem for this section of the country, and it is now to the point that there will have to be a change at no late day. What it will be we are only guessing, but it has to come. The class that will be best for the people to have we cannot say. We will have to try what we can get, and if it proves no good we will have to do exactly what we are doing to-day—put up with it until we can do better. Wages have advanced right here twenty-five per cent. and the labor we have to-day is poorer than it has ever been, and just as long as we have to pay the trifling negro high wages we will have poor labor, and not one bit of faith to be placed in him, as all he wants is enough for to-day and he is happy. This section is up against the labor question most seriously.—BATTLEBORO OIL COMPANY, *Battleboro*.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

INDUCE CHILDREN TO ATTEND SCHOOL.—I am opposed to working children in factories, unless same are fourteen years old or older, either day or night. Females under sixteen should not work in factories at night. Unemployed children should be induced to attend school.—H. W. MALLOY, President Navassa Guano Company, *Wilmington*.

IGNORANCE LEADS TO CRIME.—I think it should be regulated by law. Children under fourteen should be compelled to go to school. Parents should be indicted for neglecting it. Ignorance, though not a crime, leads to crime, and, combined with the whiskey traffic, it fills our chain-gangs and jails and penitentiaries.—PRESTON CUMMING, *Wilmington*.

SHOULD BE LAW TO FORCE THEM.—Parents should send their children to school, and if they will not send them, there should be some law to force them to get out of ignorance.—BONEY & HARPER MILLING COMPANY, *Wilmington*.

DO AWAY WITH CHILD LABOR.—The conditions are fast becoming such that the uneducated man or woman stands but little show of attaining anything in this life beyond a bare existence. For this reason I favor any law that will do away with child labor, and a compulsory education law. I think our State should give special attention to immigration, and believe the Italians and Japanese the class of immigrants best adapted to our conditions.—WILLIAM E. WORTH, *Wilmington*.

NEED "NEW-COMERS."—We have no views in particular to express about child labor except to say we disapprove of it. If the wage-earners could be educated to the fact that they should work six days a week instead of being "off and on," as they unfortunately are, this, I think, would not only benefit them, but also employers. As to immigration, we need some kind of "new-comers" badly. All kinds of employers in our section are suffering severely for want of labor.—J. A. SPRINGER, President The Independent Ice Company, *Wilmington*.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

THE CLASS OF LABOR NEEDED.—I would like to see immigrants come to this State. I prefer English, Scotch, Irish, German, Swede, Norwegian, Danish, and select Italian immigrants. The strict enforcement of the vagrant law would benefit the labor question, and would be of benefit to wage-earners, as it would give capital more confidence in wage-earners.—G. P. BURGWIN, JR., Secretary-Treasurer Occoneechee Lumber Company, *Jackson*.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

SOMETHING SADLY NEEDED.—We do not know anything to add to what has already been said regarding compulsory education. We think something is sadly needed to bring labor around to what it was before common labor went up from eighty cents to \$1.25 per day. We could get far better service out of the laborers when they got but eighty cents than now when they get \$1.25. It seems impossible to get more than about four days' work out of any man or woman in a week now, and that of the most indifferent kind. They seem to want only about four dollars a week, and will not make much more at any price per day.—S. S. HARDISON, Secretary-Treasurer The North Carolina Tray and Basket Company, *Elizabeth City*.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

COLORS LABOR UNSATISFACTORY.—We are not well informed on the above questions, but as to immigration, we think, owing to the unsatisfactory colored labor—that is, scarcity and inclination to “lay off” when prosperous—that a limited number of German immigrants for the agricultural districts and of Swedes for the timber and lumber operations would be very beneficial.—A. E. FOWLER, Secretary-Treasurer Albemarle Lumber Company, *Hertford*.

PITT COUNTY.

ITALIANS AND SWEDES.—We favor the importation of the Italian and Swede, or any class who are hustlers and not too lazy to take a hold and push things along.—H. MCCLELLAN, Manager Greenville Lumber and Veneer Company, *Greenville*.

THE BEST TO LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.—As for immigrants, I think it best to let well enough alone, and let the natural increase in population take care of the different industries that are being started and that will start. This would not let us grow so fast, but possibly would save a deal of trouble in the future. To stop the child from working in the factory would work a hardship on some parents; to let the child work is a hardship on the child.

I am not familiar with the child labor law, but think if they allow the child to work when it is actually needed to support or help support the family, and in other cases works to the opposite, it is good.—JOSEPH L. KEEN, JR., *Grifton*.

COMPEL THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING OF CHILDREN.—I do not favor compulsory education at this time, but I am strong for education and the better training of the young. It occurs to me that some of our wise men might bring into effect a law that would promote education and industrial training of children by forbidding that any child be employed until he could show that he had attended school four or six months the previous year. This would force parents or guardians to send to school the allotted time so they could get employment for their child the next year. In this way the children of our people, who are so indifferent to their education, but use them as slaves, would have to keep them in school for say four months in the year before they could get employment for them eight months the next year.—A. G. COX, President A. G. Cox Manufacturing Company, *Winterville*.

POLK COUNTY.

SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.—Child labor should be abolished. Good class of German and Italian immigrants, mainly farmers, needed.—F. P. BACON, Treasurer Tryon Paper Box Company, *Tryon*.

ROBESON COUNTY.

A CONDITION JUSTIFYING CHILD LABOR.—We do not believe in child labor, and do not think children under fifteen years of age should work in any factory, unless compelled to do so to earn a livelihood. We think Germans or Swedes good immigrants for our State.—W. H. HARDING, Secretary United Lumber Company, *Maxton*.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

DO PIECE-WORK.—We do not pay wages in the general acceptance of the term, all our work being by piece for female adults and children. The figures enumerated for men, however, are for a day's work (\$2.50, \$1.66 2-3, \$1, and 75 cents). We do not believe in working children, however; it is hard to refuse when besought to allow children to do short hours in light piece-work. We believe in compulsory education.—ACME PAPER BOX FACTORY, *Reidsville*.

ROWAN COUNTY.

SCALE OF JUSTICE AND EQUALITY.—In reply to the above, we (as most operators) are, for factory purposes, desirous of good, healthy operatives, who are and will be willing to adjust their labor by the scale of just and equalized

proportions to their ability, and their willingness to remain firm, but not to be dissatisfied and expecting more pay when the ends will not justify the means.—TAYLOR MATTRESS COMPANY, *Salisbury*.

WANTS GOOD AMERICAN CITIZENS.—It would be my pleasure to express myself on immigration if I was able to add that much to my duties to-day. I think there is no more important subject before our people to-day than that of immigration. I am positively opposed to bringing into our country, in a wholesale style, "the refuse" of the earth. There is nothing so dangerous to our form of government as this. I would like to see those come who will make good American citizens. We need them, but we are better off with none than with the scum of the earth, like many we are getting to-day.—J. W. PEELER, Secretary-Treasurer Rockwell Furniture Company, *Rockwell*.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

HARD TO GET.—I am opposed to immigration. Will be hard to get desirable class.—OAKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Rutherfordton*.

RESTRICT IT.—Favor immigration of right class, restricted.—RUTHERFORDTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Rutherfordton*.

STANLY COUNTY.

No DUMPING-GROUND.—Everybody would be blessed if we would not permit immigrants from all parts of the world to push in upon us. We do not need to be anxious for our country to fill up with the foreigners. I do not think our country should be the dumping-ground for the entire world. Immigrants of England, Germany and France, and other kindred nations possessing people of the highest type of civilization, would be of aid and benefit to us. Some restrictions should be made as to the class that would be permissible to enter and dwell among us.—M. M. RITCHIE, President American Roller Mills, *Richfield*.

WHAT WE NEED.—We have no use for the vicious immigrants, who come from the Old World, but would welcome the thrifty class who come over to us desirous of bettering their condition. I think a mild compulsory school law is what we need.—J. H. SNOTHERLY, Secretary-Treasurer Plyler Milling Company, *Plyler*.

STOKES COUNTY.

THE RIGHT CLASS.—I am in favor of immigration of the right class. Labor scarce; hard to get.—BUFFALO STEAM MILLS, *Germanton*.

ENDORSE CHILD LABOR LAW.—I endorse the child labor law. I am in favor of keeping children in school at least four months in the year.—J. F. JONES, *Pinnacle*.

TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

SUGGESTION AS TO CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS.—In the writer's opinion, German, Swede, and Hungarian laborers would be very beneficial to the State, if in large numbers and with their families.—J. S. SILVERSTEIN, Vice-President Toxaway Tanning Company, *Rosman*.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

PREPARE THE CHILD FOR USEFULNESS.—Answering your inquiry as to the child labor law, would say, I do not approve of children being worked in factories under fourteen or fifteen years of age, as I think it hinders both mental and physical growth, and does not tend to make better or more useful men and women for the next generation. I think our children should be compelled to attend school and not be educated to the belief that education is for the purpose of preparing for some easy position in life, and that it is degrading to engage in some honest calling that requires soiled hands and overalls. Too much of this kind is beginning to show rich results in our country and ought to be checked. As to immigration I have no experience, but my observation has led me to think it is a very undesirable class of people we have among us, and as there seems great demand for labor something of the kind must be or our farms and many factories could not exist without the foreign class of labor who cast their lot among us.—J. T. NEWBERRY, President Columbia Manufacturing Company, *Columbia*.

WILKES COUNTY.

AGAINST BOTH.—We do not favor any immigration or child labor.—THE CHURCH LUMBER COMPANY, *Roaring River*.

CHAPTER IV.

COTTON, WOOLEN AND KNITTING MILLS.

In presenting another annual report upon the textile industry of the State, there is indeed a great pleasure and satisfaction in knowing that rapid strides have been made in this regard during the year 1906, and that the result of the past year's record is most gratifying. The textile institutions from which returns have been received during the year are 318, which, compared with the returns of last year, show an increase of thirty-one, twenty-one of these being cotton mills. The splendid condition of this industry reflects much credit upon the State and her enterprising citizenship. The operator and operative appear to be at peace with one another, and few differences have arisen which would tend to retard the progress of North Carolina as a manufacturing center. The returns represent fully ninety-eight per cent. of the mills, and show favorable conditions for this feature of the State's industrial progress. In a number of instances two or more mills are reported as one institution, so that the actual number does not appear in this compilation. But the conclusions arrived at are accurately entered from reports sent to the Department by the officers of the various corporations herein represented.

The 318 mills reporting show an authorized capital of \$41,278,160 and the employment of 2,558,114 spindles, 52,747 looms, 5,237 knitting machines and 115,671-horse power. Total number of employes reported by 96 per cent. of the cotton, woollen and silk mills is 48,624, of which 22,878 are male and 18,558 are female adults, and 4 per cent. do not report the number employed. One hundred and twelve thousand four hundred and twenty-seven are dependent upon the mills for a livelihood, and eighteen per cent. do not report number dependent. Eighty-seven per cent. of adult employes read and write, and seventy-nine per cent. of the children.

In response to the question with reference to children under twelve years of age working in factories, 84 per cent. of the manufacturers answer in the negative, 3 per cent. in the affirmative, and 13 per cent. do not answer. Fifty-eight per cent. favor compulsory education, 15 per cent. oppose, and 27 per cent. express no opinion upon the subject.

The average number of hours constituting a day's work is ten and four-fifths. Highest average wages for men, \$2.42; lowest average for men, 77 cents; highest average for women, \$1.18; lowest average for women, 64 cents; average wages of children, about 54 cents. For-

ty-seven per cent. of the mills pay wages weekly; 43 per cent. pay semi-monthly, 7 per cent. pay monthly, 2 per cent. on demand, and 1 per cent. does not report upon this matter at all. Eighty-one per cent. report that wages have increased during the year; 8 per cent. say there has been no change, and 11 per cent. do not answer the question. Seventy per cent. report financial condition of employes good, 3 per cent. very good, 20 per cent. say it is fair, and 7 per cent. failed to respond to the inquiry.

Table No. 1 shows mills by counties, year of incorporation, post-office, capital stock, class and name of mill, name of secretary-treasurer or owner, capacity, power, hours worked, etc.

Table No. 2 shows class of goods each establishment produces, number of employes, male and female, their condition intellectually and financially, wages paid, etc.

KNITTING MILLS.

The fifty knitting mills reporting this year show an aggregate authorized investment of \$2,399,635; that 15,016 spindles, 5,237 machines, and 2,961-horse power are employed in their operation. Total number of employes reported 4,297, of which 1,196 are male and 2,275 are female adults. Five thousand nine hundred and eighty-six persons are dependent upon the earnings of these mill operatives for a livelihood, and 26 per cent. do not report the number dependent. Ninety-six per cent. of adult employes read and write and 95 per cent. of the children.

The inquiry with reference to children under twelve years of age, working in factories is answered in the negative by 84 per cent. of the operators. Five per cent. answer in the affirmative and 11 per cent. do not answer the question. Sixty-two per cent. favor a compulsory school law, 24 per cent. oppose and 14 per cent. express no opinion upon the subject. Thirty-four per cent. of the manufacturers pay wages weekly, 60 per cent. semi-monthly, 3 per cent. monthly and 3 per cent. fail to respond to the inquiry. Sixty-five per cent. report an increase of wages, 16 per cent. no change, and 19 per cent. do not answer the question. Fifty-four per cent. report the financial condition of employes good, 5 per cent. very good, 27 per cent. fair, and 14 per cent. do not express an opinion.

The average number of hours constituting a day's work is ten and one-third. Highest average wages for male adults per day, \$1.90; lowest average for men 70 cents. Highest daily average for female adults, \$1.29; lowest average for women, 50 cents. Average wages of children, 53 cents per day. In a considerable number of these establishments the employes do piece-work, and their compensation is based upon the actual service rendered.

Following the summary below and the tables are expressions by the mill men with respect to compulsory education, the child labor law, and other questions suggested in the blanks sent out by the Department.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

Alamance.—Twenty-one cotton, one woolen, and three knitting mills, operating 123,648 spindles, 5,604 looms, and 162 machines; employing 6,285-horse power; manufacture gingham, plaids, cottons, domestics, chevots, shirtings, stripes, jeans, blankets, warp, yarns, and hosiery.

Alexander.—Two cotton mills, operating 2,820 spindles and 120 looms, employing 135-horse power; manufacture sheetings, duck, and yarns.

Anson.—One cotton and one silk mill, operating 22,760 spindles, employing 311-horse power, manufacture yarns and tran and floss silk.

Ashe.—One woolen mill, operating 300 spindles and two looms, employing 45-horse power, manufactures cassimeres, jeans, and linseys.

Beaufort.—One knitting mill, employing 67 machines, manufactures hosiery.

Buncombe.—Two cotton and one woolen mill, operating 10,322 spindles and 538 looms, employing 610-horse power, manufacture colored cotton and woolen goods.

Burke.—Two cotton and two knitting mills, operating 14,284 spindles and 70 machines, employing 650-horse power, manufacture cotton yarns and hosiery.

Cabarrus.—Twelve cotton mills, operating 159,000 spindles and 4,045 looms, employing 16,985-horse power, manufacture sheetings, towels, shirtings, gingham, domestics, etc.

Caldwell.—Four cotton and one cotton and woolen mill, operating 32,896 spindles and 500 looms, employing 845-horse power, manufacture plaids, carpet-warps, yarns, and woolen goods.

Catawba.—Ten cotton, one knitting, and one woolen mill, operating 68,292 spindles, 700 looms, and 312 machines, employing 2,375-horse power, manufacture yarns, hosiery, and woolen goods.

Chatham.—Two cotton mills, operating 9,500 spindles, employing 300-horse power, manufacture yarns.

Chowan.—One cotton mill, operating 12,500 spindles, employing 525-horse power, manufactures yarns.

Cleveland.—Nine cotton mills, operating 43,960 spindles, and 420 looms, employing 2,140-horse power, manufacture sheetings, warps, yarns, and twine.

Cumberland.—Eight cotton, one knitting, and one silk mill, operating 99,600 spindles, 2,599 looms, and 74 machines, employing 3,450-horse power, manufacture plaids, sheetings, shirtings, cottonades, bags, warps, yarns, and silk.

Davidson.—Two cotton and one knitting mill, operating 26,258 spindles, 805 looms, and 21 machines, employing 940-horse power, manufacture white and colored cottons, print cloths, and hosiery.

Davie.—One cotton mill, operating 39,168 spindles and 1,296 looms, employing 1,800-horse power, manufactures sheeting and drilling.

Durham.—Five cotton and one knitting mill, operating 107,696 spindles, 2,601 looms, and 846 machines, employing 5,030-horse power, manufacture sheetings, chambrays, muslins, white goods, rope, bags, twine, and hosiery.

Edgecombe.—Two cotton and two knitting mills, operating 20,024 spindles, 500 looms, and 209 machines, employing 870-horse power, manufacture warps, yarns, hosiery and underwear.

Forsyth.—Two cotton, two woolen and nine knitting mills, operating 17,088 spindles, 418 looms and 729 machines, employing 1,332-horse power, manufacture jeans, cassimeres, sheetings, shirtings, woolen goods, and hosiery.

Franklin.—One cotton mill, operating 6,448 spindles, employing 300-horse power, manufactures warps and yarns.

✓ *Gaston.*—Thirty-eight cotton mills, operating 330,278 spindles and 5,263 looms, employing 12,315-horse power, manufacture shirtings, plaids, sheetings, warps, dress goods, and yarns.

Granville.—One cotton mill, operating 6,120 spindles, employing 300-horse power, manufactures yarns.

✓ *Guilford.*—Eight cotton, one finishing, two knitting, and one silk mill, operating 124,688 spindles, 3,660 looms, and 196 machines, employing 8,847-horse power, manufacture plaids, gingham, colored cottons, checks, yarns, and twine.

Halifax.—Three cotton and four knitting mills, operating 29,568 spindles, 918 looms, and 528 machines, employing 1,480-horse power, manufacture cotton damask, domestics, underwear, and hosiery.

Harnett.—One cotton mill, operating 35,000 spindles and 1,024 looms, employing 1,700-horse power, manufactures sheetings and drills.

Haywood.—One woolen mill, operating 264 spindles, employing 30-horse power, manufactures jeans, flannels, cassimeres, and yarns.

Henderson.—One knitting mill, operating 81 machines, employing 40-horse power, manufactures hosiery.

Iredell.—Four cotton mills and two knitting mills, operating 29,640 spindles, 665 looms, and 61 machines, employing 1,105-horse power, manufacture sheetings, shirtings, yarns, and hosiery.

Johnston.—Four cotton and one knitting mill, operating 25,280 spindles and 206 machines, employing 900-horse power, manufacture yarns and hosiery.

Lenoir.—One cotton and one knitting mill, operating 12,000 spindles and 160 machines, employing 415-horse power, manufacture yarns and hosiery.

Lincoln.—Ten cotton and one knitting mill, operating 48,268 spindles, 150 looms, and 12 machines, employing 1,770-horse power, manufacture warps, yarns, and hosiery.

Madison.—One cotton mill, operating 5,000 spindles, employing 125-horse power, manufactures yarns.

✓ *Mecklenburg*.—Nineteen cotton mills, operating 215,150 spindles and 5,221 looms, employing 7,692-horse power, manufacture gingham, sheetings, white goods, towels, backbands, sashcoords, warps, and yarns.

Montgomery.—Four cotton mills, operating 16,048 spindles and 216 looms, employing 650-horse power, manufacture yarns and sheetings.

Moore.—Four cotton mills, operating 15,596 spindles and 450 looms, employing 620-horse power, manufacture yarns and sheetings.

Nash.—One cotton mill, operating 27,000 spindles, employing 1,500-horse power, manufactures yarns and warps.

New Hanover.—Two cotton mills, operating 16,588 spindles and 856 looms, employing 850-horse power, manufacture colored shirtings.

Orange.—Two cotton mills, operating 30,000 spindles and 400 looms, employing 1,000-horse power, manufacture yarns.

Pasquotank.—One cotton and two knitting mills, operating 10,000 spindles and 161 machines, employing 425-horse power, manufacture yarns and hosiery.

Person.—One cotton mill, operating 12,200 spindles, employing 380-horse power, manufactures yarns.

Pitt.—One knitting mill, manufactures ladies' ribbed vests.

Polk.—One knitting mill, operating 206 machines, employing 60-horse power, manufactures hosiery.

Randolph.—Nine cotton and two knitting mills, operating 57,246 spindles, 2,401 looms, and 85 machines, employing 2,370-horse power, manufacture colored cottons, shirtings, plaids, sheetings, cottonades, bags, warps, yarns, and hosiery.

Richmond.—Six cotton and one knitting mill, operating 74,084 spindles, 2,465 looms, and 6 machines, employing 2,843-horse power,

manufacture cheviots, plaids, checks, sheetings, colored cottons, hosiery, etc.

Robeson.—Two cotton mills, operating 38,016 spindles, employing 600-horse power, manufacture yarns.

Rockingham.—Ten cotton and two woolen mills, operating 147,344 spindles and 2,954 looms, employing 5,555-horse power, manufacture plaids, checks, sheetings, colored cottons, blankets, and woolen goods.

Rowan.—Five cotton mills, operating 67,664 spindles and 1,054 looms, employing 2,350-horse power, manufacture gingham, sheetings, cheviots, warps, yarns, etc.

Rutherford.—Four cotton mills, operating 113,600 spindles and 3,017 looms, employing 5,850-horse power, manufacture sheetings, print goods, and yarns.

Scotland.—Five cotton mills, operating 20,950 spindles, employing 877-horse power, manufacture yarns.

Stanly.—Four cotton and two knitting mills, operating 79,848 spindles, 250 looms, and 506 machines, employing 2,150-horse power, manufacture yarns, clothes-lines, hosiery, etc.

Surry.—Two cotton and two woolen mills, operating 8,824 spindles and 66 looms, employing 370-horse power, manufacture blankets, flannels, jeans, warps, and yarns.

Union.—Three cotton and one knitting mill, operating 19,576 spindles, 150 looms and 36 machines, employing 910-horse power, manufacture yarns, hosiery, etc.

Vance.—Two cotton and one knitting mill, operating 48,624 spindles, 216 looms, and 110 machines, employing 1,572-horse power, manufacture sheetings, yarns, and hosiery.

Wake.—Five cotton and three knitting mills, operating 49,006 spindles, 1,203 looms, and 199 machines, employing 2,062-horse power, manufacture gingham, colored goods, sheetings, yarns, hosiery, and underwear.

Warren.—Two knitting mills, operating 143 machines, employing 50-horse power, manufacture hosiery.

Wayne.—One cotton and one knitting mill, operating 15,000 spindles and 51 machines, employing 680-horse power, manufacture sheetings, yarns, and hosiery.

Wilson.—One cotton mill, operating 6,080 spindles, employing 300-horse power, manufactures yarns.

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing List of Mills, County, Post-office, Year*

County.	Post-office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Alamance -----	Burlington -----	Aurora -----		\$ -----
do -----	Burlington -----	Bellevue -----	1906	-----
do -----	Burlington -----	E. M. Holt Plaid Mills -----	1882	40,000
do -----	Burlington -----	Elmira -----	1895	210,000
do -----	Burlington -----	Glencoe -----	1960	112,000
do -----	Burlington -----	Glen Raven -----	1904	150,000
do -----	Burlington -----	Hopedale -----	1905	60,000
do -----	Burlington -----	Lakeside -----	1891	88,000
do -----	Elon College -----	Altamahaw -----		-----
do -----	Elon College -----	Ossipee -----		-----
do -----	Graham -----	Alamance -----	1900	20,000
do -----	Graham -----	Bellemont -----		-----
do -----	Graham -----	Carolina -----	1900	60,000
do -----	Graham -----	Leota -----	1905	30,000
do -----	Graham -----	Oneida -----		-----
do -----	Graham -----	Saxapahaw -----	1906	108,000
do -----	Graham -----	Sidney -----	1888	40,000
do -----	Graham -----	Travora Mfg. Co. -----	1901	100,000
do -----	Haw River -----	Holt Granite Mfg. Co. -----	1901	430,500
do -----	Haw River -----	Trolinwood Mfg. Co. -----	1904	30,000
do -----	Snow Camp -----	Dixon Mfg. Co., w -----	1891	7,200
do -----	Sweptsonville -----	Virginia -----	1894	100,000
Alexander -----	Taylorsville -----	Little River -----	1897	-----
do -----	Liledoun -----	Watts Mfg. Co. -----	1906	50,000
Anson -----	Wadesboro -----	Wadesboro -----	1890	60,400
do -----	Wadesboro -----	Wadesboro Mfg. Co., s. -----	1891	60,400
Ashe -----	Helton -----	Helton, w. -----	1901	16,000
Buncombe -----	Asheville -----	Asheville -----	1893	250,000
do -----	Asheville -----	Elk Mountain -----	1904	137,500
do -----	Weaverville -----	Reems Creek, w. -----		9,800
Burke -----	Morganton -----	Alpine, Nos. 1 and 2 -----	1895	150,000
do -----	Hildebran -----	Henry River Mfg. Co. -----	1902	40,000
Cabarrus -----	Concord -----	Brown Mfg. Co. -----	1905	100,000
do -----	Concord -----	Cabarrus -----	1893	300,000
do -----	Concord -----	Cannon Mfg. Co. -----	1887	600,000

Incorporated, Capital Stock, Capacity, Power, Hours, etc.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constitut- ing Day's Work.	Hours Constitut- ing Night's Work.
Eugene Holt -----	16,608	749	steam -----	800	302	-----	10	-----
T. Ashley Blythe -----	3,120	146	steam -----	150	150	-----	10	-----
Lynn B. Williamson -----	-----	140	steam -----	40	200	-----	11	-----
J. H. Holt -----	6,500	450	steam -----	300	300	-----	11	-----
R. L. Holt -----	5,000	200	steam and water -	225	340	-----	10½	-----
J. E. Gant -----	3,000	100	steam -----	-----	306	-----	11	-----
Lynn B. Williamson -----	6,200	-----	steam and water -	210	275	-----	11	-----
J. H. Holt -----	3,500	141	steam -----	150	300	-----	11	-----
J. H. Holt -----	6,500	320	steam and water -	500	300	-----	11	-----
J. H. Holt -----	4,416	366	steam and water -	500	285	-----	10	-----
Robert R. Mebane -----	2,500	125	steam and water -	200	300	-----	11	-----
Robert R. Mebane -----	7,000	200	steam and water -	400	300	-----	11	-----
Robert R. Mebane -----	8,000	125	steam and water -	300	-----	-----	-----	-----
J. V. Pomeroy -----	1,248	136	steam -----	100	-----	-----	10	-----
L. Banks Holt -----	12,000	650	steam -----	600	-----	-----	11	-----
George T. Williamson -----	5,000	200	water -----	-----	297	-----	11	-----
J. L. Scott, Jr. -----	-----	150	steam -----	75	180	-----	11	-----
W. E. White -----	3,600	105	steam -----	150	300	-----	11	-----
B. S. Robertson -----	18,656	863	steam and water -	1,000	295	-----	11	-----
B. S. Robertson -----	2,240	125	steam -----	150	300	-----	11	-----
T. F. McVey -----	560	13	steam and water -	30	200	-----	11	-----
E. M. Cooke -----	8,000	300	water -----	350	300	-----	11	-----
U. L. Alsbaugh -----	820	24	water -----	50	294	-----	11	-----
J. W. Watts -----	2,000	96	steam and water -	85	300	-----	12	-----
J. W. Hathcock -----	7,760	-----	steam -----	236	306	-----	11	-----
Russell Murray -----	15,000	-----	steam -----	75	300	-----	11	-----
Herbert Littlewood -----	300	2	water -----	45	260	-----	11	-----
F. W. Cone -----	10,112	450	electric -----	500	302	-----	10	-----
D. G. Devenish -----	-----	84	electric -----	100	309	-----	11	-----
J. H. Wright -----	210	4	water -----	10	250	-----	10	-----
J. E. Erwin -----	10,224	-----	steam -----	450	300	-----	11	-----
D. W. Aderholdt -----	4,060	-----	water -----	175	308	240	11	11
R. F. White -----	7,780	200	electric -----	350	260	-----	11	-----
M. L. Cannon -----	25,500	540	steam -----	450	300	248	11	11
J. W. Cannon, Jr. -----	27,000	996	steam -----	12,000	292	-----	11	-----

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Cabarrus -----	Concord -----	Franklin* -----	1906	\$ 100,000
do -----	Concord -----	Gibson Mfg. Co. -----	1900	450,000
do -----	Concord -----	Magnolia -----		
do -----	Concord -----	Magnolia No. 2 -----	1905	
do -----	Concord -----	Odell Mfg. Co. -----	1878	600,000
do -----	Concord -----	Young-Hartsell -----	1905	87,000
do -----	Mt. Pleasant -----	Tuscarora -----	1899	44,500
do -----	Mt. Pleasant -----	W. R. Kindley -----	1897	43,500
do -----	Concord -----	Catawba No. 2 -----	1905	74,000
Caldwell -----	Granite Falls -----	Granite Falls Mfg. Co. -----		65,000
do -----	Lenoir -----	Hudson Mfg. Co. -----	1904	100,000
do -----	Lenoir -----	Lenoir -----	1901	112,500
do -----	Patterson -----	Gwyn-Harper Mfg. Co. <i>c. and w.</i> -----	1887	70,000
do -----	Rhodhiss -----	Rhodhiss Mfg. Co. -----	1900	300,000
Catawba -----	Brookford -----	Brookford -----	1900	183,500
do -----	Hickory -----	Ivey -----	1903	75,000
do -----	Long Island -----	Long Island -----	1894	50,000
do -----	Maiden -----	Maiden -----		44,000
do -----	Maiden -----	Providence -----	1894	87,500
do -----	Maiden -----	Union -----		119,200
do -----	Monbo -----	Monbo -----	1887	60,000
do -----	Newton -----	Catawba -----	1900	60,000
do -----	Newton -----	Clyde -----	1903	32,000
do -----	Newton -----	Newton -----	1894	60,100
do -----	Plateau -----	Catawba, <i>w.</i> -----	1852	1,500
Chatham -----	Pittsboro -----	J. M. Odell Mfg. Co. -----		66,700
do -----	Siler City -----	Hadley-Peoples Mfg. Co. -----	1895	30,000
Chowan -----	Edenton -----	Edenton -----	1898	100,000
Cleveland -----	Double Shoals -----	Double Shoals -----	1894	50,000
do -----	Kings Mountain -----	Bonnie -----	1900	99,000
do -----	Kings Mountain -----	Enterprise -----		46,300
do -----	Kings Mountain -----	Johns Mfg. Co. † -----	1906	50,000
do -----	Lawndale -----	Cleveland Mill and Power Co. --	1888	100,000
do -----	Shelby -----	Belmont -----	1898	60,000
do -----	Shelby -----	Lily -----		125,000

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constitut- ing Day's Work.	Hours Constitut- ing Night's Work.
E. T. Cannon -----	6,000	-----	steam -----	300	-----	-----	11	-----
E. C. Barnhardt -----	16,740	517	steam -----	750	292	-----	11	-----
J. M. Odell -----	2,000	-----	steam -----	75	300	250	11	11
J. M. Odell -----	2,000	-----	steam -----	75	300	250	11	11
J. M. Odell -----	44,000	1,792	steam -----	1,600	290	-----	11	-----
J. L. Hartsell -----	18,000	-----	electric -----	1,000	-----	-----	11	-----
Paul Barringer -----	2,880	-----	steam -----	100	300	300	11	10½
W. A. Kindley -----	4,000	-----	steam -----	160	306	-----	11	-----
John P. Yount -----	3,100	-----	steam -----	125	300	-----	11	-----
A. A. Shuford -----	4,000	-----	water -----	150	290	-----	11	-----
J. L. Nelson -----	5,376	-----	steam -----	-----	300	-----	11	-----
J. L. Nelson -----	6,720	-----	steam -----	-----	300	-----	-----	-----
James Harper -----	1,800	40	water -----	95	300	-----	11	-----
C. B. Bryant -----	15,000	460	water -----	600	300	-----	11	-----
A. A. Shuford -----	21,000	500	steam and water --	500	307	307	11	10
A. A. Shuford -----	4,560	200	steam -----	190	309	309	11	10½
George H. Brown -----	3,000	-----	water -----	190	300	300	11½	11½
L. A. Carpenter -----	2,280	-----	steam -----	75	291	-----	11	-----
D. M. Carpenter -----	6,500	-----	steam and water --	195	305	250	11	10
J. A. Foil -----	11,000	-----	steam -----	300	260	200	11	-----
C. L. Turner -----	3,664	-----	water -----	150	275	-----	11	-----
J. P. Yount -----	3,000	-----	steam -----	175	300	200	11	11
R. B. Knox -----	5,120	-----	steam -----	140	308	308	11	11
D. P. Rowe -----	8,000	-----	steam -----	300	300	300	11	11
N. W. Whitmer -----	168	-----	water -----	10	35	-----	10	-----
W. L. London -----	7,000	-----	water -----	200	273	-----	11	-----
J. C. Gregson -----	2,500	-----	steam -----	100	308	256	11	11
W. O. Elliott -----	12,500	-----	steam -----	525	308	-----	10½	-----
E. A. Morgan -----	3,000	-----	steam and water --	240	308	-----	11	-----
W. A. Mauney -----	8,320	-----	steam -----	300	310	-----	11	-----
S. S. Weir -----	5,376	170	steam -----	200	300	300	11	11
Junius Rhodes -----	3,000	-----	steam -----	200	new	-----	-----	-----
T. J. Ramsaur -----	5,576	-----	steam, water and electric.	300	287	-----	11	-----
A. C. Miller -----	3,100	-----	steam -----	125	308	-----	11	-----
J. H. Ramsaur -----	5,000	-----	electric -----	300	290	170	11	11

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Cleveland-----	Shelby-----	Shelby-----	1899	\$ 150,000
do-----	Stubbs-----	Buffalo Mfg. Co.-----	1896	42,550
Cumberland-----	Cumberland-----	J. Frederic Houston & Co.-----		125,000
do-----	Fayetteville-----	Ashley & Bailey Co., s.-----	1894	50,000
do-----	Fayetteville-----	Holt-Morgan-----	1896	242,000
do-----	Fayetteville-----	Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co.-----	1898	125,000
do-----	Fayetteville-----	Lakeview Mfg. Co.-----	1904	50,000
do-----	Fayetteville-----	Tolar, Hart & Holt-----	1899	138,000
do-----	Fayetteville-----	Victory Mfg. Co.†-----	1906	325,000
do-----	Hope Mills-----	Hope Mills Mfg. Co.-----		462,000
do†-----	Raeford-----	Raeford Power and Mfg. Co.-----	1905	125,000
Davidson-----	Lexington-----	Nokomis-----	1900	190,000
do-----	Lexington-----	Wennonah-----	1887	190,000
Davie-----	Cooleemee-----	Cooleemee-----	1899	1,000,000
Durham-----	Durham-----	Commonwealth-----	1890	125,000
do-----	Durham-----	Golden Belt Mfg. Co.-----	1899	700,000
do-----	West Durham-----	Erwin-----	1892	2,050,000
do-----	East Durham-----	Durham Mfg. Co.-----	1884	300,000
Durham-----	East Durham-----	Pearl-----	1893	175,000
Edgecombe-----	Tarboro-----	Fountain-----	1899	114,900
do-----	Tarboro-----	Tarboro-----	1888	164,450
Forsyth-----	Winston-Salem-----	Arista-----	1903	325,000
do-----	Kernersville-----	Crews Mfg. Co., w.*-----	1905	14,000
do-----	Winston-Salem-----	Southside-----	1903	
do-----	Winston-Salem-----	F. and H. Fries, w.*-----	1905	325,000
Franklin-----	Franklinton-----	Sterling-----	1895	100,000
Gaston-----	Belmont-----	Chronicle-----	1901	100,000
do-----	Belmont-----	Imperial†-----	1905	175,000
do-----	Bessemer City-----	Bessemer City-----	1897	200,000
do-----	Bessemer City-----	Southern-----	1896	275,000
do-----	Bessemer City-----	Vermont-----	1905	80,000
do-----	Bessemer City-----	Whetstone-----	1893	30,000
do-----	Cherryville-----	Cherryville Mfg. Co.-----	1891	68,600
do-----	Cherryville-----	Gaston Mfg. Co.-----	1896	126,200
do-----	Cherryville-----	Vivian-----	1900	25,000

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
H. D. Wilson -----	7,488	250	steam -----	350	300	200	11	11
T. D. Lattimore -----	3,100	-----	steam and water--	125	300	240	11	11
J. Frederic Houston -----	4,104	-----	steam and water--	225	310	-----	11	-----
George Ashley -----	15,000	349	steam -----	250	305	-----	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----
L. A. Williamson -----	10,000	450	steam -----	500	312	-----	11	-----
E. H. Williamson -----	9,776	-----	steam -----	325	304	-----	11	-----
E. H. Williamson -----	5,000	-----	-----	200	300	-----	11	-----
E. W. Nolley -----	13,224	-----	steam -----	350	310	-----	11	-----
F. M. Cook -----	25,000	800	steam and electric	1,000	new	-----	11	-----
W. J. Beattie, Jr. -----	12,480	1,000	steam and water--	600	297	297	11	10
T. B. Upchurch -----	5,016	-----	steam -----	-----	new	-----	-----	-----
D. H. Hinkle -----	14,400	356	steam -----	500	303	9	11	-----
W. E. Holt -----	11,858	449	steam -----	430	299	-----	11	-----
T. V. Terrell -----	39,168	1,296	steam and water--	1,800	299 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	11	-----
John Pugh -----	7,000	-----	steam -----	270	260	-----	11	-----
Charles A. Moore -----	26,496	640	steam and electric	1,360	292	-----	11	-----
W. A. Erwin -----	25,088	903	steam -----	1,200	307	-----	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----
J. Harper Erwin -----	25,776	820	steam -----	800	300	-----	11	-----
J. Harper Erwin -----	10,336	238	steam -----	400	300	-----	11	-----
John A. Weddell -----	6,524	300	steam -----	300	309	-----	11	-----
J. M. Jones -----	13,500	200	steam -----	450	300	300	11	10
B. J. Pfohl -----	5,184	200	electric -----	250	305	-----	10	-----
J. W. Crews -----	288	-----	steam -----	78	-----	-----	11	-----
B. J. Pfohl -----	10,752	168	electric -----	450	305	-----	10	-----
-----	864	50	steam and electric	100	298	-----	10	-----
A. H. Vann -----	6,448	-----	steam -----	300	308	-----	11	-----
R. L. Stowe -----	5,000	-----	steam -----	250	300	300	11	10
R. L. Stowe -----	10,000	-----	electric -----	450	-----	-----	11	10
J. A. Smith -----	9,000	414	steam -----	350	310	310	10	10
S. J. Durham -----	16,000	400	steam -----	400	300	-----	11	-----
J. H. Wilkins -----	5,000	100	steam -----	175	300	250	11	10
J. H. Wilkins -----	-----	48	steam -----	50	300	250	11	10
D. A. Rudisill -----	5,820	-----	steam -----	175	290	-----	11	-----
D. P. Rhodes -----	6,656	192	steam -----	250	300	300	11	10
D. P. McClurd -----	1,632	-----	steam -----	70	300	300	11	10

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Gaston -----	Dallas -----	Dallas -----	1891	\$ 65,700
do -----	Dallas -----	Monarch† -----	1906	75,000
do -----	Gastonia -----	Arlington -----	1900	175,000
do -----	Gastonia -----	Avon -----	1896	200,000
do -----	Gastonia -----	Clara Mfg. Co.† -----	1906	100,000
do -----	Gastonia -----	Gastonia Mfg. Co. -----	1888	200,000
do -----	Gastonia -----	Gray Mfg. Co. -----	1905	175,000
do -----	Gastonia -----	Loray -----	1901	1,500,000
do -----	Gastonia -----	Modena -----	1895	180,000
do -----	Dallas -----	Morowebb -----	1903	100,000
do -----	Gastonia -----	Ozark -----	1899	200,000
do -----	Gastonia -----	Trenton -----	1894	124,800
do -----	High Shoals -----	High Shoals -----	1900	295,000
do -----	Kings Mountain -----	Kings Mountain Mfg. Co. -----	1888	79,000
do -----	Kings Mountain -----	Lula Mfg. Co. -----	1900	148,000
do -----	Kings Mountain -----	Dilling -----	1894	184,700
do -----	Kings Mountain -----	Cora -----	1900	100,000
do -----	Lowell -----	Lowell -----	1900	100,000
do -----	Lowell -----	Spencer Mountain -----	1895	100,000
do -----	Lowell -----	Peerless Mfg. Co.† -----	1906	100,000
do -----	McAdenville -----	McAden -----	1881	400,000
do -----	Mountain Island -----	Knox Net and Twine Co. -----	1896	99,500
do -----	Mount Holly -----	Nims Mfg. Co. -----	1893	74,750
do -----	Mount Holly -----	Tuckasegee Mfg. Co. -----	1883	40,000
do -----	Mount Holly -----	Mount Holly -----	1876	50,000
do -----	Mount Holly -----	Woodlawn Mfg. Co.† -----	1905	80,000
do -----	Mount Holly -----	Albion -----	1890	50,000
do -----	Philipsburg -----	Crowder Mountain -----	1904	60,000
do -----	Stanly -----	Stanley Creek -----	1891	34,450
do -----	Worth -----	Harden Mfg. Co. -----	1889	13,000
do -----	Charlotte -----	Mayes Mfg. Co.† -----	1906	100,000
Granville -----	Oxford -----	Oxford -----	1900	175,000
Guilford -----	Gibsonville -----	Gem -----		
do -----	Gibsonville -----	Minneola -----	1888	200,000
do -----	Greensboro -----	Coulter & Lowry Co., f -----	1901	150,000

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constitut- ing Day's Work.	Hours Constitut- ing Night's Work.
R. S. Lewis -----	4,160	120	steam -----	190				
M. A. Carpenter -----	5,000		steam -----	50	new		11	
G. W. Ragan -----	9,568		steam -----	330	300	300	11	10
Robert A. Love -----	10,160	300	steam -----		300	300	11	10
C. B. Armstrong -----	5,000		electric -----	175				
R. A. Love -----	9,000	216	steam -----		300	300	11	
J. H. Separk -----	10,240		steam -----	450	300		11	
F. C. Payson -----	5,700	1,660	steam -----	2,500	300		11	
H. B. Moore -----	9,000	208	steam -----	350	300	248	11	10
J. D. Moore -----	6,720		steam -----	250	306	306	11	10
R. P. Rankin -----	10,000		steam -----	400	300	250	11	10
J. K. Dixon -----	8,448		steam -----	300	308	256	11	10
T. M. Constable -----	9,984	470	water -----	300	300	150	11	10
S. A. Mauney -----	4,992	112	steam -----	175	306		11	
C. M. Cooke, Jr. -----	10,000		steam -----	420	302		11	
C. A. Dilling -----	11,136	552	steam -----	450	300		11	
O. G. Falls -----	10,560		steam -----	400	306		11	
S. M. Robinson -----	9,216		steam -----	800	300	250	11	10
W. T. Love -----	4,368		water -----	185	300	300	11	11
S. M. Robinson -----	5,000		steam -----	250				
Robert R. Ray -----	15,000	350	water -----	625	308	308	11	10
Joseph Tate -----	9,400		water -----	450	313	313	11	11
C. E. Hutchinson -----	4,000		steam and water -	140	307	300	11	10
A. C. Lineberger -----	4,992		water -----	250	300	290	11	10
A. P. Rhyne -----	2,000		steam and water -	65	305		11	
C. E. Hutchinson -----	5,120		electric -----		new			
A. P. Rhyne -----	2,450		steam -----	75	300		11	
P. S. Baker -----	3,952	121	steam and water -	125	300	300	11	10½
E. L. Pegram -----	4,160		steam -----	140	310	250	11	10
O. D. Carpenter -----	4,160		water -----				11	9
L. A. Dodsworth -----	6,384		electric -----	300				
J. L. Erwin -----	6,120		steam -----	300	305		11	
Lawrence Holt -----	4,992							
J. A. Davidson -----	13,000	516	steam -----	1,000	300		10	
H. H. Lowry -----			electric -----	314	300		10	

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Guilford	Greensboro	Proximity	1895	\$ 500,000
do	Greensboro	Revolution	1899	300,000
do	Greensboro	White Oak	1905	†
do	High Point	Stehle & Co., s	1903	
do	Jamestown	Oakdale	1896	100,000
do	Kenersville	Mt. Pleasant Mfg. Co.	1881	60,000
do	Pomona	Pomona Mfg. Co.	1905	214,000
Halifax	Roanoke Rapids	Roanoke Mills Co.	1895	272,000
do	Rosemary	Rosemary Mfg. Co.	1900	27,300
do	Weldon	Chockoyette Mill †	1906	50,000
Harnett	Duke	Erwin, No. 2		
Haywood	Waynesville	Richland, w	1886	6,000
Iredell	Mooreville	Mooreville	1893	177,000
do	Statesville	Bloomfield	1903	100,400
do	Statesville	Statesville	1893	187,000
do	Turnersburg	Turnersburg	1892	20,000
Johnston	Clayton	Clayton	1900	200,000
do	Selma	Selma	1905	90,000
do	Smithfield	Holt		
do	Smithfield	Smithfield	1900	130,400
Lenoir	Kinston	Kinston	1898	100,000
Lincoln	Lincolnton	Daniel Mfg. Co.	1899	160,000
do	Lincolnton	Elm Grove	1890	100,000
do	Lincolnton	Indian Creek Mfg. Co.	1899	46,700
do	Lincolnton	John Rudisill Mfg. Co.	1902	18,150
do	Lincolnton	Piedmont	1903	50,000
do	Lincolnton	Rhodes Mfg. Co. †	1906	80,000
do	Lincolnton	Wampum	1903	160,000
do	Long Shoals	Long Shoals	1896	99,900
do	Southside	Lincoln	1896	85,000
do	Stanly	Mariposa		54,000
Madison	Marshall	Capitola Mfg. Co.	1903	54,300
Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Atherton	1893	175,000
do	Charlotte	Barnhardt Mfg. Co.	1900	24,000
do	Charlotte	Calvine	1905	220,000

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
Bernard M. Cone -----	20,000	1,105	steam and electric	1,100	308	255	10	10
H. Sternberger -----	30,000	808	steam -----	1,400	308	-----	10	-----
Bernard M. Cone -----	30,000	800	electric -----	4,000	307	-----	10	-----
-----	8,600	-----	steam and electric	75	300	-----	10	-----
William G. Ragsdale -----	5,344	-----	steam and water -	300	302	-----	11	-----
R. D. White -----	2,000	101	steam -----	80	277	-----	11	-----
A. L. Bain -----	10,752	330	electric -----	500	-----	-----	-----	-----
S. F. Patterson -----	15,904	600	water -----	700	300	-----	11	-----
S. F. Patterson -----	11,648	268	electric -----	500	298	-----	11	-----
M. W. Ransom -----	-----	50	-----	-----	new	-----	11	-----
W. A. Erwin -----	35,000	1,024	steam -----	1,700	-----	-----	11	-----
D. M. Killian -----	264	-----	water -----	30	170	-----	10	-----
S. M. Goodman -----	13,740	485	steam -----	600	-----	-----	11	10
H. A. Yount -----	4,700	-----	steam -----	125	308	308	11	11
T. D. Miller -----	9,600	180	steam -----	320	300	200	11	-----
Stimpson & Steel -----	1,600	-----	water -----	60	285	265	10	10
J. M. Turley -----	10,000	-----	steam -----	500	310	-----	11	-----
Thomas T. Candler -----	5,280	-----	steam -----	150	309	-----	11	-----
S. S. Holt -----	-----	-----	steam -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
F. K. Broadhurst -----	10,000	-----	steam -----	250	310	-----	11	-----
J. F. Taylor -----	12,000	-----	steam -----	325	285	-----	11	-----
Edgar Love -----	10,000	-----	steam -----	350	300	300	11	10
R. S. Reinhardt -----	6,600	-----	steam -----	175	300	100	11	10
S. A. Mauney -----	2,704	-----	water -----	80	300	-----	11	-----
J. M. Roberts -----	1,248	-----	steam and water -	60	308	-----	11	-----
R. E. Costner -----	2,300	-----	steam -----	75	310	-----	11	-----
D. P. Rhodes -----	5,000	150	electric -----	300	-----	-----	11	-----
R. S. Abernethy -----	1,200	-----	steam -----	350	300	-----	11	-----
W. A. Mauney -----	9,360	-----	water -----	-----	300	275	11	10
D. E. Rhyne -----	6,656	-----	water -----	250	310	310	11	10
R. H. Morrison -----	3,200	-----	steam and water -	125	300	210	11	-----
Dudley Chipley -----	5,000	-----	water -----	125	290	-----	11	-----
T. M. Constable -----	10,000	-----	steam -----	377	231	-----	11	-----
Thomas M. Barnhardt -----	-----	-----	electric -----	75	300	150	11	11
A. J. Draper -----	13,136	521	steam -----	500	300	-----	11	-----

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Mecklenburg -----	Charlotte -----	Chadwick -----	1900	\$ 240,000
do -----	Charlotte -----	Charlotte -----	1883	192,100
do -----	Charlotte -----	Charlotte Cordage Co. -----	1896	40,000
do -----	Charlotte -----	Continental -----	1903	150,000
do -----	Charlotte -----	Crowley -----	1892	60,000
do -----	Charlotte -----	Dover -----	1894	134,300
do -----	Charlotte -----	Elizabeth -----	1901	100,000
do -----	Charlotte -----	Fidelity Mfg. Co. -----	1903	500,000
do -----	Charlotte -----	Highland Park Mfg. Co. -----	1890	500,000
do -----	Charlotte -----	Hoskins -----	1903	350,000
do -----	Charlotte -----	Louise -----	1896	300,000
do -----	Charlotte -----	Magnolia -----	1900	125,000
do -----	Cornelius -----	Cornelius -----	1889	48,600
do -----	Davidson -----	Linden Mfg. Co. -----	1890	45,000
do -----	Huntersville -----	Anchor -----	1898	81,550
do -----	Charlotte -----	Mecklenburg † -----	1903	100,000
Montgomery -----	Biscoe -----	Francis, c. † -----	1906	85,000
do -----	Troy -----	Capelsie -----	1900	40,800
do -----	Troy -----	Smitherman -----	1898	73,000
do -----	Milledgeville -----	Eldorado Falls -----	1897	50,000
Moore -----	Cameron -----	Cameron -----	1901	11,200
do -----	Jonesboro -----	Clark Mfg. Co. -----	1903	23,900
do -----	Jonesboro -----	Eugenia -----	1901	30,000
do -----	Sanford -----	Sanford -----	1899	149,750
Nash -----	Rocky Mount -----	Rocky Mount -----	1884	472,500
New Hanover -----	Wilmington -----	Delgado -----	1899	275,000
do -----	Wilmington -----	Wilmington -----	1874	236,000
Orange -----	Chapel Hill -----	Alberta -----		75,000
do -----	Hillsboro -----	Eno -----	1895	108,000
Pasquotank -----	Elizabeth City -----	Elizabeth City -----	1895	100,000
Person -----	Roxboro -----	Roxboro -----	1899	88,200
Randolph -----	Cedar Falls -----	Cedar Falls Mfg. Co. -----	1887	100,000
do -----	Central Falls -----	Worthville Mfg. Co., No. 2 -----	1881	
do -----	Coleridge -----	Enterprise Mfg. Co. -----	1904	25,000
do -----	Franklinville -----	Franklinville Mfg. Co. -----	1877	80,000

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constitut- ing Day's Work.	Hours Constitut- ing Night's Work.
E. C. Dwelle-----	12,800	300	steam -----	450	300	-----	11	-----
D. W. Oates -----	10,000	250	steam -----	350	305	-----	11	-----
M. B. Sexton -----	2,020	144	steam -----	150	295	-----	11	-----
J. H. McAden -----	12,672	-----	steam -----	450	200	-----	11	-----
M. F. Crowley -----	-----	104	steam -----	40	275	-----	11	-----
A. J. Draper -----	13,000	380	electric -----	300	300	-----	11	-----
Baxter Ross -----	6,000	-----	steam -----	250	300	300	11	10
T. J. Lillard -----	10,000	-----	steam -----	300	300	-----	11	-----
D. H. Anderson -----	38,000	1,460	electric -----	1,600	310	-----	11	-----
A. J. Draper -----	25,600	580	steam -----	1,000	300	-----	11	-----
A. J. Draper -----	25,000	552	steam -----	1,000	308	-----	11	-----
Lloyd Summerville -----	6,150	-----	steam -----	100	300	-----	11	-----
P. W. Stough -----	5,500	200	steam -----	200	-----	-----	11	-----
F. J. Knox -----	7,072	-----	steam -----	250	295	-----	11	-----
C. W. Johnston -----	5,200	400	steam -----	300	310	280	11	11
A. L. Tate -----	13,000	330	steam -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
J. R. Page -----	3,800	-----	steam and electric	100	new	-----	-----	-----
J. G. Tomlinson -----	3,748	-----	steam and water	150	280	275	11	10
A. W. E. Capel -----	5,000	216	steam -----	250	305½	249	11	10
W. A. Tucker -----	3,500	-----	water -----	150	300	-----	10	-----
W. G. Robertson -----	1,800	-----	steam -----	70	284	-----	11	-----
W. A. Graham Clark -----	-----	100	steam -----	50	260	-----	11	-----
W. A. Graham Clark -----	3,328	-----	steam -----	100	260	-----	11	11
T. L. Chisholm -----	10,468	350	steam -----	400	300	-----	11	-----
Thomas H. Battle -----	27,000	-----	water -----	1,500	307½	-----	11	-----
J. W. Williamson -----	10,304	424	steam -----	500	-----	-----	11	-----
H. M. Chase -----	6,284	432	steam -----	350	300	200	11	10
T. F. Lloyd -----	10,000	-----	steam -----	-----	-----	-----	11	-----
James H. Webb -----	20,000	400	steam -----	1,000	-----	-----	11	-----
James G. Gregory -----	10,000	-----	steam -----	365	300	-----	10	-----
G. O. Coble -----	12,200	-----	steam -----	380	300	300	11	11
O. R. Cox -----	4,352	136	steam and water	150	298	-----	10½	-----
J. E. Williamson -----	4,200	186	steam -----	125	308	-----	11	-----
Robert L. Caveness -----	3,750	-----	steam and water	100	-----	-----	11	-----
H. A. Russell -----	3,472	90	steam and water	250	285	-----	11	-----

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Randolph -----	Franklinville -----	Randolph -----	1863	\$ 72,000
do -----	Ramseur -----	Columbia -----	1879	80,000
do -----	Randleman -----	Naomi Falls Mfg. Co. -----	1879	108,550
do -----	Randleman -----	Randleman Mfg. Co. -----	1868	250,000
do -----	Worthville -----	Worth Mfg. Co. -----	1881	200,000
Richmond -----	Rockingham -----	Great Falls Mfg. Co. -----	1879	100,000
do -----	Rockingham -----	Leak, Wall & McRae -----	1887	150,000
do -----	Rockingham -----	Ledbetter Mfg. Co. -----	1888	25,000
do -----	Rockingham -----	Pee Dee Mfg. Co. -----	1874	187,500
do -----	Rockingham -----	Roberdel Mfg. Co. -----	1882	187,500
do -----	Rockingham -----	Steele's -----	1905	225,000
Robeson -----	Lumberton -----	Lumberton -----	1900	175,000
do -----	Lumberton -----	National Cotton Mills Co.† -----	1906	125,000
Rockingham -----	Leaksville -----	Leaksville, w. -----	1881	150,000
do -----	Mayodan -----	Avalon -----	1900	200,000
do -----	Draper -----	German-American Co.† -----	1905	350,000
do -----	Mayodan -----	Mayo -----	1895	300,000
do -----	Reidsville -----	Edna -----	1895	135,000
do -----	Spray -----	Leaksville -----	1893	30,000
do -----	Spray -----	Lily -----	1900	34,000
do -----	Spray -----	Morehead -----	1903	158,000
do -----	Spray -----	Nantucket -----	1898	225,000
do -----	Spray -----	Rhode Island -----	1903	125,000
do -----	Spray -----	Spray -----	1896	135,000
do -----	Spray -----	Spray, w. -----	1903	100,000
Rowan -----	China Grove -----	Patterson Mfg. Co. -----	1893	165,000
do -----	Landis -----	Linn -----	1901	65,000
do -----	Salisbury -----	Kesler Mfg. Co. -----	1895	227,000
do -----	Salisbury -----	Salisbury -----	1888	250,000
do -----	Salisbury -----	Vance -----	1891	100,000
Rutherford -----	Forest City -----	Florence -----	1899	250,000
do -----	Caroleen -----	Henrietta -----	1887	450,000
do -----	Cliffside -----	Cliffside -----	1901	250,000
do -----	Rutherfordton -----	Levi -----	1898	62,000
Scotland -----	Laurinburg -----	Dickson -----	1900	94,025

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constituting Day's Work.	Hours Constituting Night's Work.
Hugh Parks, Jr. -----	4,400	148	steam and water	150	305½	-----	11	-----
W. H. Watkins -----	11,072	340	steam and water	600	297	-----	10	-----
S. Bryant -----	6,000	317	steam and water	325	305	-----	11	-----
S. Bryant -----	10,000	718	steam and water	-----	300	283	11	10
J. E. Williamson -----	10,000	466	steam and water	450	-----	-----	11	-----
Claude Gore -----	8,160	239	steam and water	325	302	-----	10½	-----
F. W. Leak -----	8,000	200	steam and water	350	295	-----	11	-----
H. D. Ledbetter -----	2,736	-----	water -----	150	294	-----	10½	-----
George P. Entwistle -----	15,456	704	steam and water	900	305	-----	11¼	-----
J. LeGrand Everett -----	16,436	722	steam and water	516	306	-----	11	-----
Robert A. Johnson -----	23,296	600	steam and water	600	308	-----	11	-----
H. B. Jennings -----	18,016	-----	steam and electric	600	312	260	11	10
A. P. McAllister -----	20,000	-----	steam -----	-----	new	-----	-----	-----
Gilliam Grissom -----	1,450	40	steam and water	150	308	-----	11	-----
W. C. Ruffin -----	18,120	-----	water -----	650	300	-----	11	-----
B. Frank Mebane -----	13,000	300	steam -----	-----	new	-----	-----	-----
W. C. Ruffin -----	31,640	-----	steam and water	1,100	303	-----	11	-----
J. B. Pipkin -----	25,300	552	steam -----	1,005	305	-----	10½	-----
W. R. Walker -----	3,584	624	steam and water	300	300	-----	10	-----
J. S. McAllister -----	2,494	324	steam -----	200	-----	-----	11	-----
W. R. Walker -----	12,750	200	steam -----	200	300	-----	10	-----
J. S. McAllister -----	6,900	804	steam and water	800	-----	-----	11	-----
Lawrence McRae -----	5,376	50	steam -----	300	307	-----	10	-----
W. R. Walker -----	24,240	-----	steam and water	850	294	239	11	11
A. E. Millin -----	2,490	60	steam -----	-----	300	-----	10	-----
W. J. Swink -----	9,296	158	steam -----	400	307	263	11	12
C. J. Deal -----	5,184	-----	steam -----	325	302	-----	11	-----
F. L. Robbins -----	23,088	306	steam -----	650	300	300	11	10
O. D. Davis -----	20,096	590	steam -----	700	300	-----	11	-----
E. B. Neave -----	10,000	-----	steam -----	275	275	-----	11	-----
S. B. Tanner -----	15,000	400	steam -----	600	313	-----	11	-----
S. B. Tanner -----	75,000	1,867	steam and water	4,000	313	-----	11	-----
R. R. Haynes -----	14,000	750	water -----	700	285	-----	11	-----
W. F. Ruckner -----	9,600	-----	-----	550	300	-----	11	-----
W. S. Myrick -----	8,250	-----	steam -----	250	298	190	11	-----

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Scotland -----	Laurinburg-----	Scotland -----	1888	\$ 80,100
do -----	Elmore -----	Ida -----	1892	60,000
do -----	Elmore -----	Richmond -----	1892	51,000
do -----	Elmore -----	Springfield -----	1892	45,000
Stanly -----	Albemarle -----	Efird -----	1896	200,000
do -----	Albemarle -----	Wiscasset -----	1898	483,200
do -----	Norwood -----	Norwood Mfg. Co.-----	1898	90,000
do -----	New London -----	Tucker & Carter Rope Co.-----	1883	75,000
Surry -----	Elkin -----	Chatham Mfg. Co., w.*-----	1875	50,000
do -----	Mt. Airy-----	Alpine, w.-----	1894	20,000
do -----	Mt. Airy-----	Steele Bros. Co. -----	1903	20,000
do -----	Hazel -----	Hazelhurst -----	1902	10,000
Union -----	Monroe -----	Monroe -----	1895	135,000
do -----	Monroe -----	Tremorlee† -----	1905	110,000
do -----	Waxhaw -----	Rodman-Heath -----	1897	50,000
Vance -----	Henderson -----	Harriet-----	1901	299,900
do -----	Henderson -----	Henderson -----	1895	240,000
Wake -----	Raleigh-----	Caraleigh-----	1891	150,000
do -----	Raleigh-----	Neuse River -----	1900	125,000
do -----	Raleigh-----	Pilot -----	1892	-----
do -----	Raleigh-----	Raleigh-----	1890	157,000
do -----	Wake Forest -----	Royal, c.-----	1899	148,000
Wayne -----	Goldsboro -----	Borden Mfg. Co. -----	1900	150,000
Wilson -----	Wilson -----	Wilson -----	1880	215,000

* Not incorporated.

† New mill.

‡ Included in Proximity.

c. Cotton mill. k. Knitting mill. w. Woolen mill. s. Silk mill. f. Finishing mill.

Not running—Southern Woolen Mill, Blackburn, Catawba County; Excelsior Cotton Mill, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County.

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Number Spindles.	Number Looms.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constitut- ing Day's Work.	Hours Constitut- ing Night's Work.
W. S. Myrick -----	10,000	-----	steam -----	252	304	252	11	11
M. M. Morgan -----	4,400	-----	steam and water--	150	300	-----	11	-----
M. M. Morgan -----	2,500	-----	water-----	100	300	-----	11	-----
M. M. Morgan -----	2,800	-----	steam and water--	125	300	-----	11	-----
J. S. Efrd -----	15,000	-----	steam -----	-----	309	-----	11	-----
J. F. Cannon -----	50,000	-----	steam -----	1,500	300	-----	-----	-----
D. B. Coltrane -----	14,848	-----	steam -----	500	290	260	11	10
John I. Tucker -----	-----	250	steam -----	150	300	-----	10	-----
H. G. Chatham-----	4,000	50	steam -----	150	305	-----	11	-----
W. S. Allred -----	384	16	steam and water--	50	-----	-----	12	-----
L. C. Steele-----	2,400	-----	water-----	90	296	-----	11	-----
J. H. Erwin -----	2,040	-----	steam and water--	80	-----	-----	11	-----
W. C. Heath -----	8,320	150	steam -----	600	290	-----	11	-----
W. S. Lee-----	5,000	-----	steam -----	-----	new	-----	-----	-----
J. L. Rodman -----	6,256	-----	steam -----	260	300	-----	11	-----
J. A. Moore -----	25,776	-----	steam -----	750	298	-----	11	-----
J. D. Rose -----	22,848	216	steam -----	760	308	308	11	11
F. O. Moring -----	10,816	436	steam -----	500	300	-----	11	-----
C. A. Johnson -----	8,000	256	steam and water--	250	310	-----	11	-----
J. N. and W. H. Williamson	7,710	325	steam -----	400	307	-----	11	-----
C. A. Johnson -----	15,200	-----	steam -----	500	305	-----	11	-----
R. E. Royall -----	7,280	186	steam -----	350	308	-----	11	-----
P. L. Borden -----	15,000	-----	steam -----	600	309	-----	11	-----
W. M. Farmer -----	6,080	-----	steam -----	300	240	-----	10½	-----

TABLE NO. 2—Showing List of Mills, Class of Goods

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Aurora-----	Colored Cotton Fabrics-----	465	300	165	no ----	80	60
Bellevue-----	Outings-----	125	60	65	no ----	90	80
E. M. Holt Plaid Mills-----	Ginghams-----	80	32	48	no ----	80	60
Elmira-----	Ginghams, Outings, etc.-----	325	130	195	no ----	80	90
Glencoe-----	Outings-----	125	80	45	-----	-----	-----
Glen Raven-----	Cotton Fabrics-----	-----	-----	-----	no ----	50	25
Hopedale-----	Yarns-----	80	24	56	no ----	80	60
Lakeside-----	Cheviots-----	115	65	50	no ----	98	98
Altamahaw-----	Cotton Cloth-----	200	85	115	no ----	90	92
Ossipee-----	Cotton-napped Fabrics-----	225	100	75	no ----	85	85
Alamance-----	Cotton Goods-----	200	-----	-----	no ----	-----	-----
Bellemont-----	Colored Cottons-----	200	-----	-----	no ----	-----	-----
Carolina-----	Colored Cottons-----	275	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Leota-----	Yarns and Cloth-----	36	20	16	no ----	-----	-----
Oneida-----	Colored Cottons-----	450	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Saxapahaw-----	Yarns, Ginghams, etc.-----	150	100	50	no ----	90	75
Sidney-----	Cotton Checks, Plaids and Stripes-----	60	30	30	no ----	90	90
Travora-----	Cotton Goods-----	79	52	27	no ----	98	75
Holt Granite Mfg. Co.-----	Ginghams, Seersuckers, etc.-----	625	400	225	no ----	50	75
Trolinwood Mfg. Co.-----	Cottonades-----	75	32	25	no ----	67	50
Dixon Mfg. Co.-----	Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, etc.-----	16	11	5	no ----	100	-----
Virginia-----	Dress Goods, etc.-----	250	200	50	no ----	98	100
Little River-----	Shirting-----	18	8	10	-----	90	-----
Watts Mfg. Co.-----	Sheeting and Duck-----	60	25	35	no ----	95	70
Wadesboro-----	Yarns-----	90	42	48	no ----	90	98
Wadesboro Mfg. Co., s.-----	Thrown Silk-----	135	60	75	no ----	75	-----
Helton, w.-----	Yarns, Cassimeres, Jeans, etc.-----	9	5	4	no ----	100	-----
Asheville-----	Shirtings, Stripes and Cottonades-----	400	230	170	no ----	67	67
Elk Mountain-----	Bed Spreads-----	87	69	18	no ----	100	100
Reems Creek, w.-----	Flannels, Jeans, Yarns, etc.-----	3	3	-----	no ----	100	-----
Alpine, Nos. 1 and 2-----	Yarns-----	175	75	100	no ----	95	75
Henry River Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns-----	85	40	45	no ----	90	90
Brown Mfg. Co.-----	Brown Sheetings and Yarns-----	100	40	60	no ----	95	95
Cabarrus-----	Sheetings-----	250	-----	-----	no ----	75	75

Manufactured, Number of Operatives, Wages Paid, etc.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
yes -----	\$3.50	\$.75	\$1.25	\$.75	65	weekly -----	increased	45 min.	good -----	1,395
no -----	1.50	.40	1.00	.40	40 to 60	weekly -----	increased	40 do.	good -----	375
yes -----	1.50	.80	1.25	.80	75	weekly -----	increased	40 do.	good -----	400
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.40	.75	60	weekly -----	increased	40 do.	good -----	1,000
						weekly -----	increased	45 do.	good -----	300
yes -----	2.00	.75	1.50	.75	50 to 75	weekly -----	increased	40 do.	good -----	
yes -----	1.50	.80	1.00	.75	75	weekly -----	increased	40 do.	good -----	400
yes -----	1.75	.75	1.35	.60	50	weekly -----	increased	40 do.	good -----	400
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.10	.75	30 to 75	weekly -----	increased	40 do.	good -----	469
yes -----	8.00	.85	2.00	.65	40 to 75	weekly -----	increased	40 do.	very good.	1,000
yes -----						weekly -----	increased	45 do.	very good.	500
yes -----						weekly -----	increased			500
yes -----						weekly -----	increased		fair -----	500
	2.25	.75	1.40	.75	30 to 75	weekly -----	increased	30 do.	good -----	60
yes -----						weekly -----	increased		fair -----	
yes -----	1.75	.45	1.00	.50	30 to 60	weekly -----	increased	40 do.	good -----	450
yes -----	1.50	.80	1.30	.60	50	weekly -----		30 do.	fair -----	125
yes -----	1.50	.65	1.00	.50	40	weekly -----		30 do.	good -----	150
yes -----	1.75	.75	1.50	.60	50 to 1.00	weekly -----	increased	30 do.	fair -----	2,500
yes -----	1.35	.75	1.25	.60	50	weekly -----	increased	30 do.	fair -----	300
yes -----	1.00	.50	.75	.50		on demand ----	increased	40 do.	good -----	40
no -----	3.50	.85	1.25	.60	50	semi-monthly -	increased	45 do.	good -----	800
	1.00	.50	1.00	.50		monthly -----	increased	45 do.	good -----	36
yes -----	1.50	.60	1.10	.50	25 to 60	weekly -----	increased	45 do.	fair -----	125
yes -----	2.00	.65	.72	.50	50 to 60	weekly -----	increased	40 do.	fair -----	300
yes -----	1.35	.60	.90	.45		monthly -----	no -----	45 do.	fair -----	675
yes -----	2.00	.55	.40	.30		on demand ----	increased	60 do.	fair -----	
yes -----	4.00	.75	1.40	.70	30 to 50	semi-monthly -	increased	40 do.	fair -----	1,000
yes -----	2.50	1.00	1.00	.60	50	weekly -----	increased	40 do.	good -----	200
	1.00	.75				weekly -----		60 do.	fair -----	6
yes -----	2.00	.50	1.00	.40	25 to 75	weekly -----	increased	40 do.	good -----	525
yes -----	2.25	.75	.80	.50	45	semi-monthly -	increased	40 do.	good -----	150
yes -----	2.00	.60	1.25	.60	60 to 75	semi-monthly -		45 do.	good -----	300
yes -----	5.00	.75	1.20	.50	40 to 75	semi-monthly -	increased	45 do.	good -----	900

TABLE No. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Cannon Mfg. Co.-----	Sheeting and Cloth-----	600	360	240	no ---	95	95
Franklin -----	Cotton-warp, Yarns -----	75	25	50	no ---	95	95
Gibson Mfg. Co. -----	Cotton Blankets and Shirting ----	517	309	208	no ---	85	90
Magnolia-----	Yarns -----	46	31	15	no ---	95	90
Magnolia No. 2 -----	Yarns -----	46	31	15	no ---	95	90
Odell Mfg. Co. -----	Sheetings, Drills, etc. -----	954	611	343	no ---	90	90
Young-Hartsell -----	Yarns -----	60	---	---	no ---	---	---
Tuscarora-----	Yarns -----	68	39	29	no ---	90	92
W. R. Kindley -----	Yarns -----	55	32	23	no ---	95	90
Catawba No. 2 -----	Warps -----	30	15	15	no ---	90	90
Granite Falls Mfg. Co.-----	Carpet Warps -----	50	25	25	---	90	90
Hudson -----	Yarns -----	125	---	---	no ---	---	---
Lenoir -----	Yarns -----	140	---	---	no ---	---	---
Gwyn-Harper Mfg. Co.-----	Cotton Yarns and Woolen Blank- ets.	48	12	36	do ---	90	80
Rhodhiss Mfg. Co. -----	Drills and Sheetings-----	225	125	100	no ---	90	85
Brookford-----	Yarns and Cloth-----	306	172	134	no ---	98	95
Ivey-----	Satteens-----	110	60	50	no ---	---	---
Long Island-----	Yarns -----	61	29	31	no ---	---	---
Maiden-----	Yarns -----	29	14	15	no ---	95	90
Providence-----	Yarns -----	120	50	70	no ---	100	90
Union-----	Warps and Yarns -----	125	70	55	no ---	90	90
Monbo-----	Yarns -----	40	---	---	no ---	95	100
Catawba -----	Warps -----	80	40	40	no ---	100	99
Clyde -----	Yarns -----	100	40	60	no ---	85	90
Newton-----	Warps and Yarns -----	225	130	95	no ---	85	100
Catawba, w.-----	Woolen Yarns -----	5	3	2	no ---	100	---
J. M. Odell Mfg. Co. -----	Yarns -----	65	30	35	no ---	90	90
Hadley-Peoples Mfg. Co. ----	Yarns -----	85	40	45	no ---	90	80
Edenton-----	Yarns -----	110	66	44	no ---	80	85
Double Shoals -----	Warps and Twine -----	75	20	55	no ---	90	---
Bonnie-----	Yarns -----	125	60	65	no ---	75	50
Enterprise-----	Brown Sheetings-----	200	132	68	no ---	80	80
Cleveland Mill and Power Co.	Warps, Twines, etc.-----	180	100	80	no ---	95	95
Belmont -----	Yarns -----	50	15	15	yes ---	60	60

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
yes -----	\$5.00	\$.65	\$1.75	\$.65	65 to 1.25	semi-monthly	increased	45 min.	good -----	2,000
yes -----	3.00	.65	1.15	.65	65 to 1.25	semi-monthly	-----	45 do--	good -----	225
yes -----	1.75	.75	1.50	.60	50 to 1.00	semi-monthly	-----	60 do--	good -----	900
no -----	1.25	.75	.90	.80	60	semi-monthly	increased	40 do--	good -----	184
no -----	1.25	.75	.90	.80	60	semi-monthly	increased	40 do--	good -----	184
no -----	3.50	.90	1.50	.75	50 to 1.00	semi-monthly	increased	45 do--	good -----	2,862
no -----	2.00	.65	1.25	.50	40 to 75	semi-monthly	-----	45 do--	good -----	180
-----	1.50	.70	1.15	.50	50 to 65	semi-monthly	increased	45 do--	good -----	145
no -----	1.50	.75	1.25	.60	45 to 60	semi-monthly	increased	45 do--	good -----	140
yes -----	1.50	.85	1.00	.75	50	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	150
no -----	1.67	.85	.80	.50	30 to 50	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	fair -----	100
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly -----	increased	-----	-----	-----
-----	2.50	.90	-----	-----	-----	weekly -----	increased	30 do--	fair -----	-----
yes -----	2.50	.75	.80	.35	30 to 50	semi-monthly	-----	30 do--	good -----	192
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.60	.70	35 to 1.25	semi-monthly	increased	60 do--	good -----	600
no -----	1.75	.35	1.40	.30	30 to 75	semi-monthly	increased	40 do--	good -----	540
yes -----	2.00	.75	1.10	.60	50	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	good -----	250
-----	1.00	.75	1.10	.75	33 to 55	monthly -----	increased	60 do--	fair -----	-----
yes -----	2.00	.85	.80	.65	50	weekly -----	increased	60 do--	good -----	-----
no -----	3.00	1.00	.75	.75	50 to 75	semi-monthly	increased	60 do--	good -----	300
-----	2.00	.60	.80	.60	40	semi-monthly	increased	45 do--	good -----	300
yes -----	1.25	.70	.75	.50	50	weekly -----	increased	60 do--	good -----	100
yes -----	1.58	1.00	1.20	.75	50 to 1.00	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	fair -----	240
-----	2.50	.80	.95	.50	50	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	400
-----	2.60	.75	.90	.75	40 to 55	semi-monthly	increased	40 do--	good -----	800
yes -----	1.00	.75	.60	.40	-----	monthly -----	no -----	60 do--	good -----	-----
no -----	3.00	.75	1.00	.60	40 to 60	semi-monthly	increased	45 do--	very good	200
-----	2.50	.75	1.50	.60	50	semi-monthly	increased	45 do--	good -----	340
yes -----	2.50	.85	1.25	.56	40 to 1.00	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	good -----	300
yes -----	1.50	.50	.75	.40	-----	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	300
yes -----	2.25	.75	1.00	.72	40 to 80	semi-monthly	increased	30 do--	good -----	275
yes -----	1.75	.75	1.50	.75	60	semi-monthly	increased	30 do--	good -----	500
yes -----	2.25	.80	1.12	.72	25 to 60	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	good -----	350
yes -----	1.50	.75	.50	.50	30 to 50	semi-monthly	increased	-----	fair -----	100

TABLE NO. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Lily-----	Yarns -----	78	44	34	-----		
Shelby-----	Sheetings and Yarns -----	200	115	87	no ----	85	95
Buffalo Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns -----	70	30	40	no ----		
J. Frederic Houston & Co.-----	Yarns -----	90	57	33	no ----	95	75
Ashley & Bailey Co., s. -----	Silks-----	326	128	198	no ----	75	75
Holt-Morgan -----	Ginghams -----	305	147	158	no ----	90	-----
Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns -----	140	80	60	no ----	50	75
Lakeview Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns -----	75	35	40	no ----	90	100
Tolar, Hart & Holt-----	Yarns -----	120	75	45	no ----	90	75
Hope Mills Mfg. Co.-----	Shirtings, Madras, Cheviots, etc.-----	900	-----	-----	no ----	-----	-----
Nokomis-----	Print Cloths-----	130	72	58	-----	75	80
Wennonah-----	Shirtings, Plaids and Ticks-----	304	137	167	-----	90	-----
Cooleemee-----	Sheetings, Drills, Flannels, etc.-----	580	375	205	no ----	90	95
Commonwealth-----	Yarns -----	140	56	84	no ----	95	75
Golden Belt Mfg. Co.-----	Sheetings -----	307	180	127	no ----	65	20
Erwin-----	Denims-----	592	442	150	no ----	79	65
Durham Mfg. Co.-----	Chambrays, Ginghams, etc.-----	450	-----	-----	no ----	95	95
Pearl-----	Sheetings -----	215	-----	-----	no ----	95	95
Fountain-----	Yarns -----	80	53	47	no ----	85	90
Tarboro-----	Yarns and Shirtings -----	200	125	75	no ----	99	90
Arista-----	Shirtings -----	144	63	81	-----	85	60
Crews Mfg. Co., w.-----	Woolen Blankets -----	18	11	7	no ----	100	-----
Southside-----	Yarns and Shirtings -----	178	100	78	-----	75	60
F. and H. Fries, w.-----	Warp and Wool Filling-----	79	48	30	no ----	89	55
Sterling-----	Warps-----	180	72	108	no ----	95	90
Chronicle-----	Yarns -----	125	60	65	no ----	75	50
Bessemer City-----	Madras, Chambrays and Ginghams-----	-----	-----	-----	no ----	-----	-----
Southern-----	Ticking and Satteens-----	400	160	240	no ----	90	90
Vermont-----	Cotton Goods-----	100	40	60	no ----	90	90
Whetstone-----	Damasks -----	28	25	3	no ----	100	-----
Cherryville Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns, Warps and Skeins -----	92	58	34	no ----	90	75
Gaston Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns and Sheetings -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vivian-----	Yarns -----	90	65	25	no ----	75	60
Dallas-----	Yarns and Cloth-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
yes -----	\$2.25	\$.75	\$1.00	\$.72	25 to 60	semi-monthly.	increased	-----	good -----	-----
-----	2.75	.70	1.25	.65	35 to 75	semi-monthly.	-----	30 min.	good -----	350
yes -----	1.25	.60	1.25	.50	35 to 50	weekly -----	-----	30 do	fair -----	250
yes -----	1.75	.50	1.50	.50	50 to 75	semi-monthly.	increased	45 do	good -----	90
yes -----	1.50	.75	.80	.50	30	semi-monthly.	increased	45 do	fair -----	1,200
yes -----	1.75	1.00	1.75	.75	-----	semi-monthly.	increased	45 do	good -----	1,000
yes -----	1.85	.70	1.10	.40	50	weekly -----	increased	40 do	fair -----	300
-----	2.50	.75	1.20	.25	25 to 50	weekly -----	increased	45 do	good -----	-----
yes -----	2.50	.85	1.25	.60	50	weekly -----	increased	30 do	fair -----	240
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	semi-monthly.	no -----	45 do	-----	-----
-----	3.00	.75	1.30	.60	30 to 50	weekly -----	no -----	60 do	good -----	230
-----	3.00	.75	1.25	.50	35	weekly -----	increased	40 do	good -----	900
no -----	4.00	.75	1.50	.60	40 to 60	weekly -----	-----	45 do	good -----	1,500
yes -----	2.00	.50	1.00	.50	25 to 50	weekly -----	increased	40 do	good -----	400
yes -----	3.50	.40	1.25	.50	40	weekly -----	no -----	40 do	good -----	1,000
no -----	4.00	.75	1.50	.60	40 to 85	weekly -----	increased	40 do	good -----	2,000
-----	4.00	.75	1.40	.75	60	weekly -----	-----	40 do	fair -----	1,500
-----	4.00	.75	1.25	.75	55	weekly -----	-----	40 do	fair -----	800
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.20	.65	40 to 80	semi-monthly.	increased	30 do	fair -----	250
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.25	.50	40 to 60	semi-monthly.	-----	45 do	good -----	350
-----	2.75	.75	1.15	.60	30 to 75	semi-monthly.	increased	60 do	-----	-----
yes -----	1.25	.75	.75	.50	-----	semi-monthly.	increased	60 do	good -----	-----
-----	2.75	.75	1.25	.75	30 to 75	semi-monthly.	increased	60 do	fair -----	400
-----	3.00	1.00	1.25	.60	60	semi-monthly.	increased	60 do	-----	-----
no -----	4.00	.75	1.50	.60	40 to 60	semi-monthly.	-----	45 do	good -----	720
yes -----	1.50	.75	1.00	.50	25 to 75	weekly -----	increased	-----	-----	400
yes -----	3.50	1.00	1.50	.75	75	weekly -----	increased	45 do	good -----	-----
yes -----	3.50	.90	1.75	.90	50 to 90	semi-monthly.	increased	45 do	good -----	1,000
yes -----	2.50	.90	1.44	.90	50 to 75	semi-monthly.	increased	45 do	good -----	500
yes -----	1.65	.75	1.50	1.00	-----	semi-monthly.	no -----	45 do	good -----	100
yes -----	2.00	.50	1.15	.66	42	semi-monthly.	increased	40 do	good -----	150
-----	2.50	.75	1.25	.60	50 to 75	semi-monthly.	increased	35 do	good -----	-----
yes -----	1.00	.60	.80	.60	50	semi-monthly.	increased	40 do	good -----	150
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly -----	increased	-----	-----	-----

TABLE No. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
✓ Arlington-----	Yarns-----	200	80	120	no----	90	75
Avon-----	Yarns and Cloth-----	250	150	100	no----	85	85
Gastonia Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns and Cloth-----	250	125	125	no----	85	85
Gray Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns-----	100	50	50	no----	75	75
Loray-----	Sheetings, Cloth, etc.-----	900	350	550	no----	80	50
Modena-----	Yarns and Sheetings-----	211	-----	-----	no----	80	60
Morowebb-----	Yarns-----	150	78	72	no----	96	75
Ozark-----	Yarns-----	180	113	61	no----	90	60
Trenton-----	Yarns-----	110	60	-----	no----	90	95
High Shoals Co.-----	Sheetings and Yarns-----	292	199	93	no----	97	90
Kings Mountain Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns and Sheetings-----	96	61	32	no----	95	85
Lula Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns-----	120	-----	-----	no----	75	25
Dilling-----	Sheetings-----	-----	-----	-----	no----	-----	-----
Cora-----	Yarns-----	130	65	65	no----	85	85
Lowell-----	Yarns-----	120	60	60	-----	-----	-----
Spencer Mountain-----	Yarns-----	150	85	65	yes----	60	60
McAden-----	Plaids, denims, etc.-----	450	200	250	no----	75	75
Knox Net and Twine Co.-----	Seine Twine, Rope, etc.-----	188	121	67	no----	60	50
Nims Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns and Seine Twines-----	115	65	50	no----	95	100
Tuckaseegee Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns-----	110	64	46	no----	70	-----
Mount Holly-----	Warps-----	45	25	20	no----	90	98
Albion-----	Yarns-----	65	35	30	no----	85	75
Crowder Mountain-----	Sheetings-----	150	85	65	no----	60	40
Stanley Creek-----	Yarns-----	97	62	35	no----	80	60
Harden Mfg. Co.-----	Yarns-----	70	12	16	no----	50	50
Oxford-----	Yarns-----	127	-----	-----	no----	95	85
Gem-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Minneola-----	Yarns and Cloth-----	350	-----	-----	no----	-----	-----
Coulter & Lowry Co., f.-----	Finishers of Cotton Goods-----	137	106	31	no----	99	-----
Proximity-----	Denims-----	900	550	350	no----	75	75
Revolution-----	Cotton Flannels-----	485	310	175	no----	75	95
White Oak-----	Denims-----	774	516	258	no----	75	75
Stehle & Co., s.-----	Thrown Silk-----	75	7	68	no----	90	80
Oakdale-----	Yarns and Twines-----	145	62	83	no----	80	90

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
-----	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$.75	50 to 60	weekly -----	increased	40 min.	good -----	600
yes -----	3.75	.90	1.50	.85	50 to 90	weekly -----	increased	30 do--	good -----	900
yes -----	3.75	.90	1.50	.85	50 to 90	weekly -----	increased	30 do--	good -----	450
yes -----	1.50	.75	1.00	.75	60 to 75	weekly -----	no -----	30 do--	good -----	300
no -----	4.00	.60	1.00	.65	45 to 75	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	fair-----	3,500
yes -----	2.75	.60	1.12	.60	33 to 75	weekly -----	increased	35 do--	good -----	211
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.00	.60	25 to 60	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	265
yes -----	2.50	.90	1.15	.70	50 to 60	weekly -----	increased	35 do--	good -----	400
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.25	.65	40 to 80	weekly -----	increased	35 do--	good -----	250
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.50	.65	20 to 65	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	500
yes -----	1.50	.75	1.00	.60	40	semi-monthly-	increased	30 do--	good -----	288
yes -----	1.25	.75	1.00	.65	50	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	good -----	200
yes -----	2.00	.65	.90	.65	30 to 50	semi-monthly-	-----	40 do--	fair-----	450
yes -----	2.50	.80	1.00	.75	40 to 65	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	500
-----	2.50	.90	1.25	.90	60 to 85	weekly -----	increased	-----	good -----	-----
yes -----	1.00	.40	.95	.25	65	weekly -----	-----	45 do--	good -----	300
-----	2.50	.85	1.10	.65	50 to 75	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	very good-	1,250
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.40	.60	50	weekly -----	no -----	40 do--	fair-----	600
-----	2.00	.75	.90	.60	40 to 75	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	good -----	275
no -----	2.50	.75	.80	.60	40	weekly -----	increased	30 do--	fair-----	325
no -----	1.30	.75	.85	.60	45 to 65	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	100
-----	1.70	.85	1.00	.70	50 to 60	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	100
yes -----	2.00	.90	1.25	.75	50 to 75	semi-monthly-	increased	40 do--	fair-----	350
yes -----	2.00	.80	1.02	.75	60	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	250
-----	1.00	.75	1.05	.60	40 to 75	weekly -----	-----	45 do--	good -----	-----
yes -----	2.00	.75	1.00	.75	40 to 60	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	good -----	195
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	4.00	.80	1.50	.75	60	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	good -----	-----
yes -----	3.00	.75	2.50	.50	-----	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	500
yes -----	2.50	.85	1.75	.85	60	semi-monthly-	increased	50 do--	good -----	2,300
yes -----	3.00	.85	1.75	.85	70 to 80	semi-monthly-	increased	50 do--	good -----	-----
yes -----	2.50	.85	1.75	.85	65	semi-monthly-	increased	50 do--	good -----	1,800
yes -----	1.50	1.00	1.67	.75	40 to 1.00	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	fair-----	-----
yes -----	2.75	.80	1.00	.50	40 to 60	monthly -----	increased	35 do--	good -----	300

TABLE NO. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Mt. Pleasant Mfg. Co. -----	Yarns and Plaids -----	90	40	50	no ----	85	90
Pomona -----	Drills and Sheetings -----						
Roanoke Mills Co. -----	Napped Goods and Towels -----	350			no ----		
Rosemary Mfg. Co. -----	Cotton Damasks -----	211	152	59	no ----	95	
Erwin No. 2 -----	Denims -----	617	436	86	no ----		
Richland, <i>w</i> -----	Blankets -----	5	3	2		100	
Mooresville -----	Yarns and Cloth -----	450			no ----		
Bloomfield -----	Yarns -----	100	45	55	no ----	95	95
Statesville -----	Yarns and Cloth -----				no ----		
Turnersburg -----	Yarns -----	30	6	24		100	95
Clayton -----	Yarns -----	70	40	30	no ----	95	90
Selma -----	Yarns -----	67	34	33	no ----	100	100
Holt -----		6	6		no ----	100	
Smithfield -----	Yarns -----	130	60	70			
Kinston -----	Yarns -----	180	70	110	no ----	95	90
Daniel Mfg. Co. -----	Yarns -----	210	90	120	no ----	80	75
Elm Grove -----	Yarns -----	150	60	90	no ----	100	75
Indian Creek Mfg. Co. -----	Yarns -----	40	25	15	no ----	85	85
John Rudisill Mfg. Co. -----	Yarns -----	35	20	15	yes --	90	75
Piedmont -----	Yarns -----	29	8	21	no ----	99	
Wampum -----	Yarns -----	125	45	80	no ----	99	
Long Shoals -----	Yarns and Warps -----	230	85	105		75	50
Lincoln -----	Yarns -----	125	75	50	no ----	95	85
Mariposa -----	Yarns and Warps -----	53	33	20	no ----	90	60
Capitola Mfg. Co. -----	Yarns -----	69	35	39	no ----	100	75
Atherton -----	Yarns -----	150	65	85	no ----	75	100
Barnhardt Mfg. Co. ‡ -----	Mattress Felts, etc. -----	25					
Calvine -----	Dress Goods -----	200	80	120	no ----	85	80
Chadwick -----	White Sheetings -----	160	110	50	no ----	75	65
Charlotte -----	Drills, Ticking and Denims -----	170	120	50		90	95
Charlotte Cordage Co. -----	Sash Cord, Twine, etc. -----	75	34	26	no ----	100	100
Continental -----	Yarns -----	200	85	115	no ----	75	65
Crowley -----	Towels and Crashes -----	34	24	10	no ----	100	
Dover -----	Cloth -----	175	100	75	no ----	85	80

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
-----	\$2.00	\$.75	\$1.00	\$.50	25 to 50	semi-monthly-	increased	35 min.	good -----	200
no -----						weekly -----		30 do-	good -----	
yes -----	3.50	.75	1.50	.65	40 to 60	weekly -----	increased	30 do-	very good-	500
yes -----	6.00	.75	1.75	.60	40 to 1.00	weekly -----	increased	40 do-	fair -----	2,000
yes -----	1.50	-----	.65	.50	-----	weekly -----			good -----	
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.50	.75	50 to 90	weekly -----	increased	45 do-	good -----	1,000
yes -----	2.63	.90	1.10	.60	50	weekly -----	increased	40 do-	good -----	400
-----	2.50	.90	1.00	-----	-----	semi-monthly-			fair -----	
-----	1.00	.50	.75	.40	40 to 60	semi-monthly-	increased	60 do-	fair -----	100
-----	3.00	.75	1.10	.50	25 to 50	weekly -----	increased	40 do-	good -----	150
yes -----	2.00	.75	1.20	.60	35 to 60	weekly -----	increased	40 do-	good -----	135
no -----						semi-monthly-	increased		good -----	
-----	3.00	.75	1.25	.50	40	weekly -----	increased	45 do-	very good-	130
no -----	3.00	.75	1.10	.50	25 to 50	semi-monthly-	no -----	45 do-	good -----	325
no -----	3.50	.75	1.20	.60	50 to 75	semi-monthly-	increased	30 do-	good -----	350
no -----	2.50	1.00	1.25	.75	50 to 1.00	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do-	good -----	450
yes -----	1.25	.65	.75	.50	30 to 60	semi-monthly-	increased	30 do-	fair -----	85
yes -----	1.50	.50	1.00	.50	50	semi-monthly-	no -----	30 do-	fair -----	60
no -----	1.00	.83	1.00	.50	40 to 50	semi-monthly-	increased	30 do-	good -----	50
yes -----	2.75	.90	.80	.65	-----	semi-monthly-	no -----		good -----	375
-----	2.75	.75	1.30	.60	50	semi-monthly-	increased	40 do-	good -----	
yes -----	1.10	.75	1.00	.65	60	semi-monthly-	increased	40 do-	fair -----	350
yes -----	1.50	.70	1.00	.60	50	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do-	good -----	130
yes -----	1.50	.75	1.10	.65	30 to 75	monthly -----	increased	45 do-	good -----	200
yes -----	2.50	.84	1.50	.40	40	weekly -----	increased	45 do-	good -----	450
-----	3.00	1.00	-----	-----	-----	weekly -----	increased		-----	
yes -----	4.50	.85	2.00	.60	50	weekly -----	increased	40 do-	good -----	600
yes -----	2.50	.75	1.25	.70	50	weekly -----	increased	45 do-	good -----	480
yes -----	1.75	.83	1.50	.83	50 to 83	weekly -----	increased	35 do-	fair -----	450
yes -----	1.50	.60	.75	.60	60	weekly -----	increased		-----	150
yes -----	2.50	.75	1.10	.60	50 to 75	weekly -----	increased	45 do-	good -----	600
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.25	.75	-----	weekly -----	increased	45 do-	good -----	102
yes -----	4.00	.75	1.90	.85	50 to 75	weekly -----	increased	45 do-	good -----	

TABLE No. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Elizabeth	Yarns	150	60	90	no ---	80	80
Fidelity Mfg. Co.	Yarns and Warps	175	85	90	no ---	90	60
Highland Park Mfg. Co.	Ginghams	850	520	330	no ---	90	70
Hoskins	Sheetings	315	230	85	no ---	85	80
Louise	Yarns and Cloth	325	130	195	no ---	90	90
Magnolia	Yarns	45	20	25	no ---	85	85
Cornelius	Cotton Goods	60	35	-----	no ---	100	100
Linden Mfg. Co.	Yarns	65	39	26	no ---	95	98
Anchor	Chambrays and Shirting	200	115	85	no ---	90	75
Capelsie	Skeins	125	60	65	no ---	80	75
Smitherman	Yarns and Outings	195	101	94	no ---	95	90
Eldorado Falls	Yarns	75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cameron	Yarns	33	12	21	no ---	75	75
Clark Mfg. Co.	Drills and Stripes	50	30	20	no ---	90	75
Eugenia	Yarns	60	25	35	no ---	80	60
Sanford	Sheetings	179	89	90	no ---	90	90
Rocky Mount	Yarns	330	150	180	no ---	80	85
Delgado	Ginghams, Cheviots, Ticks, etc.	-----	-----	-----	no ---	-----	-----
Wilmington	Cheviots and Plaids	175	-----	-----	no ---	-----	-----
Alberta	Warps	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Eno	Yarns and Cloth	350	225	125	no ---	85	70
Elizabeth City	Yarns	100	45	55	no ---	98	98
Roxboro	Yarns and Warps	230	112	118	no ---	75	50
Cedar Falls Mfg. Co.	Yarns and Sheetings	96	51	45	no ---	90	75
Worthville Mfg. Co., No. 2 ..	Colored Cottons	150	50	100	-----	95	98
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	Yarns	50	20	30	yes ---	95	60
Franklinville Mfg. Co.	Bags and Yarns	125	40	85	no ---	85	75
Randolph	Sheetings	100	43	57	no ---	90	85
Columbia	Sheetings	275	90	185	no ---	90	95
Naomi Falls Mfg. Co.	Bags and Cotton Goods	250	150	100	no ---	70	90
Randleman Mfg. Co.	Plaids and Cotton Goods	325	150	175	no ---	60	90
Worth Mfg. Co.	Sheetings, Drills, Bags, etc.	315	-----	-----	no ---	95	98
Great Falls Mfg. Co.	Brown Drills	141	80	61	no ---	86	43
Leak, Wall & McRae	Tickings	175	113	62	no ---	100	100

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
yes -----	\$2.50	\$.75	\$1.25	\$.50	65	weekly -----	increased	30 min.	good -----	450
yes -----	2.50	1.00	1.25	.80	75	semi-monthly	increased	30 do--	fair -----	300
yes -----	3.50	1.00	1.25	1.00	60	semi-monthly	no -----	45 do--	good -----	2,550
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.50	.75	50 to 75	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	good -----	945
yes -----	3.50	.75	1.50	.75	50	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	975
yes -----	1.50	.75	1.25	.60	50 to 75	semi-monthly	increased	40 do--	good -----	105
-----	1.50	.75	1.00	.60	40 to 60	weekly -----	increased	-----	good -----	-----
-----	1.50	.75	1.00	.60	40 to 50	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	fair -----	125
yes -----	1.60	.75	1.25	.65	60	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	400
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	-----
yes -----	2.00	.75	1.25	.60	30 to 50	monthly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	-----
-----	2.00	.50	1.00	.50	-----	semi-monthly	no -----	60 do--	good -----	-----
yes -----	1.10	.60	.75	.50	40 to 60	semi-monthly	increased	45 do--	good -----	63
-----	1.50	.60	1.35	.60	40 to 60	weekly -----	-----	40 do--	good -----	150
-----	1.50	.60	1.10	.55	35 to 75	weekly -----	-----	40 do--	fair -----	200
yes -----	2.50	.75	1.25	.60	40	semi-monthly	increased	40 do--	good -----	900
no -----	3.25	.65	1.20	.50	40 to 75	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	good -----	750
yes -----	2.00	.75	1.75	.75	35 to 60	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	1,000
yes -----	1.50	.75	1.00	.40	25 to 50	semi-monthly	-----	45 do--	good -----	500
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	no -----	30 do--	-----	-----
yes -----	2.00	.75	1.25	.75	60	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	fair -----	749
yes -----	2.50	.75	1.25	.60	35 to 75	weekly -----	increased	60 do--	good -----	250
no -----	3.00	.75	1.20	.60	55	semi-monthly	increased	45 do--	good -----	500
no -----	2.50	.75	.90	.40	-----	semi-monthly	increased	40 do--	good -----	-----
-----	1.50	.50	.90	.50	40	semi-monthly	no -----	40 do--	good -----	-----
no -----	1.50	.50	.65	.50	35 to 50	monthly -----	increased	40 do--	fair -----	75
-----	1.60	.75	.60	.45	45 to 50	monthly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	300
no -----	2.50	.75	.80	.50	40 to 60	monthly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	300
yes -----	3.00	.75	1.25	.40	25 to 75	semi-monthly	increased	-----	good -----	500
yes -----	2.00	.70	1.25	.40	35 to 70	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	good -----	700
yes -----	2.50	.75	1.40	.40	30 to 75	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	good -----	1,000
yes -----	1.50	.50	.90	.50	40	semi-monthly	increased	40 do--	-----	-----
-----	3.00	.75	1.60	.65	50	semi-monthly	increased	-----	good -----	316
no -----	2.75	.75	1.67	.65	40 to 67	semi-monthly	increased	45 do--	good -----	500

TABLE NO. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Ledbetter Mfg. Co. -----	Yarns -----	47	24	23	no ---	100	90
Pee Dee Mfg. Co. -----	Plaids and Shirtings -----	400	200	200	yes ---	85	90
Roberdel Mfg. Co. -----	Plaids and Gingham -----	400	150	250	no ---	95	90
Steele's -----	Cloth -----	270	143	127	no ---	90	100
Lumberton -----	Yarns -----	450	245	205	no ---	75	60
Leaksville, w. -----	Blankets -----	110	52	58	-----	97	-----
Avalon -----	Yarns -----	198	143	55	no ---	100	100
Mayo -----	Yarns -----	339	222	117	no ---	100	100
Edna -----	Twills -----	500	200	300	yes ---	90	80
Leaksville -----	Colored Cottons -----	325	175	150	no ---	75	75
Lily -----	Cotton Fabrics -----	178	120	58	-----	-----	-----
Morehead -----	Yarns -----	125	50	75	no ---	75	75
Nantucket -----	Colored Cottons -----	450	326	124	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island Co. -----	Yarns and Cotton Blankets -----	143	94	48	no ---	79	55
Spray -----	Yarns -----	360	200	160	no ---	75	25
Spray, w. -----	Dress Goods and Blankets -----	-----	-----	-----	no ---	95	-----
Patterson Mfg. Co. -----	Yarns and Brown Sheetings -----	207	95	112	no ---	90	85
Linn -----	Yarns -----	95	40	55	no ---	90	90
Kesler Mfg. Co. -----	Sheetings -----	350	210	140	no ---	80	50
Salisbury -----	Colored Goods -----	400	-----	-----	no ---	-----	-----
Vance -----	Warps and Yarns -----	100	45	55	no ---	90	75
Florence -----	Yarns and Brown Sheetings -----	258	169	89	-----	95	75
Henrietta -----	Brown Sheetings and Drills -----	1,340	855	485	-----	95	85
Cliffside -----	Ginghams -----	560	400	160	yes ---	98	100
Levi -----	Yarns -----	125	70	55	no ---	80	50
Dickson -----	Yarns and Skeins -----	215	100	115	no ---	85	90
Scotland -----	Yarns -----	230	100	130	no ---	85	90
Ida -----	Yarns -----	74	47	27	no ---	75	60
Richmond -----	Yarns -----	52	30	22	no ---	75	50
Springfield -----	Yarns -----	63	35	28	no ---	80	60
Efird Mfg. Co. -----	Yarns and Seining Twines -----	300	125	175	-----	80	70
Wiscassett -----	Yarns -----	1,200	800	400	no ---	-----	-----
Norwood Mfg. Co. -----	Yarns -----	140	60	80	no ---	65	80
Tucker and Carter Rope Co. -----	Braided Cords -----	50	30	20	no ---	100	-----

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
no -----	\$2.80	\$.75	\$.77	\$.50	30 to 55	monthly -----	increased	45 min.	good -----	90
no -----	3.00	.30	1.50	.30	30 to 50	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	800
-----	3.50	.75	1.25	.50	40 to 50	semi-monthly-	increased	60 do--	good -----	1,400
yes -----	3.50	.65	1.40	.50	45 to 75	semi-monthly-	increased	60 do--	good -----	800
yes -----	2.50	.75	1.00	.60	50 to 75	semi-monthly-	increased	40 do--	good -----	700
yes -----	1.75	.85	.85	.65	-----	semi-monthly-	no -----	45 do--	good -----	350
-----	3.30	.65	1.13	.50	25 to 75	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	350
-----	3.75	.83	1.25	.60	55	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	1,250
yes -----	2.50	1.00	1.50	.75	45	weekly -----	increased	60 do--	fair -----	800
no -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	1,000
-----	3.00	.75	1.25	.75	-----	semi-monthly-	-----	40 do--	good -----	-----
no -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	400
-----	3.50	.75	1.25	.75	-----	semi-monthly-	-----	40 do--	good -----	-----
no -----	2.00	.75	1.00	.75	25 to 75	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	very good-	225
-----	2.00	.75	1.25	.60	25 to 60	semi-monthly-	increased	40 do--	good -----	800
yes -----	2.00	1.00	1.50	.60	-----	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	300
yes -----	1.35	.70	.90	.60	30 to 50	semi-monthly-	increased	40 do--	good -----	500
yes -----	1.85	.85	1.25	.75	60 to 75	semi-monthly-	increased	40 do--	good -----	285
no -----	4.00	.60	1.50	.60	60 to 1.00	semi-monthly-	increased	40 do--	fair -----	1,500
-----	3.00	.80	1.00	.40	40 to 50	weekly -----	no -----	40 do--	good -----	700
yes -----	2.00	1.00	1.25	.60	-----	semi-monthly-	increased	-----	good -----	400
-----	3.00	.60	1.00	.50	30 to 60	monthly -----	increased	60 do--	good -----	500
-----	4.00	.60	1.00	.50	30 to 60	monthly -----	increased	60 do--	good -----	4,000
yes -----	3.25	.75	1.40	.70	30 to 60	monthly -----	increased	50 do--	very good-	1,000
no -----	1.25	.45	1.00	.45	45 to 75	monthly -----	no -----	40 do--	fair -----	-----
-----	3.00	.75	1.25	.60	35 to 60	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	450
-----	2.50	.75	1.15	.35	35 to 60	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	500
yes -----	1.50	.65	.75	.60	35 to 40	semi-monthly-	increased	35 do--	good -----	150
yes -----	1.50	.60	.75	.55	35	semi-monthly-	increased	35 do--	good -----	100
yes -----	1.50	.60	.75	.55	35 to 40	semi-monthly-	increased	35 do--	good -----	125
-----	4.00	.75	1.25	.75	40 to 75	semi-monthly-	increased	40 do--	fair -----	650
-----	3.00	.75	1.50	.60	60	semi-monthly-	increased	-----	good -----	-----
yes -----	3.50	.75	1.25	.75	35 to 75	weekly -----	increased	35 do--	fair -----	300
yes -----	3.00	1.00	1.00	.65	-----	semi-monthly-	increased	60 do--	good -----	300

TABLE No. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Chatham Mfg. Co., <i>w.</i> -----	Woolen Hanks -----	150	60	90	no ---	95	-----
Alpine, <i>w.</i> -----	Blankets and Slasher Cloth -----	12	6	6	-----	80	-----
Steele Bros., Co. -----	Yarns -----	30	12	18	no ---	85	50
Hazlehurst -----	Yarns -----	35	17	18	no ---	-----	-----
Monroe -----	Yarns and Sheetings -----	150	70	80	no ---	90	75
Isemortee -----	Yarns -----	200	60	140	-----	-----	-----
Rodman Heath -----	Warps and Skeins -----	90	48	42	no ---	67	33
Harriet -----	Yarns -----	385	252	133	no ---	90	-----
Henderson -----	Yarns and Sheetings -----	582	339	243	no ---	97	90
Caraleigh -----	Ginghams -----	275	-----	-----	no ---	-----	-----
Neuse River -----	Drills and Sheetings -----	150	100	50	no ---	95	90
Pilot -----	Colored Cloths -----	225	135	90	no ---	-----	-----
Raleigh -----	Yarns -----	150	95	55	no ---	95	95
Royall -----	Cloth and Yarns -----	200	80	120	no ---	90	85
Borden Mfg. Co. -----	Yarns -----	260	-----	-----	no ---	75	90
Wilson -----	Warps and Skeins -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Not given in report; estimated.

c. Cotton mill. *k.* Knitting mill. *w.* Woolen mill. *s.* Silk mill. *f.* Finishing mill.

Continued.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
yes -----	\$1.75	\$.65	\$1.10	\$.45	25 to 60	weekly -----	increased	45 min.	good -----	300
yes -----	1.00	.40	.75	.25	-----	monthly -----	increased	45 do--	good -----	30
yes -----	.85	.65	.70	.40	30 to 40	weekly -----	increased	35 do--	good -----	95
-----	1.50	.75	1.00	.60	40	semi-monthly-	-----	30 do--	fair -----	100
no -----	2.50	.75	1.35	.50	-----	semi-monthly-	increased	40 do--	good -----	500
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes -----	2.75	.50	1.00	.75	50	semi-monthly-	increased	30 do--	fair -----	175
yes -----	2.75	.75	1.75	.65	45 to 75	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	1,000
-----	3.00	.83	1.38	.60	40 to 75	weekly -----	increased	60 do--	good -----	1,200
-----	3.50	.75	1.50	.60	40 to 60	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	fair -----	-----
-----	3.00	1.00	1.25	.75	50 to 1.00	weekly -----	no -----	35 do--	good -----	250
yes -----	3.00	.75	2.00	.75	40 to 1.00	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	400
no -----	3.50	1.00	1.25	.75	50 to 1.00	weekly -----	increased	35 do--	good -----	400
yes -----	3.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	35 to 50	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	-----	600
yes -----	3.85	.75	1.00	.35	-----	weekly -----	increased	-----	good -----	-----
-----	2.00	.75	1.00	.50	25 to 1.00	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	-----	-----

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing List of Knitting Mills, County, Post-office,*

County.	Post-office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Alamance -----	Burlington -----	Burlington -----	1906	\$ 27,500
Alamance -----	Burlington -----	Daisy -----	1898	12,350
Alamance -----	Haw River -----	Regina† -----	1906	2,000
Beaufort -----	Washington -----	Thelma -----		
Burke -----	Drexel -----	Drexelf -----	1906	25,000
Burke -----	Valdese -----	Waldensian -----	1901	8,000
Catawba -----	Newton -----	Newton* -----		
Cumberland -----	Fayetteville -----	Algodon -----	1906	50,000
Davidson -----	Lexington -----	Yadkin -----	1905	10,000
Durham -----	Durham -----	Durham -----	1898	500,000
Edgecombe -----	Tarboro -----	Runnymede -----	1900	20,000
Edgecombe -----	Tarboro -----	Wah Reet -----	1905	100,000
Forsyth -----	Kernersville -----	American -----	1903	25,000
Forsyth -----	Kernersville -----	Davis-Crews* k -----	1899	10,000
Forsyth -----	Kernersville -----	J. M. Greenfield -----	1901	
Forsyth -----	Kernersville -----	Lowery* -----	1902	8,000
Forsyth -----	Kernersville -----	Victor -----	1901	15,000
Forsyth -----	Winston-Salem -----	Carolina -----	1903	15,000
Forsyth -----	Winston-Salem -----	Maline -----	1902	100,000
Forsyth -----	Winston-Salem -----	P. H. Hanes -----	1903	100,000
Forsyth -----	Winston-Salem -----	Shamrock -----	1904	63,000
Guilford -----	High Point -----	Centaur† -----	1904	25,000
Guilford -----	High Point -----	High Point -----	1904	17,500
Halifax -----	Enfield -----	Enfield* -----	1901	10,000
Halifax -----	Scotland Neck -----	Crescent -----	1901	10,000
Halifax -----	Scotland Neck -----	Scotland Neck -----	1889	58,285
Halifax -----	Weldon -----	Weldon -----	1899	63,000
Henderson -----	Flat Rock -----	Hart -----	1903	6,000
Iredell -----	Statesville -----	Bradford§ -----	1906	20,000
Iredell -----	Statesville -----	Statesville† -----	1905	125,000
Johnston -----	Selma -----	Selma† -----	1906	16,000
Lenoir -----	Kinston -----	Orion -----	1890	38,000
Lincoln -----	Reepsville -----	Indian Creek* -----	1902	3,000
Pasquotank -----	Elizabeth City -----	Avalon§ -----	1906	30,000
Pasquotank -----	Elizabeth City -----	Elizabeth City -----	1902	30,000

Year Incorporated, Capital Stock, Capacity, Power, Hours, etc.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Spindles.	Machines.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constitut- ing Day's Work.	Hours Constitut- ing Night's Work.
D. E. Sellers-----		78	steam-----	20	300		10	
J. M. Browning-----		70	steam-----	35	290		10	
W. H. Childrey-----		14						
J. E. Kennett-----		67						
P. E. Berry-----		35						
J. Garron-----		35	steam-----	25	300		10	
D. J. Carpenter-----		312	steam-----	150	300		10	
John C. Gorham-----		74	steam-----		285		10	
F. N. Patterson-----		21	electric-----	10	94		10	
J. S. Carr, Jr.-----	13,000	846	steam-----	1,000	290		11	
C. W. Jeffreys-----		209	steam-----	120	294		10	
George Howard-----								
John G. Kerner-----		75	steam-----	80	290		11	
E. G. Davis-----		22	steam-----	12	308		11	
J. M. Greenfield-----		24	steam-----	16	230		11	
J. W. Lowery-----		26	steam-----	25	285		11	
Hugh P. Leah-----		40	steam-----	24	300		11	
P. K. Green-----		100	steam-----	40			10	
W. J. Peterson-----		102	steam-----	115	300		10	
P. H. Hanes, Jr.-----		140	electric-----	70	295		10	
A. S. Hanes-----		200	electric-----	80			10½	
L. H. Conklin-----		40	electric-----	18	250		10	
J. H. Adams-----		156	steam-----	60	300		10	
George T. Andrews-----		94	steam-----	40	290		10	
Charles L. McDowell-----		86	steam-----	40	300		10	
J. S. Bowers-----		278	electric-----	110	285		10	
W. H. Pierce-----	2,016	70	water-----	90	300	44	10	12
P. W. Hart-----		81	steam-----	40	300		10	
J. A. Bradford-----		20						
H. L. McCall-----		41						
S. I. Moore-----		206						
J. F. Taylor-----		160	steam-----	90	280		10	
D. J. Beam-----		12	steam-----	5	200		10	
P. H. Williams-----								
P. H. Williams-----		161	steam-----	60	288		10	

TABLE NO. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Mill.	Year Incorporated.	Capital Stock.
Pitt-----	Greenville-----	Commercial†-----	1906	\$ 50,000
Polk-----	Lynn-----	Tryon-----	1900	60,000
Randolph-----	Randleman-----	Pearl-----	1904	15,000
Randolph-----	Randleman-----	Randleman-----		15,000
Richmond-----	Rockingham-----	Rockingham-----		2,000
Stanly-----	Albemarle-----	Lillian†-----	1905	30,000
Stanly-----	Albemarle-----	Wiscassett Mills Co.-----	1898	485,000
Union-----	Monroe-----	Crow-----	1904	25,000
Vance-----	Henderson-----	Balfro-----	1903	30,000
Wake-----	Raleigh-----	Martin-----	1902	
Wake-----	Raleigh-----	Melrose-----	1900	25,000
Wake-----	Raleigh-----	Raleigh-----	1901	50,000
Warren-----	Littleton-----	Littleton-----	1900	20,000
Warren-----	Vaughn-----	Vaughn†-----		
Wayne-----	Goldsboro-----	Goldsboro†-----	1906	50,000

* Not incorporated.

† New mill.

‡ Not running.

§ Proposed.

Continued.

Secretary, Treasurer or Owner.	Spindles.	Machines.	Power Used.	Number Horse- power.	Days in Opera- tion.	Nights in Opera- tion.	Hours Constitut- ing Day's Work.	Hours Constitut- ing Night's Work.
W. H. Dail, Jr. -----								
E. C. Wilcox -----		206	water -----	60	295		11	
A. N. Bula -----		40	steam -----	10	200		11	
A. N. Bula -----		45	steam -----	210	250		11	
M. D. Hussey -----		6	gasoline -----	2			10½	
A. L. Patterson -----		100						
J. F. Cannon -----		406						
J. J. Crow -----		36	steam -----	50	300		10	
R. D. Johnson -----		110	steam -----	62	310		10	
J. B. Martin -----		79	steam -----	12	300		11	
V. B. Moore -----		77	steam -----	50	295		11	
S. A. Ashe, Jr. -----		43	steam -----					
L. Vinson -----		51	steam -----	50	290		11	
R. S. Spiers -----		92						
M. A. Kornegay -----		51	steam -----	80			10	

TABLE No. 2—*Showing List of Knitting Mills, Class of*

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Burlington-----	Hosiery-----	90	15	65	no----	95	95
Daisy-----	Cotton Hosiery-----	45	10	35	no----	100	-----
Waldensian-----	Hosiery-----	35	15	20	no----	100	75
Newton-----	Hosiery-----	250	-----	-----	no----	-----	-----
Algodon-----	Hosiery-----	35	7	28	no----	100	-----
Yadkin-----	Hosiery-----	24	7	17	no----	100	100
Durham-----	Hosiery Yarns-----	1,014	507	507	no----	80	80
Runnymede-----	Hosiery-----	196	56	140	no----	100	100
American-----	Hosiery-----	75	-----	-----	-----	100	-----
Davis-Crews-----	Hosiery-----	28	3	25	no----	95	95
J. M. Greenfield-----	Hosiery-----	25	3	22	no----	75	80
Lowery-----	Hosiery-----	25	6	18	no----	90	100
Victor-----	Hosiery-----	45	10	35	no----	100	100
Carolina-----	Hosiery-----	75	20	55	no----	100	100
Maline-----	Underwear-----	125	14	111	no----	100	100
P. H. Hanes-----	Underwear-----	185	40	145	-----	100	100
Shamrock-----	Hosiery-----	200	10	160	no----	90	90
Centaur-----	Hosiery-----	70	9	61	no----	100	100
High Point-----	Hosiery-----	110	13	97	-----	90	-----
Enfield-----	Hosiery-----	80	30	50	-----	100	100
Crescent-----	Hosiery-----	75	25	50	no----	100	100
Scotland Neck-----	Hosiery and Underwear-----	150	60	80	no----	95	100
Weldon-----	Underwear-----	60	29	31	no----	90	90
Hart-----	Hosiery-----	40	15	25	no----	100	90
Orion-----	Hosiery-----	210	70	140	no----	95	85
Indian Creek-----	Hosiery-----	13	9	4	no----	90	-----
Elizabeth City-----	Hosiery-----	100	45	55	yes---	98	98
Tryon-----	Hosiery-----	300	-----	-----	yes---	100	98
Pearl-----	Hosiery-----	35	5	30	no----	100	95
Randleman-----	Hosiery-----	65	9	56	no----	100	93
Rockingham-----	Hosiery-----	8	4	4	no----	90	-----
Crow-----	Hosiery-----	43	14	29	no----	100	100

Goods Manufactured, Number of Operatives, Wages Paid, etc.

Favor a Compulsory School Law?	Wages of Employees.						Increased or Decreased During Year.	Time Allowed for Dinner.	Financial Condition of Employees.	Number Dependent on Factory.
	Highest Paid Men.	Lowest Paid Men.	Highest Paid Women.	Lowest Paid Women.	Wages of Children.	When Paid.				
-----	\$1.50	\$.60	\$1.50	\$.60	60	weekly -----	increased	30 min.	good -----	360
yes -----	1.75	.50	1.25	.40	-----	weekly -----	increased	40 do--	good -----	-----
no -----	1.50	.70	1.25	.50	40	monthly -----	increased	60 do--	good -----	45
yes -----	2.50	1.00	2.00	.60	75 to 1.25	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	-----
yes -----	1.00	.90	1.32	.50	50	semi-monthly-	increased	60 do--	good -----	175
-----	1.35	.30	1.15	.40	30	semi-monthly-	increased	40 do--	fair -----	-----
yes -----	4.25	-----	2.00	-----	-----	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	very good-----	-----
yes -----	3.00	.85	1.60	.70	70 to 1.40	semi-monthly-	no -----	35 do--	fair -----	400
no -----	1.25	.75	1.25	.50	-----	semi-monthly-	increased	-----	good -----	-----
yes -----	1.25	.75	.75	.50	-----	semi-monthly-	increased	60 do--	good -----	-----
no -----	-----	-----	.90	.40	45 to 65	semi-monthly-	no -----	45 do--	-----	-----
yes -----	.75	.60	1.00	.50	45	semi-monthly-	no -----	60 do--	good -----	40
no -----	-----	-----	.85	.35	-----	semi-monthly-	-----	-----	good -----	150
yes -----	1.75	.85	1.25	.50	25 to 75	semi-monthly-	increased	60 do--	good -----	-----
yes -----	1.75	.90	1.50	.60	40 to 50	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	fair -----	200
yes -----	3.00	.40	1.50	.40	25 to 35	semi-monthly-	increased	60 do--	good -----	-----
yes -----	1.25	1.00	1.00	.60	50	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	1,000
yes -----	2.00	.25	1.00	.25	25 to 40	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	fair -----	100
-----	3.25	1.00	1.25	.60	-----	semi-monthly-	increased	45 do--	good -----	550
no -----	3.00	.75	1.00	.60	60 to 75	semi-monthly-	increased	60 do--	good -----	100
yes -----	1.25	.75	1.25	.50	40 to 60	semi-monthly-	increased	60 do--	fair -----	275
yes -----	1.33	.75	1.25	.50	50 to 1.00	semi-monthly-	no -----	60 do--	fair -----	450
yes -----	2.00	.75	2.00	.75	35 to 50	semi-monthly-	increased	60 do--	fair -----	200
-----	1.25	.60	1.00	.30	25 to 40	weekly -----	increased	30 do--	good -----	-----
no -----	3.00	.75	1.40	.50	20 to 60	semi-monthly-	no -----	45 do--	good -----	400
yes -----	1.00	.25	1.00	.25	-----	weekly -----	-----	60 do--	good -----	40
yes -----	2.25	.50	1.75	.30	25 to 1.16	weekly -----	-----	60 do--	fair -----	200
no -----	2.00	.60	2.00	.40	25 to 1.00	semi-monthly-	increased	40 do--	fair -----	500
yes -----	1.50	1.00	-----	-----	-----	weekly -----	-----	45 do--	good -----	35
yes -----	2.00	.75	1.00	-----	-----	weekly -----	-----	-----	good -----	65
yes -----	1.50	.40	1.25	.35	-----	semi-monthly-	no -----	60 do--	-----	-----
yes -----	1.75	.60	1.50	.60	70	weekly -----	increased	45 do--	fair -----	43

TABLE No. 2—

Name of Mill.	Class of Goods Produced.	Employees.			Should Children Under Twelve Years Work in Factories?	Per Cent. Read and Write.	
		Total Number.	Males Over Twelve.	Females Over Twelve.		Adults.	Children.
Balfron -----	Underwear -----	41	21	20	no ----	100	100
Martin -----	Hosiery -----	70	25	45	no ----	90	-----
Melrose -----	Underwear -----	80	18	62	no ----	-----	-----
Raleigh -----	Hosiery -----	125	72	53	no ----	100	-----
Littleton -----	Hosiery -----	50	-----	-----	yes ----	100	100
Goldsboro -----	Hosiery -----	100	-----	-----	no ----	-----	-----

Continued.

[illegible]

LETTERS FROM MILL MEN.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

HAVE REACHED THE LIMIT.—We note you ask for suggestions relative to the needs of wage-earners—a law to force them to work six days in a week instead of two, three and four, as they now work. Legislatures, unions and cranks have fooled with labor until they have ruined it. The thing for most of it is to go back to the farms and starve over again, and then they will have some sense of duty, and give value received. The idea now with most of cotton mill labor is to take all and give none. As to immigration, we need the Chinaman to work the farms—take the place of Sambo—and let the whites now on the farms come to the mills and factories. We have never in our experience seen the mills labor in such an unsatisfactory condition. Three-fourths production (off of Macy) now is big. When the bosses get after them for sorniness they simply say, “If you are not pleased with the way I do, I have three to six jobs in my pocket and I will quit.” If the manufacturing progress is to be kept up something will have to be done.—ALTAMAHAW COTTON MILLS, *Elon College*.

IMMIGRATION THE ONLY HOPE.—We need more help; unless we can get it, industrial and manufacturing development must stop in the South. Immigration is our only hope. This, of course, must be properly selected, but it must come. I enclose you list of immigrants reaching the State of Massachusetts in one year—54,305, as against 524 for North and South Carolina and Georgia in the same length of time. This tells its own story, and just as long as it continues Massachusetts will outstrip us.—B. S. ROBERTSON, Secretary-Treasurer Holt-Granite Manufacturing Company, *Haw River*.

CHILD-LABOR LAWS.—I have been around the cotton mills for fifteen years. I have seen families wholly dependent on mothers for support. I think she ought to be allowed to take her children, say ten or twelve years old, into the mill with her to help earn a living for themselves. It is work, beg or starve with a family like this. Then the mother can look after the children and see that they are kept orderly. When the mother is in the mill and the children roving the mill town streets with other bad children, they grow up to be worthless to themselves and the community and often wander off in sin early in life. I know from experience when children grow up about the mill to be twelve or fourteen years old before they are made to work, they never do much good. When you want them to work they are ready for the road, to leave home, and do not want to work. I believe in training the child to work while young.—J. M. BROWNING, Manager Bellview Cotton Mills, *Burlington*.

WILL SETTLE THEIR OWN DIFFERENCES.—What both the employers and employees need most is to be let alone and not have any legislation. They will settle their own differences, should any arise, amicably. A desirable class of immigrants is much needed in the State.—VIRGINIA COTTON MILLS, *Sweptownville*.

CHILD LABOR.—I think in some cases child labor is all right. Some children are well grown at ten years and can do good work, and then again some mothers are trying to keep the wolf from the door and only have one or two children about ten, eleven or twelve years, and this is her only dependence. I think, if you are to have a law to prohibit children from working, we ought to make a law to provide something for these children to live on until the law allows them to go to work. I think the old law of "supply and demand" should be the keynote. When people have to work to live, they should be encouraged in every way possible and made to feel that it is honorable and a high calling in life to work, and that it is a disgrace for any one not to work. If this could be taught in the minds of the children by the parents or employers, it would be a good lesson for them and do lots toward building up the morals of our working people.—J. M. BROWNING, Secretary-Treasurer Daisy Hosiery Mill, *Burlington*.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

OBJECTS TO CHILD LABOR LAW.—Child labor laws are not good. I would rather have a child of mine in the mill at work than out in bad company idle. It is said that an idle brain is the devil's workshop, and it is true.—J. W. WATTS, Watts Manufacturing Company, *Liledoun*.

ASHE COUNTY.

PROCEED CAUTIOUSLY.—Have not made a study of the child labor law now in operation, and can give no opinion. The need of this country is more educational facilities. Our young people are suffering more for want of good schools and longer terms than anything else. We are of the opinion that our people are going to make a very great mistake if they encourage immigration from Southern Europe, as is contemplated by some. This class of people will certainly work for low wages, but the moral influence they will disseminate will be harmful to our State. They may help make us richer in dollars and cents, but they will make us poorer in those things that are worth more than silver and gold to us.—ROEBUCK & LITTLEWOOD, Helton Woolen Mills, *Helton*.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

MODEL MILL SETTLEMENT.—We heartily favor a compulsory school law that will make it a necessity for all children to read, write and do elementary arithmetic. We are ourselves endeavoring to encourage our operatives and all those around our mill in bettering their educational conditions. In line with this idea we support a club, called the "Riverside Industrial Club," which we consider as one of our regular mill departments. We are enclosing herewith an article written by our club manager, showing just what the functions of this club are. We are now adding night classes in grammar and arithmetic for those who will take advantage of the opportunity to increase their

education. It is our idea that those who need learning will be more willing to avail themselves of such advantages as described, if they are made to feel that the favor is being done them rather than have them think that they are doing a favor themselves, as they naturally will if they are coaxed and urged to join night classes for the advancement of their education. We have not thought very seriously about the question of immigration, but it is our impression that the present class of operatives in cotton mills will not take kindly to foreign labor. They are, as a rule, narrow in their views and inclined to look on foreigners as a sort of infringement on their rights.—F. W. CONE, Treasurer Asheville Cotton Mills, *Asheville*.

BURKE COUNTY.

CLASSES OF LABOR PREFERRED.—Good class of immigrants is needed, but none of Latin races; English and German preferred.—ALPINE COTTON MILLS, *Morganton*.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

RECOMMENDS FOREIGN LABOR.—Have nothing to say on the child labor law now in force in the State. I would say in regard to immigration, we need more working people, in the cotton mills especially; and as for the writer's experience with foreign people, the Poles make the best cotton-mill help. German people are very good on the farms, though the Poles are best in the mills, and, as I have said, about all the foreign labor that we can get in the cotton mills. The Greek will not do for cotton-mill help.—P. N. JAMES, Superintendent Tuscarora Cotton Mill, *Mount Pleasant*.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

AGAINST THE ANARCHIST.—I think we should have a good class of immigrants for the larger mills that employ from four hundred up. The smaller mills should employ natives. Cut out the night work and enact a stringent law against the anarchist, overseer, or any one else who goes howling around in other people's help, enticing them to move. Such cattle as this are worse than the so-called vampire daddy, who, by the way, is what he is because of the fact that he is petted up by the employers in order to secure his children in the mill.—J. M. ALLRED, Superintendent Granite Falls Manufacturing Company, *Granite Falls*.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.—Favor restricted immigration.—NEWTON COTTON MILLS, *Newton*.

WOULD WELCOME DESIRABLE CLASS.—We favor restricted immigration, but oppose indiscriminate propositions looking to this end.—CLYDE COTTON MILL, *Newton*.

A COMING NECESSITY.—We think the child labor law is well enough as it stands. We favor work among the mills tending to improve the conditions inside as well as outside; this would benefit their operation. We favor immigration, as it is a coming necessity. A class of thrifty immigrants of any nationality would be desirable.—BROOKFORD MILLS, *Brookford*.

SAYS LAW IS INOPERATIVE.—I think I am pretty well posted as to conditions generally among the cotton mills, and I am confident that not five per cent. pay any attention to the law. Personally, I know of but one mill where it is enforced, and there only during school months. In some mills they take the precaution not to have the child's name on the books, paying what they earn to some other member of the family, but in the majority of the cases they simply pay no attention to the law. There is no one to enforce it, and I have never heard of an indictment. A great many would like to enforce this law, but a family will say that they will go to some other mill if their children are not employed, and as there are many such families, the mill that enforces the law would soon be crippled for lack of help. I have my doubts about Europeans making desirable citizens. I worked in the mills at Fall River, Mass., where most of the operatives are foreigners, and while they make good operatives, they make very poor citizens. The best way to solve the difficulty is to stop night work, and then increase the mills only as fast as the natural increase of the families would justify. Above all other needs of the people I place a compulsory educational law.—B. F. IVEY, Superintendent The Ivey Mills, *Hickory*.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

CONTENTED.—We are perfectly satisfied with the present child labor law.—W. L. LONDON, Secretary J. M. Odell Manufacturing Company, *Pittsboro*.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

NATIVE LABOR PREFERABLE.—We think a compulsory education up to twelve years of age should be made a law. Regarding immigration, we do not favor this class of labor for cotton mills, and will not resort to immigrants from other countries until our resources are exhausted in securing labor from isolated districts. We believe cotton mills have done a great deal of good in the way of bringing people out from "dark places" in the country, and, by their contact with other people, have very much improved and enlightened them. We encourage them to attend church and send their small children to school.—EDENTON COTTON MILLS, *Edenton*.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

NEEDS NO MORE LEGISLATION.—Child labor law is as good as any Legislature can fix it; it only needs to be enforced. All wage-earners need is to stick to their work, and I have never known a time when they had less to complain

of. I think we should encourage immigrants. In fact, it seems an absolute necessity to the increased demand for labor in almost every industry. But we should be very guarded as to the class of labor we should invite to our State.—H. F. SCHENCK, President Cleveland Mill and Power Company, *Lawn-dale*.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

HAS HAD ENOUGH.—Do not desire any more legislation.—AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, *Kernersville*.

GASTON COUNTY.

LABOR CONDITIONS UNFAVORABLE.—The labor conditions here are bad. Labor is scarce and high priced. The operatives take little interest in the work, and move from place to place. We need good people to come in who are willing to work.—C. M. COOKE, JR., Secretary-Treasurer Lula Manufacturing Company, *Kings Mountain*.

LAW SHOULD BE RESPECTED.—I think the present child labor law a good one, and if strictly carried out would be all we need, but it is not given the attention it should have by both parents and mill men who employ the help. I am afraid immigration is a very serious problem, and think, unless we could get a very desirable class of immigrants, we might make a great mistake, which would give us much future trouble.—D. P. McCLURD, Secretary-Treasurer Vivian Cotton Mills, *Cherryville*.

AS TO LABOR AGENTS.—The present child labor law is very good and should not be changed materially, but in connection with it I think a mild compulsory school law would be a blessing to the children now shut out of the mill and allowed to roam the streets at will. As to what would benefit the wage-earners most is a higher regard for their promises and obligations to their employers, and an interest in their welfare and prosperity. This would, in most, if not all cases, not only advance their moral status, but secure for them much better chances for financial advancement. A good class of immigrants would be an advantage to the State. As a rule, they are very industrious and regular workers, and save a part of their earnings, which might be a stimulus to a class of working people who live from "hand to mouth," and move from place to place at the solicitations of labor agents sent from one mill to another, praising the advantages at their mill, not mentioning the disadvantages. If our law-makers would give us a law that would prevent one mill from enticing help from another, it would be a blessing to wage-earners and a profit to the mills.—J. S. P. CARPENTER, Superintendent Cherryville Manufacturing Company, *Cherryville*.

✓ MORE LABORERS NEEDED.—We need more help, but cannot say what would be best method of securing same. Would suggest English, Irish, Swiss or German immigrants.—G. W. RAGAN, Treasurer The Arlington Mills, *Gastonia*.

A LOCAL QUESTION.—The child labor law now operative is satisfactory to us. We have no special suggestions to make as regards needs of wage-earners; wages are good and they seem to be satisfied. As regards immigration, we look upon this as a local question. While some sections of the State may need it, I cannot say that we are particularly in need of immigrants yet in this immediate section, but would be glad to see immigrants of a good class come in, say from most any of the countries of Europe, but especially those from England, Scotland and Germany.—C. E. HUTCHISON, Treasurer Nims Manufacturing Company, *Mount Holly*.

LABORING MAN IN THE SADDLE.—The working man is on top now; never was there a time when he could command his own price for labor as now. Labor is very scarce. We need a good class of immigrants badly.—R. H. MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer Mariposa Mills, *Stanley*.

NEW MILL UNDER CONTEMPLATION.—We have the building of another spinning mill in contemplation, but our plans at this time are not fully matured. We are, however, erecting an office building and a public library, both of which are to be completed within the next sixty days.—ROBERT R. RAY, Secretary-Treasurer McAden Mills, *McAdenville*.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

MORE LABOR A NECESSITY.—We need more labor, the best we can get, both for farm and factory. If we cannot get the best we must take what we can get. Without more labor our enterprises are bound to suffer and the wheels of progress come to a standstill.—J. A. DAVIDSON, Secretary-Treasurer Minneola Mills, *Gibsonville*.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

SATISFIED WITH PRESENT LAW.—The child labor law is all right as it is. I do not favor making the limit over twelve years, as it will hurt the hosiery industry of our State very badly.—GEORGE T. ANDREWS, Enfield Knitting Mills, *Enfield*.

TWELVE-YEAR LIMIT SATISFACTORY.—The twelve-year age limit has proven very satisfactory to us, and I think if it was compulsory on parents to send their children under this age to school for the full time provided in their districts, there would be no occasion to make the age limit any higher. As to the matter of immigration, would say that labor of all kinds is scarce and I think immigrants of the better class would prove a benefit to the whole State.—CHARLES L. McDOWELL, Secretary The Crescent Hosiery Company, *Scotland Neck*.

HARNETT COUNTY.

PARENTS GIVE FALSE INFORMATION.—The present child labor law is sufficient, but there should be some way to punish parents who give false information regarding the ages of their children and make the children corroborate these false statements. We have tried to make the place as attractive as possible to the people, and have provided all conveniences for them. The supply of labor will have to be augmented from some source, but I do not favor bringing in a low-grade class of foreigners.—THOMAS H. WEBB, Erwin Mills, No. 2, *Duke*.

IREDELL COUNTY.

CONDITION AND NOT THEORY.—We wish to say emphatically that we are by no means in favor of working small and young children in the mill. However, as the law now exists, we believe the child is in many instances worse off than if in the mill at work. We will cite, by way of pertinent example, our own case. We are and have been maintaining a nine-months school at the mill, which is free to the children of operatives. The actual attendance has been about twenty-five per cent (not more) of the children from six to twelve years of age. Now the parents and older members of the family are in the mill, and the child runs at large unrestrained, with no employment, and the only influence for good he gets is the kind that an unrestrained child usually seeks and finds. Therefore, we say, that having deprived the child of the only work which he would do without compulsion, it is right that the State should provide a means of keeping the child so employed that he will tend to grow into a useful, law-abiding citizen; and if necessary, and we believe it is, compel him to attend school for at least the free-school term, whatever it is, in all the several districts throughout the State.—S. M. GOODMAN, Secretary-Treasurer Mooresville Mills, *Mooresville*.

MIGHT MAKE TROUBLE.—Labor of all kinds is very scarce, but an unfavorable element would be liable to make more trouble than profit. A good class of labor would be advantageous, we think.—THE STATESVILLE COTTON MILLS, *Statesville*.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

THE NIGHT-WORK EVIL.—We think the present law, as applies to mill operatives, is sufficient, if properly enforced, with the exception of night work for children, which we think is one of the worst evils of the present conditions. Children should not be forced to work at night (as the case now is) by their parents, and we think they should be protected by the law. Education should be given to all the children, and if the parents will not send them to school, then there should be some plan devised to educate them.—J. M. TUBLEY, Secretary-Treasurer Clayton Cotton Mill, *Clayton*.

LENOIR COUNTY.

NEEDED IN EASTERN CAROLINA.—We favor immigration from northern Europe. It is needed for all classes of industry in eastern North Carolina; both the agricultural and manufacturing industries being handicapped on account of scarcity of labor.—J. F. TAYLOR, Treasurer Orion Knitting Mill, *Kinston*.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

RESPECTS THE LAW.—As to child labor, we do not employ any under twelve years of age, and think this a good law. We believe in compulsory education and giving wage-earners all possible opportunities to educate themselves, and think to educate and encourage them is the best way to benefit and elevate them. I think we should be extra cautious as to the class of immigrants we bring into our State, but would favor the better class of immigrants coming into our State.—S. A. MAUNEY, Secretary-Treasurer Indian Creek Manufacturing Company, *Lincolnton*.

MADISON COUNTY.

SHOULD BE LEFT TO MANAGER.—We are very much in favor of compulsory education, in connection with the child labor law. Otherwise, we believe that the matter should be left to each mill manager as he sees the case. Sometimes it is impossible for families to support themselves except upon the labor of the children under twelve, hence they must resort to begging or be sent to the poor-house.—CAPITOLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Marshall*.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

WAGE-EARNERS NOT AMBITIOUS.—Labor, or wages, being so much higher, operatives earn enough in four days to satisfy their wants, and many of them waste about one-third of their time, hence they accumulate nothing. They lack ambition to better their condition. If our help were disposed to make the best of their opportunities they could save money. These remarks apply to a large majority, there being some exceptions.—D. W. OATES, Treasurer Charlotte Cotton Mills, *Charlotte*.

MOORE COUNTY.

AMEND THE LAW.—I think the child labor law in this State all right, with amendments making it fourteen years instead of twelve for girls, but let boys work at twelve years. I am in favor of immigration for farms, such as Dutch, Swedes and Scotch. I believe in compulsory school law in all

incorporated towns during all of any school term up to fourteen years of age, but I am not in favor of compulsory school law in the rural districts at present, as it would be a hardship on many of the country people, as I see it.—T. L. CHISHOLM, Secretary-Treasurer Sanford Cotton Mills, *Sanford*.

AN IMMIGRANT HIMSELF.—I heartily recommend immigration of the better class of immigrants for the South. The writer is an immigrant himself, who left the land of his birth, bonnie Scotland, March 30, 1867, at the age of twenty-three years, having then spent thirteen years of his life in the cotton mills of Glasgow, Scotland. I have been an overseer and superintendent of cotton mills since 1868 in the cities of Allegheny, Pa., Chicago and Rockford, Ill., up to 1897, when I came South. During my stay in Pennsylvania and Illinois I came in contact with the people of many different nations, and I desire to say that North Carolina will act wisely in encouraging immigration, principally from the enlightened Protestant nations of Europe.—W. G. ROBERTSON, Treasurer Cameron Cotton Mills, *Cameron*.

ORANGE COUNTY.

THE PARENTS' STATEMENT.—Enforce present child labor law in some way without putting responsibility on employer, who is compelled to accept parents' statement. Provide schools and compel attendance. We have naturally the best class of working people on earth in our mills; they do not appreciate the opportunity that is now offered to them to work and accumulate and own homes, and be comfortable and well-to-do. Educate them, and they will appreciate such things, and will have them too, and everybody will be better off, especially our State and the people now working in the mills.—ENO COTTON MILLS, *Hillsboro*.

PERSON COUNTY.

REPORTS PROGRESS.—We are pleased to report progress during the past year along every line. We believe our employees have made marked progress, morally as well as financially. During the past year we established a school in our settlement for the benefit of the children of our employees. The town and county allowed us \$150 toward the maintenance of this school. We supplemented the above amount with the funds necessary, and ran the school five months and furnished school-house and equipment. During the coming year we expect to make the term of our school as long as that of the graded school in town. Some time during the coming year we also want to provide a much larger school-house, in which may also be held Sunday-school and church services. A great many of the parents appreciate having this school provided for them free of charge, and take advantage of it by having their children attend regularly. We believe that public sentiment, combined with the sentiment of the mill-owners and the parents, will work out the child labor problem without child labor law. We believe the tendency here is to keep children out of the mill. We feel that the best thing our people can do for themselves is to be cleanly about their premises, and live economically,

saving part of their wages for rainy days. Some of our people have saved enough money while in our employment to buy themselves farms, and are moving to those farms. We would like to encourage this tendency, as we are sure it will inure to our benefit in the long run. We are pretty well fixed with regard to labor, but believe a desirable class of immigrants would be most beneficial to mills of our section, but we are not sufficiently well acquainted with the characteristics of the different nationalities to know just what class will be best for our mills.—G. O. COBLE, Treasurer Roxboro Cotton Mills, *Roxboro*.

POLK COUNTY.

EVERYBODY SHOULD WORK.—If such a thing were possible, make all parents work. Make every able-bodied man in the county work, and then we will have a "Utopia."—F. S. WILCOX, President Tryon Hosiery Company, *Lynn*.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

THE STATE NEEDS IMMIGRANTS.—I think it is a well-established fact that North Carolina needs immigrants. As this need is being felt about as keenly on the farms as in some of the manufacturing districts of the State, I believe the best way to get a start in immigration is for the proper arrangements to be made by which a class of thrifty people, such as the Swedes, for instance, can be gotten to locate on small farms in various portions of North Carolina. I believe that if the proper effort is made, a desirable class of immigrants could also be secured in England, of people who came from the same race from which we descended. At this time, young men from some of the best families in England are settling in Canada, where, by reason of the fact that the railroads own right-of-way for many miles, they have to settle from eight to ten miles from any railroad, and in a climate that is frozen at least half the year, and besides they pay very high prices for land. Compare this with what these same men could do by coming to North Carolina. Our climate is open most all the year, our lands are cheap and susceptible of highest improvement, locations can be had right on the railroads and ready market can be found for all farm products and at good prices. Bring in some of these people from England, Sweden, Norway, etc., to fill our farming districts, and this will in time give us operatives, both men and women, to supply our manufacturing interests, and the best of it all will be that these men and women will make desirable citizens. North Carolina needs to advertise these things to the world, and, to repeat, I believe one of the most important things to be done is for those in authority to make an effort without delay to bring into our midst this class of people.—S. BRYANT, Secretary-Treasurer Randleman Manufacturing Company, *Randleman*.

NEEDED REFORMS.—Present law should be amended to make ten hours a day's work, and prohibit night running of cotton mills. Law as to child labor is probably all right if enforced, but I believe some mills are working children under twelve years. Cotton mills, like all other Southern industrial enter-

prises, are badly in need of more labor. Energetic steps should be taken to provide for this need and emergency by procuring right kind of immigrants, but we had better endure evils we are now under than to secure undesirable aliens. A very large per cent. of those now daily landing at Castle Garden in New York City are of this class. This is the view of Senator Simmons, recently expressed in a speech in the United States Senate.—W. H. WATKINS, Secretary-Treasurer Columbia Cotton Mills, *Ramseur*.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

THE LAW ALL RIGHT.—The child labor law now operative in this State is all right, and should be enforced. All children between eight and twelve years of age should be required to attend school at least three months in each year, unless mentally or physically unfit. Wage-earners should be encouraged and induced to locate and buy or build homes and make them attractive. Employers should sell them these homes for small prices, on long and easy payment plan, and should be well prepared to offer these inducements also to first-class immigrants from Europe or elsewhere. As scarcity of labor, in every department, is now our greatest trouble, our next Legislature should try to remedy this with attractive immigration laws, backed with sufficient money to make them well known.—ROBERT A. JOHNSON, Secretary Steele's Mills, *Rockingham*.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CHILD LABOR UNPROFITABLE.—Replying to your inquiry as to child labor, I can readily say, after years of experience with cotton factory operatives, that it is unprofitable to work a child under twelve years of age, and the law prohibiting their employment is a good one, both for the child and for the factory. Any observant manufacturer knows the truth of my views. Immigration is a knotty problem. The South is progressing with only four and one-half per cent. of the immigrants locating within her borders. Under the circumstances it is best to continue to progress steadily and healthfully, and not let down the bars to any and all classes. The subject is too fertile for discussion in your limited space, and I would suggest that we go slow and with care.—LAWRENCE MCRAE, Secretary Rhode Island Company, *Spray*.

ROWAN COUNTY.

AGAINST DAGOS.—Favor better class of immigrants from Northern Europe, but no dagos.—E. B. NEAVE, Secretary-Treasurer Vance Cotton Mills, *Salisbury*.

PRESENT LAW A HARDSHIP.—The labor law should be so amended as to allow children who are under twelve years and children of a widow to work in mill. I find the present law is a hardship on many of this class. I favor high-class immigrants.—F. L. ROBBINS, Secretary-Treasurer Kesler Manufacturing Company, *Salisbury*.

THE NEGRO UNRELIABLE.—Would be glad to have German or Swiss immigrants, or other high-class folks. Labor is unusually scarce and must be supplied in some way. The negro can no longer be depended upon.—LINN MILLS, *Landis*.

STANLY COUNTY.

SCOTCH, IRISH AND ENGLISH.—Put me down for compulsory education, no child labor. Fair wages to employees, for a man cannot educate his children unless he can feed and keep them respectable in dress and otherwise. Best immigrants to get would be the Scotch plowman for the farms, the English factory worker and Irish laborer, as they would all come ready to work and speaking English, and they would help the native farmer greatly from their superior knowledge of farming. We have thousands of acres untilled this year for want of help, and lots of spindles and looms idle from the same cause. The country is building up so quickly there are not people enough to take care of it, and we must get outside help. But better to pay good wages for a safe and sound immigrant now than have a herd of Italians and Huns. They are ingrates and stumbling-blocks, like what we have had to contend with in the negro.—A. I. NAPIER, Tucker & Carter Rope Company, *New London*.

AN EXCEPTION.—We do not favor children being employed in mills under twelve years of age, unless it be for the support of widowed mothers. We favor immigration, provided we can get a good class of immigrants. We think the better class of German laborers would be more desirable than any other.—EFIRD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Albemarle*.

NEITHER RIGHT NOR PROFITABLE.—Child labor is neither right nor profitable. We would welcome immigrants of character if they can be had, but deliver us from the riff-raff.—NORWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Norwood*.

WAKE COUNTY.

PARENTS RESPONSIBLE.—We think the present labor law and age limit is right. Mills cannot tell ages of children, and parents should be responsible for sending children under age to the mills. You can find upon investigation that only a small per cent. of the hands are children under fourteen; their work is light, but their work is essential in the spinning room, and with the present scarcity of help if a law should be enacted making fourteen the age limit for boys and girls it will seriously cripple the whole industry, as the average spinner runs five hundred spindles. Suppose you have six spinners under fourteen in a five thousand spindle mill, and the fourteen-year limit went into effect, you would stop three thousand spindles or sixty per cent. of it; suppose these three thousand spindles were making yarn for two hundred looms using sixty weavers and helpers; if the weave-room couldn't get yarn, the looms would be idle, or sixty per cent. of the sixty weavers idle. Who would suffer? People had better study this matter carefully before taking foolish actions, which will injure an industry on which about seven to ten per cent.

of our population is dependent. The per cent. of children under fourteen in the mills is small, but is needful at this time. We feel confident that a law making the age limit for either boys or girls fourteen years will seriously injure the cotton mill business in North Carolina, and also result in injury to operatives themselves. If we could only get enough help over fourteen years to keep the machinery running, we would not mind, but that cannot be done now. We think the night work should be done away with. We are in favor of a State law making sixty-three hours a week's work, or ten and a half hours a day's work, and in four years from now make it sixty hours, or ten hours per day. *Work it down by degrees, not make a radical change all at once.* This seems to us a common-sense view of the matter. We have recently equipped, at our expense, a splendid building for schools for the children, also a hall for lectures, concerts, Sunday-schools, etc. Now give us a law to make the children go to school, and you will help them materially.—
WILLIAM H. WILLIAMSON, Pilot Cotton Mills, Raleigh.

WARREN COUNTY.

AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.—The child labor law enacted by the Legislature of 1903 would be all right if it did not discriminate. It is not a child labor law, as it only includes a very small proportion of children who work. It should either include all or none at all. The wage-earner is better off than the employer. Your question would be more to the point if it were: "Suggestions as to the needs of employers, and what in your opinion would benefit them?" The wage-earner needs as little looking after to-day as any class in the country. Prosperity is all his way and roses bloom under every step he takes.—LITTLETON HOSIERY MILLS, Littleton.

CHAPTER V.

FURNITURE FACTORIES.

Furniture manufactories continue to spring up in various parts of the State, giving profitable employment to hundreds of wage-earners and ready markets for the products of the forest. North Carolina is taking the lead in this class of enterprises and this year's report shows unusual activity in this branch of the State's industrial progress.

In Table No. 1 is given a list of factories, with post-office, name of president or owner, capital stock, year incorporated, power and articles manufactured. There are one hundred and five factories reporting—five more than last year—having a capital stock of \$2,998,201 and 10,040-horse power.

Table No. 2 gives statistics obtained from these reports. The factories reporting show 6,194 employes, whose highest average daily pay is \$2.27—twelve cents more than last year; lowest, 85 cents—an increase of 18 cents over last year; pay of children, 51 cents—an increase of 6 cents over last year. Eighty-seven per cent. of adults read and write, and 83 per cent. of children read and write. Seventy-three per cent. of factories reporting pay semi-monthly, 18 per cent. weekly, 3 per cent. monthly, 3 per cent. semi-weekly, and 3 per cent. do not report. Eighty-six per cent. report increase in wages, 9 per cent. no increase and 5 per cent. do not report. Sixty-eight per cent. oppose employment of children under fourteen years of age, 18 per cent. favor such employment, and 14 per cent. do not report. Seventy-six per cent. favor compulsory education, 10 per cent. oppose it, and 14 per cent. do not report.

Following the tables are letters from furniture manufacturers.

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing County, Name of Factory, Post-office,*

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Capital Stock.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.
Alamance -----	Mebane-----	Continental Chair Co. -----	\$ 17,000	1900
do -----	Mebane-----	The White Furniture Co.-----	100,000	1896
Anson -----	Lilesville-----	James H. Ingram Furniture Co.----	4,000	1897
Burke -----	Drexel-----	Drexel Furniture Co.-----	75,000	1904
do -----	Morganton -----	Morganton Furniture Co. -----	50,000	1905
Cabarrus -----	Concord -----	York Furniture Co. -----	46,000	1900
Caldwell-----	Lenoir-----	Harper Furniture Mfg. Co. -----		
do -----	Lenoir-----	Kent Furniture and Coffin Co.-----	23,000	1905
do -----	Lenoir-----	Moose Furniture Co.-----	30,000	1906
Catawba-----	Hickory -----	Hickory Furniture Co. -----	32,800	1901
do -----	Hickory -----	Hickory Upholstering Co.-----	1,500	1901
Chatham -----	Ore Hill -----	Ore Hill Mfg. Co.-----	5,000	1900
Cherokee -----	Murphy -----	Murphy Furniture Co. -----	40,000	1904
Davidson -----	Lexington -----	American Furniture Co.-----	16,000	1897
do -----	Lexington -----	Crowell Furniture Co.-----	10,000	1906
do -----	Lexington -----	Dixie Furniture Co. -----	28,800	1901
do -----	Lexington -----	Elk Furniture Co. -----	50,000	1902
do -----	Lexington -----	Lexington Metal Bed Co.-----	12,000	1905
do -----	Lexington -----	Lexington Upholstering Co.-----	5,000	1903
do -----	Lexington -----	Oneida Chair Co. -----	31,566	1902
do -----	Thomasville -----	Cates Chair Co.-----	12,000	1901
do* -----	Thomasville -----	Climax Chair Co. -----	10,000	1902
do -----	Thomasville -----	Cramer Furniture Co. -----	50,000	1900
do -----	Thomasville -----	Lee Mfg. Co. -----	8,000	1902
do -----	Thomasville -----	Lambert Furniture Co.-----	14,000	1901
do -----	Thomasville -----	Standard Chair Co.-----	12,000	1901
do -----	Thomasville -----	Thompson Chair Co.-----	11,000	1903
do -----	Thomasville -----	Thomasville Chair Co.-----	25,000	1905
do -----	Thomasville -----	Thomasville Furniture Co. -----	14,000	1905
do -----	Thomasville -----	Queen Chair Co.-----	12,900	1903
Davie-----	Mocksville-----	Mocksville Chair Co.-----	15,000	1901
do -----	Mocksville-----	Mocksville Furniture Co.-----	21,800	1901
Forsyth -----	Winston-Salem-----	Forsyth Chair Co. -----	25,000	1900
do -----	Winston-Salem-----	Forsyth Furniture Co.-----	50,000	1904
do -----	Winston-Salem-----	Forsyth Iron Bed Co.-----	19,000	1902

Year Incorporated, Capital Stock, Name of President, Owner, etc.

Name of President, Owner or Manager.	Power.	Number Horse Power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.
L. Puryear -----	steam -----	75	Chairs and settees.
W. E. White -----	steam -----	350	Chamber suits, tables, chiffoniers, etc.
James H. Ingram-----	steam -----	15	Bedsteads, bureaus, tables, etc.
A. M. Kestler -----	steam -----	125	Dressers, bedsteads, chiffoniers, etc.
J. McNaughton -----	steam -----	125	Bed-room suits, chiffoniers, sideboards, etc.
B. E. Harris -----	steam -----	225	Bed-room suits, chiffoniers, dressers, etc.
G. F. Harper -----	steam -----	60	Oak bed-room suits and dressers.
A. A. Kent -----	steam -----	100	General line furniture.
H. T. Newland -----	steam -----	150	Bed-room suits, odd dressers, chiffoniers.
K. C. Menzies -----	steam -----	90	Chamber suits in oak.
E. H. Winstead -----	-----	-----	Lounges, couches, mattresses, etc.
John R. Lane -----	steam -----	25	Double-seat cane chairs.
John E. Fain -----	steam -----	125	Medium-grade furniture.
J. N. Mendenhall-----	steam -----	125	Chamber suits, odd dressers, chiffoniers, etc.
Dr. E. J. Buchanan-----	steam -----	80	Chamber suits.
Dr. E. J. Buchanan-----	steam -----	150	Chamber suits and odd dressers.
Dr. E. J. Buchanan-----	steam -----	150	Chamber suits, sideboards, chiffoniers.
W. M. Koonts -----	steam -----	25	Metal beds.
W. H. Walker -----	hand -----	-----	Beds and single lounges, couches, etc.
C. A. Hunt, Jr.-----	steam -----	125	Chairs and rockers.
J. E. Lambeth-----	steam -----	80	Open cane and cobbler-seat diners and rockers.
W. C. Harris -----	steam -----	80	Medium-grade chairs.
John T. Cramer-----	steam -----	250	Chairs.
E. C. Lambeth -----	steam -----	150	Tables of all kinds.
R. L. Lambeth -----	steam -----	100	Kitchen furniture.
J. W. Lambeth -----	steam -----	100	Chairs.
C. F. Lambeth -----	steam -----	60	Wood-seat chairs.
J. T. Cramer -----	steam -----	100	Medium and high grade chairs and rockers.
F. S. Lambeth -----	steam -----	100	Dressers, washstands, chiffoniers.
J. A. Green-----	steam -----	125	Box-seat dining chairs.
E. L. Gaither-----	steam -----	60	Chairs.
T. B. Bailey -----	steam -----	100	Chiffoniers and dressers.
Charles Siewers -----	electric-----	20	Chairs and rockers.
Charles Siewers -----	steam -----	125	Bed-room suits.
Charles Siewers -----	electric-----	10	Iron beds.

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Capital Stock.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.
Forsyth* -----	Winston-Salem -----	Forsyth Mfg. Co. -----	\$ 50,000	-----
do -----	Winston-Salem -----	Oakland Mfg. Co. -----	65,000	1900
do -----	Winston-Salem -----	Salem Parlor Furniture Co. -----	10,000	1902
do -----	Winston-Salem -----	Winston-Salem Furniture Co. -----	-----	-----
do -----	Kernersville -----	Kernersville Furniture Co. -----	15,000	1901
Granville -----	Oxford -----	Oxford Furniture Co. -----	40,000	1900
Guilford -----	Greensboro -----	Gate City Furniture Mfg. Co. -----	100,000	1901
do -----	Greensboro -----	Greensboro Furniture Co. -----	100,000	1890
do -----	Greensboro -----	Greensboro Table Co. -----	100,000	1902
do* -----	High Point -----	Alma Furniture Co. -----	8,000	1895
do -----	High Point -----	Best Chair Co. -----	12,300	1906
do -----	High Point -----	Columbia Furniture Co. -----	50,000	1897
do -----	High Point -----	Continental Furniture Co. -----	40,000	1902
do -----	High Point -----	Dalton Furniture Co. -----	15,000	1905
do -----	High Point -----	Eagle Furniture Co. -----	35,000	1892
do -----	High Point -----	Globe Home Furniture Co. -----	175,000	1901
do -----	High Point -----	Globe Parlor Furniture Co. -----	13,200	1906
do -----	High Point -----	High Point Chair Co. -----	9,000	1899
do -----	High Point -----	High Point Hardwood Mfg. Co. -----	-----	-----
do -----	High Point -----	High Point Metallic Bed Co. -----	20,000	1900
do* -----	High Point -----	High Point Furniture Co. -----	200,000	1888
do -----	High Point -----	Kearns Furniture Co. -----	77,000	1900
do -----	High Point -----	Kearns Mfg. Co. -----	3,500	1906
do -----	High Point -----	Victor Chair Co. -----	5,000	1901
do -----	High Point -----	Kitchen Cabinet and Table Co. -----	4,500	1903
do -----	High Point -----	Lindsay Chair Co. -----	30,000	1900
do -----	High Point -----	Myrtle Desk Co. -----	15,000	1899
do -----	High Point -----	Marsh Furniture Co. -----	24,000	1906
do* -----	High Point -----	Nat'l Lounge and Bed Spring Co. --	25,000	1898
do -----	High Point -----	Southern Chair Co. -----	24,000	1896
do -----	High Point -----	Standard Furniture Co. -----	16,000	1904
do -----	High Point -----	Smith Furniture Co. -----	30,900	1902
do -----	High Point -----	Tate Furniture Co. -----	48,000	1893
do -----	High Point -----	Tomlinson Chair Co. -----	50,000	1901
do -----	High Point -----	Union Furniture Co. -----	16,500	1899

Continued.

Name of President, Owner or Manager.	Power.	Number Horse- Power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.
H. E. Fries -----	electric and steam	90	Chairs in the white.
W. P. Hill -----	steam -----	150	Chamber suits, sideboards, chiffoniers.
Ralph Siewers -----	hand -----	-----	Upholstered furniture.
W. S. Linville -----	steam -----	140	Bed-room suits, odd beds and dressers.
J. C. Horner -----	steam -----	125	General line furniture.
C. E. Holton -----	steam -----	150	Bureaus, washstands, chiffoniers.
J. W. Fry -----	steam -----	150	Bureaus, washstands, chiffoniers.
E. P. Wharton -----	steam -----	100	Tables.
J. P. Redding -----	steam -----	60	Kitchen safes and tables.
J. T. Best -----	steam -----	100	Chairs, rockers.
J. A. Lindsay -----	steam -----	150	Suits and chiffoniers.
Fred. N. Tate -----	steam -----	150	Chamber suits, chiffoniers, etc.
R. F. Dalton -----	steam -----	60	Furniture, tables, etc.
E. A. Snow -----	steam -----	150	General line furniture.
J. Elwood Cox -----	steam -----	375	Dressers, chiffoniers, sideboards, etc.
S. H. Tomlinson -----	-----	-----	Upholstered furniture of all kinds.
A. Sherrod -----	steam -----	40	Cheap plain and rocking chairs.
R. H. Maxwell -----	electric -----	30	Furniture, household furnishing material.
J. H. Willis -----	steam -----	25	Iron beds.
W. J. Wrenn -----	steam -----	150	Chamber suits.
E. M. Armfield -----	steam -----	175	Furniture.
G. H. Kearns -----	hand -----	-----	Lounges and couches.
F. J. Kearns -----	steam -----	65	Chairs.
A. J. Dodamead -----	steam -----	25	Kitchen furniture.
W. C. Jones -----	steam -----	125	Chairs, plain and rockers.
H. W. Fraser -----	steam -----	128	Desks.
J. W. Harris -----	steam -----	125	Cheap and medium furniture.
W. E. Johns, Sr. -----	hand -----	-----	Parlor suits, lounges, couches, etc.
E. A. Snow -----	steam -----	100	Chairs.
O. N. Richardson -----	steam -----	40	Dressers, washstands and lounges.
J. L. Ferguson, Jr. -----	steam -----	125	Suits, sideboards, wardrobes, etc.
J. H. Tate -----	steam -----	100	Furniture.
S. F. Tomlinson -----	electric -----	-----	Chairs, rockers, tables, etc.
W. T. Kirkman -----	steam -----	150	Chamber suits.

TABLE No. 1—

County.	Post-office.	Name of Factory.	Capital Stock.	Year Incorporated or Commenced Business.
Guilford-----	High Point-----	Welch Furniture Co.-----	\$ 30,000	1901
Harnett-----	Dunn-----	Dunn Safe and Table Co.-----	9,735	-----
do-----	Dunn-----	Newberry Bros. & Crowell-----	-----	1899
Haywood-----	Waynesville-----	Hazelwood Mfg. Co.-----	10,200	1905
do-----	Waynesville-----	Unagusta Mfg. Co.-----	25,000	1904
do-----	Waynesville-----	Waynesville Furniture Co.-----	20,000	1903
do-----	Waynesville-----	Waynesville Wood Mfg. Co.-----	25,000	1900
Iredell-----	Statesville-----	Atha Chair Co.-----	20,000	1904
do-----	Statesville-----	Imperial Furniture Mfg. Co.-----	30,000	1903
do-----	Statesville-----	Kincaid Furniture Co.-----	30,000	1901
do-----	Statesville-----	Statesville Furniture Co.-----	17,000	1900
Lincoln-----	Lincolnton-----	Gheen Bros.-----	1,200	1905
McDowell-----	Marion-----	Blue Ridge Furniture Co.-----	25,000	1902
do*-----	Marion-----	Catawba Furniture Co.-----	-----	1895
do*-----	Marion-----	McDowell Furniture Co.-----	50,000	1901
do-----	Marion-----	Western Furniture Co.-----	12,000	1900
Mecklenburg-----	Cornelius-----	Cornelius Furniture Co.-----	13,500	1904
Moore-----	Sanford-----	Fitts-Crabtree Mfg. Co.-----	20,000	1902
do-----	Sanford-----	Sanford Mfg. Co.-----	35,500	1903
Montgomery-----	Biscoe-----	Biscoe Bending and Chair Co.-----	18,000	1905
Randolph-----	Ashboro-----	Randolph Chair Co.-----	3,500	1898
do-----	Ashboro-----	Ashboro Chair Co.-----	19,000	1903
do-----	Ashboro-----	Ashboro Furniture Co.-----	15,000	1905
do-----	Randleman-----	Randleman Chair Co.-----	17,500	1905
do-----	Trinity-----	Dixie Chair Co.-----	5,000	1901
Stanly*-----	Albemarle-----	Albemarle Furniture Mfg. Co.-----	9,150	1903
Stokes-----	King-----	The Grabbs Mfg. Co.-----	13,950	1903
Surry-----	Elkin-----	Elkin Furniture Co.-----	15,000	1905
do-----	Mount Airy-----	Banner Mfg. Co.-----	9,000	1903
do-----	Mount Airy-----	Mount Airy Mantel and Table Co.--	10,000	1898
do-----	Mount Airy-----	National Furniture Co.-----	25,000	1901
Warren-----	Warrenton-----	Warrenton Furniture Co.-----	15,000	1901
Wayne-----	Goldsboro-----	Goldsboro Furniture Mfg. Co.-----	90,000	1888
Wilkes*-----	North Wilkesboro-----	Forest Furniture Co.-----	25,000	1902
do-----	North Wilkesboro-----	Oak Furniture Co.-----	19,200	1903

Continued.

Name of President, Owner or Manager.	Power.	Number Horse- Power.	Class of Goods Manufactured.
W. P. Pickett -----	steam -----	175	Chamber suits and folding beds.
R. G. Taylor -----	steam -----	35	Safes and tables.
Newberry Bros. & Crowell -----	steam -----	19	Chamber suits, beds, dressers, etc.
William H. Cole -----	steam -----	125	Tables and hardwood lumber.
C. H. Hobbs -----	steam -----	85	Chamber suits—medium grade, etc.
A. Howell -----	steam -----	125	Bed-room suits, etc.
S. H. Kellar -----	steam -----	125	Dimension stock, tables, etc.
W. A. Thomas -----	steam -----	75	Chairs and rockers.
J. C. Steele -----	steam -----	150	Sideboards, chiffoniers, odd dressers, etc.
W. T. Kincaid -----	steam -----	100	Chamber suits, odd dressers, etc.
W. A. Thomas -----	steam -----	100	Chamber suits, odd dressers, etc.
Gheen Bros. -----	steam -----	6	Furniture, sash, doors.
E. J. Justice -----	steam -----	100	Furniture.
T. F. Wrenn -----	steam -----	100	Cheap and medium furniture.
L. J. P. Cutlar -----	steam -----	100	Beds, dressers, chiffoniers, washstands, etc.
W. A. Conley -----	steam -----	50	Chamber suits, dressers, etc.
F. C. Sherrill -----	steam -----	100	Suits, tables, sideboards, chiffoniers, etc.
W. A. Crabtree -----	steam -----	100	Parlor, dining and kitchen furniture.
H. M. Weller -----	steam -----	100	Tables.
S. D. Davis -----	steam -----	80	Chairs, bent stock, porch goods, etc.
E. H. Hammer -----	steam -----	40	Chairs and rockers.
C. C. McAlister -----	steam -----	100	Chairs and rockers.
O. R. Cox -----	steam -----	70	Chamber suits, chiffoniers, odd dressers, etc.
F. Ingold -----	steam -----	100	Chairs.
W. H. Ragan -----	steam -----	80	Turned chair stock.
R. A. Crowell -----	steam -----	60	Beds, bureaus, washstands.
V. T. Grabbs -----	steam -----	40	Kitchen safes, odd beds, washstands.
J. F. Cook -----	steam -----	60	Furniture.
J. L. Banner -----	steam -----	50	Odd beds and cradles.
George O. Graves -----	steam -----	85	Extension tables, center tables, etc.
J. H. Prather -----	steam -----	125	Chiffoniers, dressers and beds.
R. B. Boyd -----	steam -----	65	Chairs and rockers.
J. L. Borden -----	steam -----	200	Furniture.
J. E. Finley -----	steam -----	100	Odd dressers, washstands and beds.
John H. Johnson -----	steam -----	75	Chiffoniers, desks, dressers.

TABLE NO. 2—*Showing Number Days Worked, Hours per*

Name of Factory.	Post-office.	Number Days in Operation Last Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Depend- ent on Factory.	Number Actually Employed in Factory.
Continental Furniture Co. -----	Mebane-----	300	10	50	30
The White Furniture Co. -----	Mebane-----	300	10	625	135
Jas. H. Ingram Furniture Co. -----	Lilesville -----	300	10	12	6
Drexel Furniture Co. -----	Drexel-----	300	10	230	80
Morganton Furniture Co.-----	Morganton -----	new	10	150	50
Yorke Furniture Co.-----	Concord -----	200	10	306	102
Harper Furniture Co.-----	Lenoir-----	308	10	100	38
Kent Furniture and Coffin Co. -----	Lenoir-----	300	10	162	54
Moore Furniture Co.-----	Lenoir-----	175	10	240	80
Hickory Furniture Co.-----	Hickory -----	300	10	250	70
Hickory Upholstering Co. -----	Hickory -----	308	10	6	2
Ore Hill Mfg. Co. -----	Ore Hill -----	300	10	45	15
Murphy Furniture Mfg. Co. -----	Murphy -----	200	10	225	75
American Furniture Co. -----	Lexington -----	300	10	250	50
Crowell Furniture Co. -----	Lexington -----	100	10	350	70
Dixie Furniture Co.-----	Lexington -----	310	10	300	100
Elk Furniture Co.-----	Lexington -----	312	10	550	110
Lexington Metal Bed Co. -----	Lexington -----	200	10	85	17
Lexington Upholstering Co. -----	Lexington -----	300	10	50	20
Oneida Chair Co.-----	Lexington -----	312	10	350	70
Cates Chair Co. -----	Thomasville -----	300	10	325	65
Climax Chair Co.-----	Thomasville -----	312	10	125	25
Cramer Furniture Co. -----	Thomasville -----	300	10	225	175
Lee Mfg. Co.-----	Thomasville -----	300	10	200	40
Lambeth Furniture Co.-----	Thomasville -----	310	10	300	60
Standard Chair Co. -----	Thomasville -----	300	10	200	60
Thompson Chair Co. -----	Thomasville -----	300	10	200	40
Thomasville Chair Co. -----	Thomasville -----	305	10	165	55
Thomasville Furniture Co.-----	Thomasville -----	295	10	150	50
Queen Chair Co. -----	Thomasville -----	300	10	225	45
Mocksville Chair Co.-----	Mocksville -----	300	10	120	40
Mocksville Furniture Co. -----	Mocksville -----	300	10	165	55
Forsyth Chair Co.-----	Winston-Salem-----	300	10	75	25
Forsyth Furniture Co. -----	Winston-Salem-----	300	10	240	80
Forsyth Iron Bed Co. -----	Winston-Salem-----	300	10	90	30

Day, How Often Paid, Per Cent. Read and Write, etc.

Highest Paid Adults.	Lowest Paid Adults.	Wages Paid Children.	Wages.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under Fourteen Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
			How Often Paid.	Increased or Decreased.	Adults.	Children.		
\$ 1.75	\$.75	\$ ---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	67	---	no -----	yes.
3.50	.85	.40	weekly -----	increased -----	90	95	yes -----	yes.
1.25	.40	---	weekly -----	-----	100	---	-----	yes.
2.10	.85	.35	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	95	60	yes -----	yes.
---	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	no -----	yes.
2.50	1.25	.65	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	50	50	no -----	---
2.25	.75	.30	weekly -----	no -----	98	95	no -----	yes.
2.25	1.00	.65	weekly -----	increased -----	85	---	no -----	yes.
1.10	1.00	.45	weekly -----	increased -----	95	---	no -----	---
1.75	.90	.55	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	98	100	yes -----	no.
1.00	.75	---	weekly -----	no -----	100	---	no -----	yes.
1.50	.75	---	monthly -----	increased -----	100	---	yes -----	yes.
2.25	.80	.50	weekly -----	increased -----	80	---	no -----	---
1.75	.50	---	weekly -----	increased -----	90	---	no -----	yes.
2.50	1.00	---	semi-weekly-----	increased -----	90	---	no -----	yes.
2.25	1.00	.60	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	95	95	no -----	yes.
2.25	.75	---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	---	no -----	yes.
2.00	.55	---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	100	---	yes -----	yes.
2.00	1.25	---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	100	---	-----	yes.
3.00	1.00	.60	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	50	no -----	yes.
1.75	1.00	---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	99	---	no -----	yes.
1.50	.90	---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	---	no -----	yes.
2.83	.90	.63	weekly -----	increased -----	75	75	no -----	yes.
2.00	.80	---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	95	---	-----	yes.
2.00	1.00	---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	95	---	yes -----	yes.
1.75	.85	---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	---	no -----	yes.
1.50	1.00	---	weekly -----	increased -----	90	---	no -----	yes.
2.00	.70	---	weekly -----	increased -----	75	---	yes -----	yes.
4.00	1.00	.50	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	95	---	yes -----	yes.
2.60	1.10	---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	---	no -----	yes.
2.00	.70	.25	semi-weekly-----	increased -----	75	90	no -----	yes.
2.50	.35	---	semi-monthly-----	no -----	90	---	-----	---
1.75	.85	---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	---	no -----	no.
2.50	.85	---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	95	---	-----	no.
2.00	.85	---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	50	---	no -----	no.

TABLE No. 2—

Name of Factory.	Post-office.	Number Days in Operation Last Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Depend- ent on Factory.	Number Actually Employed in Factory.
Forsyth Mfg. Co.	Winston-Salem	300	10	120	40
Oakland Mfg. Co.	Winston-Salem	310	10	270	90
Salem Parlor Furniture Co.	Winston-Salem	250	10	30	10
Kernersville Furniture Mfg. Co.	Kernersville	300	10	150	50
Winston-Salem Furniture Co.	Kernersville				
Oxford Furniture Co.	Oxford	300	10	240	80
Gate City Furniture Mfg. Co.	Greensboro	300	10	255	85
Greensboro Furniture Mfg. Co.	Greensboro	300	10	280	90
Greensboro Table Co.	Greensboro	300	10	250	55
Alma Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	175	35
Best Chair Co.	High Point	new	10	60	20
Columbia Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	450	90
Continental Furniture Co.	High Point	310	10	400	115
Dalton Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	250	50
Eagle Furniture Co.	High Point	196	10	400	80
Globe Home Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	1,350	275
Globe Parlor Furniture Co.	High Point	155	10	225	45
High Point Chair Co.	High Point	300	10	150	30
High Point Hardwood Mfg. Co.	High Point	275	10	80	14
High Point Metallic Bed Co.	High Point	300	10	200	47
High Point Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	500	75
Kearns Furniture Co.	High Point	310	10	750	150
Kearns Mfg. Co.	High Point	new	10	20	4
Victor Chair Co.	High Point	300	10	100	30
Kitchen Cabinet and Table Co.	High Point	300	10	60	12
Lindsay Chair Co.	High Point	305	10	225	75
Myrtle Desk Co.	High Point	300	10	425	85
Marsh Furniture Co.	High Point	new	10		
National Lounge and Bed Spring Co.	High Point	300	10	6	2
Southern Chair Co.	High Point	305	10	500	100
Standard Furniture Co.	High Point	305	10	175	35
Smith Furniture Co.	High Point	310	10	375	85
Tate Furniture Co.	High Point	300	10	450	90
Tomlinson Chair Mfg. Co.	High Point	310	10	115	115
Union Furniture Co.	High Point	285	10	425	85

Continued.

Highest Paid Adults.	Lowest Paid Adults.	Wages Paid Children.	Wages.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under Fourteen Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
			How Often Paid.	Increased or Decreased.	Adults.	Children.		
\$ 1.77	\$.90	\$.55	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75	75	no -----	yes.
2.50	.35	.55	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90		no -----	yes.
1.80	.85		semi-monthly-----	increased -----	100		no -----	no.
2.00	.75	.37	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	95	100	yes -----	yes.

2.75	1.00	.37	weekly -----	increased -----	100	100	no -----	
2.25	.85	.50	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	98	100	no -----	yes.
2.50	.85	.50	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	96	100	no -----	yes.
2.75	.50		weekly -----	increased -----	98		no -----	yes.
1.75	.75		semi-weekly -----	increased -----	80		no -----	yes.
1.50	1.00		semi-monthly-----				no -----	yes.
3.00	.50		semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75		no -----	no.
3.00	1.15	.40	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	75	no -----	yes.
2.00	.85	.63	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90		yes -----	yes.
2.50	1.00		semi-monthly-----	increased -----	40		no -----	yes.
3.50	1.10	.75	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	80		yes -----	yes.
2.50	.90	.30	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	100	100	no -----	yes.
1.75	.85		semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90		no -----	no.
3.00	1.10	1.00	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	100	80	no -----	yes.
3.50	.90		semi-monthly-----	increased -----	50		no -----	yes.
2.50	1.25	.80	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75	75	no -----	yes.
2.75	1.00	.50	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75		no -----	yes.
2.00	1.25		semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75		no -----	yes.
1.75	1.00	.55	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75	85	yes -----	
1.60	1.10		semi-monthly-----	increased -----	100		no -----	yes.
1.75	.90	.50	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	85	85	yes -----	yes.
3.00	1.00		semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75		no -----	yes.

1.50	.85		weekly -----	no -----	100		no -----	yes.
2.50	1.00	.65	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75	70	yes -----	yes.
2.50	.75		semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90		no -----	yes.
3.00	1.00	.75	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75	75	yes -----	yes.
2.75	1.00	.50	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	50	no -----	yes.
2.50	1.25	.63	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	90	no -----	
2.25	1.00		semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75		no -----	yes.

TABLE NO. 2—

Name of Factory.	Post-office.	Number Days in Operation Last Year.	Number Hours Constitute Day's Work.	Number Depend-ent on Factory.	Number Actually Employed in Factory.
Welch Furniture Co.-----	High Point-----	300	10	540	90
Dunn Safe and Table Co.-----	Dunn-----	300	10	45	15
Newberry Bros. & Crowell-----	Dunn-----	300	10	250	85
Hazelwood Mfg. Co.-----	Waynesville-----	130	10	90	30
Unagusta Mfg. Co.-----	Waynesville-----	250	10	90	45
Waynesville Furniture Co.-----	Waynesville-----	300	11	120	40
Waynesville Wood Mfg. Co.-----	Waynesville-----	294	10	165	45
Atha Chair Co.-----	Statesville-----	275	10	200	75
Imperial Furniture Co.-----	Statesville-----	270	10	270	90
Kincaid Furniture Co.-----	Statesville-----	300	10	300	100
Statesville Furniture Co.-----	Statesville-----	308	10	240	80
Gheen Bros.-----	Lincolnton-----	300	10	17	3
Blue Ridge Furniture Co.-----	Marion-----	290	10	80	50
Catawba Furniture Co.-----	Marion-----	300	10	85	85
McDowell Furniture Co.-----	Marion-----	300	10	200	50
Western Furniture Co.-----	Marion-----	308	10	150	50
Cornelius Furniture Co.-----	Cornelius-----	300	10	225	76
Fitts-Crabtree Mfg. Co.-----	Sanford-----	310	10	75	40
Sanford Mfg. Co.-----	Sanford-----	280	10	100	30
Biscoe Bending and Chair Co.-----	Biscoe-----	300	10	200	40
Ashboro Chair Co.-----	Ashboro-----	300	10	225	75
Ashboro Furniture Co.-----	Ashboro-----	275	10	125	35
Randolph Chair Co.-----	Ashboro-----	310	10	100	25
Randleman Chair Co.-----	Randleman-----	350	10	60	60
Dixie Chair Co.-----	Trinity-----	286	10	45	15
Albemarle Furniture and Mfg. Co.-----	Albemarle-----	300	10	120	40
The Grabbs Mfg. Co.-----	King-----	300	10	60	32
Elkin Furniture Co.-----	Elkin-----	300	10	120	40
Banner Mfg. Co.-----	Mount Airy-----	300	10	25	25
Mount Airy Mantel and Table Co.-----	Mount Airy-----	308	10	300	100
National Furniture Co.-----	Mount Airy-----	310	10	400	110
Warrenton Furniture Co.-----	Warrenton-----	250	10	200	40
Goldsboro Furniture Mfg. Co.-----	Goldsboro-----	310	10	400	110
Forest Furniture Co.-----	North Wilkesboro-----	310	11	250	50
Oak Furniture Co.-----	North Wilkesboro-----	300	10	165	55

Continued.

Highest Paid Adults.	Lowest Paid Adults.	Wages Paid Children.	Wages.		Per Cent. Read and Write.		Should Children Under Fourteen Work in Factories?	Favor Compulsory School Law?
			How Often Paid.	Increased or Decreased.	Adults.	Children.		
\$ 2.75	\$ 1.10	\$---	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	50	-----	no -----	yes.
2.50	.75	.40	monthly -----	no -----	75	70	-----	
2.00	.80	-----	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	85	-----	-----	
3.00	.85	-----	monthly -----	increased -----	95	95	no -----	yes.
2.50	.85	.50	semi-monthly-----	no -----	99	-----	no -----	yes.
3.85	.85	.50	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	95	-----	yes -----	yes.
2.00	.75	.40	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	95	100	no -----	yes.
2.00	.50	-----	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	100	-----	no -----	yes.
3.00	.90	.30	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	100	100	no -----	yes.
3.00	1.00	.75	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	90	no -----	yes.
2.25	.75	.25	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	100	-----	no -----	no.
2.50	1.00	-----	weekly -----	increased -----	85	-----	no -----	yes.
2.50	.80	.45	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	75	-----	
2.00	.40	-----	semi-monthly-----	no -----	75	75	no -----	yes.
1.75	.85	.50	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	95	-----	no -----	no.
2.00	.75	.53	semi-monthly-----	no -----	90	90	no -----	yes.
3.00	.75	-----	semi-monthly-----	no -----	-----	-----	-----	yes.
2.00	.85	-----	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	98	100	no -----	yes.
2.50	.75	-----	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	80	-----	no -----	yes.
1.75	.90	-----	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	80	-----	-----	yes.
2.00	.80	.37	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	-----	-----	yes -----	
2.00	.75	.50	weekly -----	increased -----	90	70	yes -----	yes.
1.50	.75	-----	weekly -----	increased -----	75	-----	no -----	yes.
2.50	.65	-----	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	100	-----	no -----	yes.
1.60	.85	.35	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75	100	-----	yes.
-----	-----	-----	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	-----	-----	-----	
1.50	.75	.50	weekly -----	increased -----	90	100	no -----	yes.
1.75	.75	.40	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	90	no -----	yes.
2.00	.80	.30	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75	100	no -----	
2.25	.75	.45	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75	100	no -----	yes.
2.25	.80	.55	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	75	95	no -----	yes.
1.67	.75	.25 } .53 }	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	-----	no -----	no.
3.00	.84	-----	weekly -----	increased -----	99	100	-----	yes.
2.25	.75	-----	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	80	100	no -----	yes.
2.00	.75	-----	semi-monthly-----	increased -----	90	95	yes -----	yes.

LETTERS FROM MANUFACTURERS.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

SHOULD LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED.—I think the State should leave no stone unturned to induce immigration, the need of which becomes more and more apparent every year. The State should make an appropriation sufficient for the purpose, say \$20,000, and send agents, men carefully selected and qualified for their duties, to the European centers of immigration. These men should be thoroughly posted as to the agricultural possibilities of the State, its ability to employ labor, etc., and should be provided with maps showing the geography of the State, with booklets of information as to cost of lands, wages, etc.—all information which an intelligent possible immigrant would naturally be expected to require—in order that they might be in position to talk the State up intelligently and convincingly. As to the class of immigrants: anybody, English, Irish, German, Italian, Russian, Hungarian, etc., barring chronic criminals, paupers and degenerates.—L. PURYEAR, President Continental Chair Co., *Mebane*.

BURKE COUNTY.

THE GREATEST NEED.—A compulsory school law, with wise and careful provision in regard to location of schools, is heartily approved. Such conditions would make the wage-earners of the future more efficient and of greater help to the community.—F. O. HUFFMAN, Secretary-Treasurer Drexel Furniture Co., *Drexel*.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

EFFECTS OF HIGH WAGES.—We think wages too high now, causing men to work only four and five days per week. The amount they earn per day will furnish the bread by working only four and five days per week, and the balance of the time they will not work. All they seem to want is enough to eat.—R. M. GORRELL, Secretary-Treasurer Ore Hill Manufacturing Co., *Ore Hill*.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

IMMIGRANTS WANTED BY THE HUNDRED.—Child labor law satisfactory. This town could easily take care of one thousand immigrants of the better class. TOMLINSON CHAIR MFG. Co., *High Point*.

IREDELL COUNTY.

FAVORS A CURE FOR IDLENESS.—You ask for our opinion in regard to the school and child labor law. Will say that we thoroughly endorse the child labor law and think that it should be even more stringent, and in this connection also favor a compulsory school law requiring children to attend school a certain length of time each year up to the ages of twelve or fourteen years. In regard to the immigration law, or rather the class that we need, it seems to us that the less we have of the Italian laborer and his class the better we are off. What we need are some more like the Valdesians, and we would be heartily in favor of this class; but in looking around it seems that we do not need any more laborers, but what we do need is a law that will compel every able-bodied man to have some work and see that he attends to it; there is too much loafing, as can be seen in any of our towns and cities.—W. L. GILBERT, Secretary-Treasurer Atha Chair Co., *Statesville*.

WANTS GOOD CITIZENS.—It is evident that more labor is needed and we favor proper class, the kind who will make good citizens.—STATESVILLE FURNITURE Co., *Statesville*.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS LABOR.—Child labor law is good if enforced. North Carolina needs good, sober, industrious labor.—L. GHEEN, Gheen Bros., *Lincolnton*.

MCDOWELL COUNTY.

WOULD WELCOME RIGHT KIND.—Room enough for all good immigrants. Want no jail-birds.—PAYNE & DECKER BROS., *Marion*.

ONLY THE BETTER CLASS.—Favor good class of labor only.—CATAWBA FURNITURE Co., *Marion*.

QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION DISCUSSED.—As I have already expressed my views, which appear in the 19th edition of the Bureau of Labor and Printing for 1905, on the child labor law and the needs of wage-earners, I will confine my remarks herein to the immigration question. This, in my opinion, is a matter that should be considered very carefully, and one in which mature reflection, rather than impulsive action, should govern us. There can be but one necessity for and advantage in foreign immigration, and that is scarcity of labor. Now, if there is sufficient labor in this State, or in the South, no one should wish to have foreign immigration, and when I say foreign immigration I mean the lower class of immigrants who are, strictly speaking, laborers. Now, in most manufacturing enterprises it is not so much a question of lack of labor as a lack of skill and working capacity on the part of the work-

men or the foreman or manager in charge; and the writer believes that in enterprises of this kind there is sufficient labor, but that the lack of skill, or poor superintendents or managers, may render the supply inadequate at times or in localities. When it comes to farming, especially cotton, the problem requires more thought, as it requires a large number of hands at certain seasons, and they do not have to be skilled or trained except to a slight degree. The price of cotton is dependent on supply and demand, and if a small crop is raised, due either to bad weather conditions, lack of labor, or other causes, the price is high, and when conditions are reversed the price is low. Of course, when conditions in our State or locality are adverse, and favorable in another, some have to suffer. The fault in the scarcity of labor in the fields can be due but to about two things—one, the poor remuneration received, and the other the unwillingness of people to live in the rural districts or their not being able to on account of poor facilities of living, etc. Compare our condition with that of the State of Kansas or the West. The wheat crop is harvested in a shorter length of time than cotton (but we doubt if it is a more remunerative crop), and they can usually get plenty of labor because they pay at times as high as \$3.00 per day; and they have good roads which enables people to live in the rural districts with some degree of comfort. So it appears to me that what we need is better roads and schools, so that people will be content to live in the country, and to pay better wages and get more of the labor. If we were to receive a large number of immigrants the chances are they would very soon all wend their way to the cities or larger towns, and the country would be as scarce of them as ever after a while. The writer's observation has been that but few of the immigrants blend with our people, and that, deep at heart, there exists considerable prejudice against foreigners, especially the lower classes. We think that this State and this country have a certain amount of wealth and undeveloped resources which will last a certain length of time, and the slower we are in using them up the longer we will have them. Just as a person may live a sober, righteous life and live seventy-five years; if they crowd too much into the same their vitality is exhausted when they are about fifty. We believe our people will get along much better without foreign immigration, and that we have sufficient population to fill all the requirements in the different stations of life, if we develop our desires and capacities for work and endeavor to make conditions for the laboring classes as pleasant as possible. Going back again one moment, we should observe the labor conditions in the North, where strikes are of constant occurrence. Wherever there is a large element of foreign labor they have trouble. The recent strike at High Point, about the only one we have had, was traceable direct, I have been told, to the foreign element working in the glass factories. Now these people receive higher wages than other classes of labor, and yet they are not content. In general, we are opposed to foreign immigration, and do not believe the State would be benefited thereby, unless it were possible to secure colonies of industrious and intelligent races. The conditions would have to be changed from what they are to keep these people in the rural districts and outside of the cities. The only two classes of farmers that we know of that are short of labor are the cotton-raisers and the truck-growers of the eastern part of the State, and these two crops should be

sufficiently remunerative to enable the owners to pay more for their labor. The manufacturing enterprises need training schools where those that are able can receive instruction that will enable them to command good wages, and the superintendents or foremen take instruction that will enable them to train unskilled labor in all branches. The State should establish a training or industrial school, or utilize the Agricultural and Mechanical College, making it large enough to give thorough training in cotton milling, wood-working or any enterprise that is firmly established in the State, to advertise same thoroughly and make the expense almost nothing. And here comes in a need of the State, and that is an equalization of taxes in the different counties and increased revenue to enable them to build roads and keep up schools. We believe the State, as a State, will do well to let immigration alone, unless simply to put itself in position to furnish information to those desiring foreign labor through what channels to take the matter up for themselves. McDOWELL FURNITURE Co., *Marion*.

MOORE COUNTY.

ADVOCATES TRAINING SCHOOLS.—In reference to the child labor law will say that it is very good, and while I do not advocate the idleness of the child I am not in favor of employing it in a factory. The child should be taught to do something in a systematic manner, either by their parents or proper teachers; therefore we are in need of manual training schools, and we should have at least one in each county in the State where we could send our children between the ages of six and fourteen, where, under the instruction of competent teachers, they should be taught to do the things that would be most useful to them, and at times be employed in such labor and exercise as would develop them both mentally and physically. A child should not be tied down to work in a factory for ten hours a day, but his time should be all occupied systematically—periods for technical work, periods for study and periods for play. This should be done by having manual training schools sufficient to educate mechanics and artisans of all kinds. As soon as we do this we will experience a prosperity that we have never known before. These schools are of the greatest benefit to the wage-earners, not only in our State but in a large number of the States in the Union. A school where we can send our sons and daughters, where we can teach the boys a trade and the girls domestic economy, and thereby prepare the young men to earn a livelihood to support their families, and the young women how to better take care of their households and give them a knowledge of cooking, so the food would be wholesome and nourishing to their bodies and make strong men and women, instead of dyspeptics and victims of patent medicine concerns.

Furthermore, the wage-earners need better employers; employers who take an interest in the welfare of their men outside of grinding them and getting out of them grudgingly what they can. They should coöperate with their men, direct them kindly, teach them stability, reliability and honesty, and above all set an example by being strictly honest and straightforward themselves. A great many employers look down upon their men as mere machines, instead

of reaching down and trying to elevate them and create higher ideals and therefore make them better employes and better citizens. Get them to start a bank account; teach them economy; call them together every now and then and give them a good heart-to-heart talk. As soon as the employers learn to do this they will find a wonderful improvement and efficiency in those whom they employ.

In reference to immigration, will say that I am in favor of a good class of immigrants, such as Swedes, Germans, English and Irish, but I am not in favor of the immigrants from Southern Europe, such as Italians and Hungarians, especially the former. The poorer class of Italians make the most undesirable citizens that I know of. They do not respect the laws and have no scruples about taking life, either among themselves or any other nationality. In their native country they live in a most miserable manner on about one-fourth as much ground as our front yards in this section, which they rent, thereby necessitating their living in a very unsanitary condition, which breeds all manner of diseases. When they immigrate to this country they do not change to our manner of living but continue as in their native country, which makes them an undesirable class of people to have in any community. While I do not say there are not some good Italians, yet those we get from that country are the most depraved people in existence.

The Swedes and Germans are especially desirable on account of their excellent school education and manual training.—SANFORD MANUFACTURING Co., *Sanford, N. C.*

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

PUT NEGROES TO WORK.—You would not need immigration if you would put the negroes to work who are walking the streets, loafing on the corners and around the hotels waiting for a nickle.—J. PARKIN, Secretary-Treasurer Dixie Chair Co., *Trinity*.

WAYNE COUNTY.

OPPOSES THE CHILD LABOR LAW.—Think no law should prevent a widowed mother having assistance from her children.—GOLDSBORO FURNITURE MFG. Co., *Goldsboro*.

WILKES COUNTY.

THE BETTER CLASS.—We think German, Swede and Irish the best class of immigrants for our class of work.—J. R. FRULEY, Secretary Forest Furniture Co., *North Wilkesboro*.

CHAPTER VI.

THE STATE'S NEWSPAPERS.

The information at hand concerning the State's newspapers indicates fewer and better ones and a large increase in the general circulation of all classes of publications.

The report for 1901 shows that nine morning dailies were published in the State, having a total circulation of 26,275, an average of 2,919. This report shows ten morning dailies with a total circulation of 44,287, making the average 4,428, or an increase of sixty-eight per cent. in six years. The afternoon papers have also made gains in the six years, and there are three less such papers than in 1901. Then there were twenty-one; now there are eighteen. The combined circulation of these papers in 1901 was 22,785, an average of 1,085. The report for the year just closed shows the eighteen afternoon papers in the State to have a total circulation of 36,787, an average of 2,043, an increase in six years of sixty-one per cent. The weeklies have decreased twenty in number during the six years, but their circulation has soared from 263,836 (average, 1,332) in 1901, to 315,850 (average, 1,772) in 1906, the increase being nineteen per cent. In 1901 there were 198 weekly papers, and in 1906 there were 178.

The semi-weekly papers six years ago numbered nineteen, and the number in this report is the same. This report shows, however, that there has been an increase in the circulation of the semi-weeklies of about four hundred and nine per cent. In 1906 the circulation was 139,973 over 27,580 in 1901, and the last average is 7,367 over 1,446 in 1901. The total number of all papers published six years ago was 320; last year the number was 303, a decrease of 17. The combined circulation in 1901 was 612,320. Now it is 887,777, an increase of forty-four per cent.

The following tables give the names of the 303 publications, editors, proprietors, post-office, day of publication, when established, subscription price, and circulation. Following the tables will be found a summary showing number of each class of publication; also letters from editors giving their views upon compulsory education, etc.

The Department is deeply grateful to those editors who have mailed their papers to this office.

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing List of Newspapers in North Carolina.*

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
Alamance	Elon College	Christian Sun	J. O. Atkinson	Southern Christian Convention.
do	Graham	Tribune	R. G. Foster	Heenan Hughes.
do	Graham	Gleaner	J. D. Kernodle	J. D. Kernodle.
do	Burlington	News	Ogden F. Crowson	Ogden F. Crowson.
Alexander	Taylorsville	Mountain Scout	A. C. Payne	Scout Publishing Co.
Alleghany	Sparta	Star	A. S. Carson	Star Publishing Co.
do	Cherrylane	Eagle	John T. Miles	Eagle Publishing Co.
Anson	Wadesboro	Messenger-Intelligencer	J. G. Boylin	J. G. Boylin.
Ashe	Jefferson	Recorder	T. W. Adams	T. W. Adams.
Beaufort	Washington	Progress	W. K. Jacobson	W. K. Jacobson.
do	Washington	Messenger	J. A. Arthur	Gazette-Messenger Publishing Co.
do	Washington	Gazette	J. A. Arthur	Gazette-Messenger Publishing Co.
Bertie	Windsor	Ledger	S. W. Kenney	S. W. Kenney.
Bladen	Clarkton	Express	A. C. Johnston	A. C. Johnston.
Brunswick	Southport	Herald	Howard C. Curtis	Howard C. Curtis.
Buncombe	Asheville	Citizen	James H. Caine	Citizen Company.
do	Asheville	Citizen	James H. Caine	Citizen Company.
do	Asheville	Gazette-News	W. A. Hildebrand	Evening News Publishing Co.
do	Asheville	Register	R. B. Roberts	R. B. Roberts.
Burke	Morganton	Mountaineer	Walter Hughson	Morganton Associate Mission.
do	Morganton	News-Herald	T. G. Cobb	T. G. Cobb.
do	Morganton	Deaf Carolinian	E. G. Hurd	School for Deaf and Dumb.
Cabarrus	Concord	Scotia Seminary News	D. J. Satterfield	Scotia Seminary.

do	Concord	Tribune	James F. Hurley	James F. Hurley.
do	Concord	Tribune	James F. Hurley	James F. Hurley.
do	Concord	Times	J. B. Sherrill	J. B. Sherrill.
Caldwell	Lenoir	News	H. C. Martin	H. C. Martin.
do	Lenoir	Topic	W. M. Moore	W. M. Moore.
Carteret	Morehead City	Coaster	W. L. Arendell	W. L. Arendell.
Caswell	Yanceyville	Democrat	A. Yancey Kerr	A. Yancey Kerr.
Catawba	Newton	News	C. H. Mebane	News Publishing Co.
do	Newton	Enterprise	F. M. Williams	F. M. Williams.
do	Hickory	Hornet	C. Frank Stroud	C. Frank Stroud.
do	Hickory	Reformed Church Standard	J. L. Murphy	Standard Publishing Co.
do	Hickory	Democrat	W. E. Holbrook	W. E. Holbrook.
do	Hickory	Times-Mercury	J. F. Click	J. F. Click.
do	Hickory	Our Church Record	A. L. Crouse	A. L. Crouse & Son.
Chatham	Pittsboro	Record	H. A. London	H. A. London.
do	Pittsboro	North Carolina Index	J. C. Stanton	J. C. Stanton.
do	Siler City	Grit	P. H. Elkins	P. H. Elkins.
Cherokee	Murphy	Scout	Meroney & Towns	Meroney & Towns.
Chowan	Edenton	Baptist	James W. Rose	James W. Rose.
do	Edenton	Transcript	W. F. Swaringen	W. F. Swaringen.
Clay	Hayesville	Courier	G. W. Sanderson	G. W. Sanderson.
Cleveland	Shelby	Aurora	J. H. Quinn and F. D. Hamrick	Aurora Publishing Co.
do	Shelby	Star	Clyde R. Hoey	Star Publishing Co.
do	Kings Mountain	Herald	H. P. Allison	J. M. Forbis.
Columbus	Whiteville	News-Reporter	J. P. Wiggins	Tuckers Reporter Co.
do	Vineland	Echo	J. Edgar Dupree	J. Edgar Dupree.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
Craven	New Bern	Journal	Charles L. Stevens	Charles L. Stevens.
do	New Bern	Journal	Charles L. Stevens	Charles L. Stevens.
Cumberland	Fayetteville	North Carolina Baptist	John A. Oates	John A. Oates.
do	Fayetteville	Observer	E. J. Hale	E. J. Hale.
do	Fayetteville	Observer	E. J. Hale	E. J. Hale.
do	Raeford	Facts and Figures	D. S. Poole	D. S. Poole.
Davidson	Thomasville	Times	J. F. Westmoreland	J. F. Westmoreland.
do	Thomasville	Charity and Children	Archibald Johnson	Baptist Orphanage.
do	Lexington	North State		North State Publishing Co.
do	Lexington	Dispatch	H. B. Varner	H. B. Varner.
Davie	Cooleemee	Banner	J. C. Sell	Banner Publishing Co.
do	Mocksville	Courier	William K. Clement	Courier Publishing Co.
do	Mocksville	Record	E. H. Morris	E. H. Morris.
do	Advance	Hornet	W. Henry Davis	W. Henry Davis.
Duplin	Faison	Journal	John M. Faison	John M. Faison.
do	Kenansville	Eastern Carolina News	D. S. Hines	Duplin Publishing Co.
Durham	Durham	Sun	James A. Robinson	James A. Robinson.
do	Durham	Herald	Jos. H. King	King & Rollins.
do	Durham	Recorder	Zeb. P. Council	Zeb. P. Council.
do	Durham	South Atlantic Quarterly	Edwin Mims and W. H. Glasson	South Atlantic Publishing Co.
do	Durham	Trinity Archive	S. B. Underwood	Senior Class Trinity College.
Edgecombe	Tarboro	Southerner	Frank Powell	Frank Powell.
do	Tarboro	Southerner	Frank Powell	Frank Powell.

do	Rocky Mount	Watchman	N. L. W. Graham	N. L. W. Graham,
Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Journal	Bruce Craven	Journal Publishing Co.
do	Winston-Salem	Sentinel	H. R. Dwier	Sentinel Publishing Co.
do	Winston-Salem	Sentinel	H. R. Dwier	Sentinel Publishing Co.
do	Winston-Salem	Union Republican	S. E. Hall	Union Republican Publishing Co.
do	Winston-Salem	Academy	J. H. Clewell	Salem Academy and College.
do	Winston-Salem	Wachovia Moravian	J. H. Clewell	Moravian Church.
do	Winston-Salem	Blum's Farmers and Planters Almanac.	Crist & Keelhn	Crist & Keelhn.
do	Winston-Salem	Southern Tobacco Journal	G. E. Webb	G. E. Webb.
do	Winston-Salem	Southern Home Journal	George L. Andre	Southern Publishing Co.
do	Winston-Salem	Business Guide	M. I. Stewart	Stewart Bros.
do	Kernersville	News	John E. Hart	T. J. Lowrey.
do	Winston-Salem	Odd Fellows Times		
do	Clemmons	Old Time Things	A. H. Ellis	A. H. Ellis.
Franklin	Louisburg	Times	James A. Thomas	James A. Thomas.
do	Louisburg	Progress	William W. Boddie	William W. Boddie.
Gaston	Gastonia	Gazette	W. F. Marshall	W. F. Marshall.
do	Gastonia	News	Hugh Long	Hugh Long.
do	Bessemer City	Messenger	J. A. Smith	Bessemer City Publishing Co.
do	Cherryville	Eagle	John M. Magness	John M. Magness.
Granville	Oxford	Orphan's Friend and Masonic Journal	John Nichols	Oxford Orphan Asylum.
do	Oxford	Public Ledger	J. T. Britt	J. T. Britt.
Greene	Snow Hill	Standard	W. James Jordan	W. James Jordan.
do	Snow Hill	Southern Laconic	J. E. Debnan	Snow Hill Publishing Co.
Guilford	Gibsonville	Times	Otis D. Phillips	Otis D. Phillips.
do	High Point	Evangelist	W. L. Mellichamp	W. L. Mellichamp.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
Guilford	High Point	Times	L. E. Johnson	Times Publishing Co.
do	High Point	Enterprise	J. J. Farriss	J. J. Farriss.
do	High Point	Enterprise	J. J. Farriss	J. J. Farriss.
do	High Point	Southern Furniture Journal	H. W. Kronheimer	Southern Furniture Journal Co.
do	High Point	Friends Messenger	Eli Reece	Miss Clara I. Cox.
do	High Point	Ledger	Claude C. Barbee	Claude C. Barbee.
do	Greensboro	Patriot	W. M. Barber	W. M. Barber.
do	Greensboro	Record	J. M. Reece	J. M. Reece & Co.
do	Greensboro	Telegram	R. W. Haywood	R. W. Haywood.
do	Greensboro	Our Church Record	J. F. McCulloch	J. F. McCulloch.
do	Greensboro	Apostolic Messenger	Winfred R. Cox	Winfred R. Cox.
do	Greensboro	North Carolina White Ribbon	Mrs. Ellen J. Y. Preyer	Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
do	Greensboro	Piedmont Messenger	J. H. Rich	J. H. Rich.
do	Greensboro	North Carolina Christian Advocate	Hugh M. Blair	Christian Advocate Publishing Co.
do	Greensboro	State Normal Magazine	Mrs. Annie G. Randall	Normal and Industrial College.
do	Greensboro	Woman's Missionary Record	Mrs. J. F. McCulloch	Foreign Missionary Society of Methodist Protestant Church.
do	Greensboro	Everything	Al Fairbrother	Al Fairbrother.
do	Greensboro	Industrial News	R. D. Douglass	Industrial Publishing Co.
do	Greensboro	Southern Mills	J. B. Whitaker, Jr.	Southern Mills Publishing Co.
do	Greensboro	Southern Electrician	J. B. Whitaker, Jr.	Southern Electrician Publishing Co.
do	Greensboro	Labor News	A. J. Williams and Lewis Burnett	A. J. Williams.
do	Guilford College	Collegian	Students	Literary Societies.
Halifax	Enfield	Neuse River Times	Cary Pittman and John C. Love	Pittman & Love.

do	Enfield	Progress	H. W. Collins and R. C. Dunn	Progress Printing Co.
do	Enfield	Ledger	S. S. Alsop	S. S. Alsop.
do	Littleton	True Reformer	W. F. Young	W. F. Young.
do	Scotland Neck	Commonwealth	E. E. Hilliard	E. E. Hilliard.
do	Weldon	Eastern Sentinel	H. B. Harrell	Harrell's Printing House.
do	Weldon	Roanoke News	John W. Sledge	John W. Sledge.
do	Weldon	Neuse River Herald	S. G. Newsome	S. G. Newsome.
do	Sunlight	Peoples' Friend	Charles Zollicoffer	Charles Zollicoffer.
do	Littleton	Times-Herald	T. R. Walker	Times-Herald Publishing Co.
do	Enfield	Masonic Guide	C. Pittman	Guide Publishing Co.
Harnett	Lillington	News	J. E. Ligon	J. E. Ligon.
do	Dunn	Guide	J. P. Pittman	J. P. Pittman.
do	Butte's Creek	Little River Record	J. A. Campbell	J. A. Campbell.
Haywood	Waynesville	Courier	G. C. Briggs	G. C. Briggs.
Henderson	Hendersonville	Southern Sunshine	Mrs. J. M. Ranster	Southern Sunshine Publishing Co.
do	Hendersonville	French Broad Hustler	M. L. Shipman	Shipman & Barrows.
do	Hendersonville	Times	T. W. Valentine	T. W. Valentine.
Hertford	Murfreesboro	Index	J. W. Hicks	Hicks Publishing Co.
Hyde	Scranton	Baptist Union	David S. Willie	David S. Willie.
Iredell	Mooreville	Enterprise	Harry P. Deaton	Harry P. Deaton.
do	Statesville	Landmark	R. R. Clark	Caldwell & Clark.
do	Statesville	Mascot	Frank Brumley	Brumley & Harris.
do	Barium Springs	Our Fatherless Ones	R. W. Boyd	Presbyterian Orphans' Home.
Jackson	Webster	Journal	T. G. Picklesimer	T. G. Picklesimer.
Johnston	Smithfield	Herald	T. J. Lassiter	Beaty, Holt & Lassiter.
do	Selma	News	L. H. Allred	

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
Lenoir	Kinston	Free Will Baptist Union	B. R. Coward	Free Will Baptist Advocate Co.
do	Kinston	Free Press	D. T. Edwards	D. T. Edwards.
do	Kinston	Free Press	D. T. Edwards	D. T. Edwards.
do	LaGrange	Sentinel	D. H. Petree	D. H. Petree.
Lincoln	Lincolnton	Journal	Walter N. Keener	Keener & Quickel.
McDowell	Marion	Democrat	E. H. House	S. E. Whitten.
Macon	Franklin	Press	W. A. Curtis	W. A. Curtis.
Madison	Marshall	Record	J. R. Swann	Swann, Henderson & Zachary.
do	Walnut	Good Times	R. F. Johnston	R. F. Johnston.
Martin	Jamesville	News	A. Corey	A. Corey.
do	Williamston	Gospel Messenger	S. Hassell and J. E. W. Henderson	Sylvester Hassell.
do	Williamston	Enterprise	Charles Hassell	Enterprise Printing Co.
Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Advertiser	J. T. Sanders	J. T. Sanders.
do	Charlotte	Gazette	S. B. Pride	S. B. Pride.
do	Charlotte	Peoples Paper	J. P. Sossaman	J. P. Sossaman.
do	Charlotte	Observer	J. P. Caldwell	Caldwell & Tompkins.
do	Charlotte	Observer	J. P. Caldwell	Caldwell & Tompkins.
do	Charlotte	Carolina Medical Journal	W. H. Wakefield	N. C. Medical Journal Co.
do	Charlotte	Southern Publisher	M. L. Yeager	Southern Publishing Co.
do	Charlotte	News	W. C. Dowd	News Publishing Co.
do	Charlotte	Times-Democrat	W. C. Dowd	News Publishing Co.
do	Charlotte	Presbyterian Standard	W. T. Waller	Allison & Waller.
do	Charlotte	Star of Zion	Geo. C. Clement	A. M. E. Zion Church.

do	Charlotte	Afro-American Presbyterian	D. J. Sanders	D. J. Sanders.
do	Charlotte	Chronicle	Wade H. Harris	Observer Co.
do	Charlotte	Carolina Pythian	J. G. Baird	Pythian Publishing Co.
do	Charlotte	Messenger of Hope	Walter J. Smith	Thompson Orphanage.
do	Charlotte	Textile Excelsior	J. A. Sharpe	W. C. Dowd.
do	Charlotte	American Cotton Manufacturer	W. Whittam, Jr.	American Cotton Mfr. Publishing Co.
do	Charlotte	American Manufacturer	W. Whittam, Jr.	American Cotton Mfr. Publishing Co.
do	Charlotte	Mill News	J. D. Barrier and G. S. Escott	Mill News Printing Co.
do	Charlotte	Charlotte Medical Journal	Edward C. Register	Edward C. Register.
do	Davidson	Davidson College Magazine	C. C. Shaw	Societies.
Mitchell	Bakersville	Observer	F. S. Starrette	F. S. Starrette.
Montgomery	Troy	Montgomerian	W. B. Cochran	Cochran & Blue.
Moore	Carthage	Blade	W. H. McNeill	W. H. McNeill.
do	Carthage	News	H. A. Foote and A. L. McIntosh	Foote & McIntosh.
do	Pinehurst	Outlook		Outlook Publishing Co.
do	Southern Pines.	Free Press	E. D. Oslin	E. D. Oslin.
do	Sanford	Express	P. H. St. Clair	P. H. St. Clair.
do	Southern Pines	Tourist	H. E. Foss	Southern Pines Publishing Co.
Nash	Nashville	Graphic	M. W. Lincke	M. W. Lincke.
do	Rocky Mount	Twin County Echo	H. R. Kinlaw	H. R. Kinlaw.
do	Spring Hope	News	E. A. Womble	E. A. Womble.
New Hanover	Wilmington	Southern Lumber Journal	Z. W. Whitehead	Stock Company.
do	Wilmington	Dispatch	James H. Cowan	R. P. McClammy.
do	Wilmington	Star	William H. Bernard	William H. Bernard.
do	Wilmington	Star	William H. Bernard	William H. Bernard.
do	Wilmington	Messenger	San T. Ashe	Jackson & Bell Co.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
New Hanover	Wilmington	Messenger	Sam T. Ashe	Jackson & Bell Co.
do	Wilmington	Carolina Fruit and Truck Growers Journal.	Z. W. Whitehead	Stock Company.
Northampton	Rich Square	Roanoke-Chowan Times	Andrew J. Conner	Andrew J. Conner.
Onslow	Jacksonville	Enterprise	A. C. Dawson	A. C. Dawson.
Orange	Chapel Hill	University of North Carolina Magazine.	Harvey H. Hughes	Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies.
do	Chapel Hill	Yackety Yack	Archie C. Dalton	Parker & Seagle.
do	Chapel Hill	University Record	Faculty	University of North Carolina.
do	Chapel Hill	Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society.	Faculty	University of North Carolina.
do	Chapel Hill	Tar Heel	V. L. Stephenson	Athletic Association of U. of N. C.
do	Chapel Hill	News	W. B. Thompson	W. B. Thompson.
do	Hillshoro	Observer	Joseph A. Harris	Joseph A. Harris.
Pamlico	Bayboro	Sentinel	W. T. Caho	W. T. Caho.
Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	Roanoke Tribune	D. W. Perkins	Tribune Publishing Co.
do	Elizabeth City	Signs of the Times	H. F. Woodhouse	H. F. Woodhouse.
do	Elizabeth City	Economist	Spencer Chaplin, Jr.	Carolina Publishing Co.
do	Elizabeth City	Tar Heel	Spencer Chaplin, Jr.	Carolina Publishing Co.
Pender	Burgaw	Chronicle	B. F. Long and W. F. Sandford	Chronicle Publishing Co.
Person	Roxboro	Courier	John A. Noell	John A. Noell.
Pitt	Farmville	American	J. Stanley Smith	J. Stanley Smith.
do	Greenville	Reflector	D. J. Whichard	D. J. Whichard.
do	Greenville	Reflector	D. J. Whichard	D. J. Whichard.
do	Greenville	King's Weekly	H. T. King	H. T. King.
do	Ayden	Free Will Baptist	E. T. Phillips	Free Will Baptist Publishing Co.

do	Greenville	Methodist Quarterly	J. A. Hornaday	Methodist Church.
Polk	Tryon	Bee	George E. Morton	George E. Morton.
do	Columbus	News	John Carnegie and W. C. Corcoran	Carnegie & Corcoran.
Randolph	Randleman	Times	Harry W. Ormsby	Times Publishing Co.
do	Ashboro	Courier	William C. Hammer	Hammer & McAlister.
do	Ashboro	Bulletin	U. S. Hayes.	U. S. Hayes.
Richmond	Hamlet	Messenger-Review	H. W. Townsend	Progressive Printing Co.
do	Rockingham	Headlight	J. H. Walsh	J. H. Walsh.
do	Rockingham	Anglo-Saxon	J. M. Smith	J. M. Smith.
Robeson	Maxton	Blade	H. W. Pope	Maxton Blade Co.
do	Maxton	Scottish Chief	Jos. E. Avent	Jos. E. Avent.
do	Lumberton	Robesonian	Charles A. Hines	Robesonian Publishing Co.
do	Red Springs	Citizen	R. B. Branch	R. B. Branch.
do	Lumberton	Star	W. C. Pope	W. C. Pope.
Rockingham	Reidsville	Review	J. T. and Manton Oliver	Oliver Bros.
do	Reidsville	Webster's Weekly	John R. Webster	John R. Webster.
do	Leaksville	Gazette	J. T. Darlington	J. T. Darlington.
do	Intelligence	Farmer and Co-operator	J. M. Sharp, Jr.	Farmer and Co-operator Co.
Rowan	Salisbury	Carolina Watchman	William H. Stewart	William H. Stewart.
do	Salisbury	Post	John M. Julian	Post Publishing Co.
do	Salisbury	Post	John M. Julian	Post Publishing Co.
do	Crescent	Rays	J. M. L. Lyerly	J. M. L. Lyerly.
Rutherford	Hallis	Educator	J. P. D. Withrow	J. P. D. Withrow.
do	Rutherfordton	Westminster Presbyterian	W. R. Minter	Westminster School.
do	Rutherfordton	Sun	John C. Mills	Sun Publishing Co.
Sampson	Clinton	Democrat	H. J. Hines	H. J. Hines.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
Sampson	Clinton	Holiness Advocate	A. B. Crumpler	A. B. Crumpler.
Scotland	Laurinburg	Exchange		
Stanly	Albemarle	Enterprise	J. D. Bivins	J. D. Bivins.
do	Albemarle	Index	Z. B. Sanders	Gazette Publishing Co.
Stokes	Danbury	Reporter	N. E. and E. P. Pepper	N. E. & E. P. Pepper.
Surry	Mecca	Watchman of Truth	William R. Welborn	William R. Welborn.
do	Elkin	Times	T. M. George	T. M. George.
do	Mt. Airy	News	J. E. Johnson	J. E. Johnson.
do	Mt. Airy	Leader	Jack Albright	Jack Albright.
do	Pilot Mountain	Courier	W. G. Howlett	W. G. Howlett.
Swain	Bryson City	Appalachian	R. L. Sandidge	R. L. Sandidge.
Transylvania	Brevard	Sylvan Valley News	J. J. Miner	J. J. Miner.
Union	Marshville	Our Home	J. Z. Greene	Greene & Higgins.
do	Monroe	Enquirer	B. C. Ashcraft	Ashcraft Bros.
do	Monroe	Journal	R. F. Beasley	G. M. Beasley & Bro.
do	Waxhaw	Enterprise	P. T. Way	P. T. Way.
Vance	Henderson	Gold Leaf	Thad. R. Manning	Thad. R. Manning.
do	Kittrell	Messenger and Educator	J. R. Hawkins	J. R. Hawkins.
Wake	Raleigh	News and Observer	Josephus Daniels	News and Observer Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	Farmer and Mechanic	Josephus Daniels	News and Observer Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	North Carolinian	Josephus Daniels	News and Observer Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	North Carolina Year Book	Josephus Daniels	News and Observer Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	St. Augustine's Record	A. B. Hunter	St. Augustine School.

do	Raleigh	Augustinian	James K. Satterwhite	St. Augustine School.
do	Raleigh	Caucasian	Marion Butler	Caucasian Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	Biblical Recorder	Josiah William Bailey*	Biblical Recorder Co.
do	Raleigh	Progressive Farmer	Clarence H. Poe	Agricultural Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	Baptist Sentinel	E. E. Smith, J. A. Whitted, R. N. Vass	Baptist Sentinel Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	Times	R. W. Simpson, Jr.†	Visitor-Press Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	Christian Advocate	Thomas N. Ivey	Raleigh Advocate Co.
do	Raleigh	Turner's North Carolina Almanac	Pinckney C. Enniss	Pinckney C. Enniss.
do	Raleigh	American	Z. P. Smith	National Council Jr. O. U. A. M.
do	Raleigh	Merchants Journal and Commerce	Norman H. Johnson	Merchants Journal Publishing Co.
do	Raleigh	Enterprise	J. L. Ramsey	J. L. Ramsey.
do	Raleigh	Bulletin	S. L. Patterson and Staff	State Board of Agriculture.
do	West Raleigh	Red and White	H. L. Hamilton	Athletic Association of A. and M. College.
do	Nazareth	Truth	Thomas F. Price	Thomas F. Price.
do	Apex	Journal	L. S. Franklin	L. S. Franklin.
do	Wake Forest	Student	O. R. Mangum and C. B. Taylor	W. H. Weatherspoon.
do	Wake Forest	Wake Forest Weekly	E. A. Turner	L. B. Powers.
Warren	Littleton	News-Reporter	T. R. Walker	T. R. Walker.
do	Warrenton	Record	J. C. Hardy	J. C. Hardy.
Wayne	Goldsboro	Record	C. A. & G. W. Brown	C. A. & G. W. Brown.
do	Goldsboro	Orphan Home	Plato Collins	Odd Fellows of North Carolina.
do	Goldsboro	Headlight	A. Roscower	A. Roscower.
do	Goldsboro	Baptist Review	B. W. Nash	B. W. Nash.
do	Goldsboro	Holiness Advocate	A. B. Crumpler	
do	Goldsboro	Argus	Joseph E. Robinson	Joseph E. Robinson.
do	Goldsboro	Argus	Joseph E. Robinson	Joseph E. Robinson.

* Succeeded by Rev. C. W. Blanchard.

† Succeeded by S. L. Rotter.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of Paper.	Editor.	Proprietor.
Wilkes	North Wilkesboro	Hustler	W. E. Pharr	Hustler Publishing Co.
do	Wilkesboro	Chronicle	R. A. Deal	R. A. Deal.
do	Moravian Falls	Yellow Jacket	R. Don Laws	R. Don Laws.
do	Dellaplane	Ship and Eagle	Jay W. Majors	Jay W. Majors.
Wilson	Wilson	Times	John D. Gold	P. D. Gold Publishing Co.
do	Wilson	Times	John D. Gold	P. D. Gold Publishing Co.
do	Wilson	Zion's Landmark	P. D. Gold	P. D. Gold Publishing Co.
do	Elm City	Mirror	John W. Blount	John W. Blount.
Yadkin	Yadkinville	Ripple	C. M. Warden	Ripple Publishing Co.
Yancey	Burnsville	Black Mountain Eagle	J. M. Lyon	Lyon & Lewis.

TABLE No. 2.—*Showing Day of Publication, Number of Employees, Class of Paper, etc.*

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	Dona-tion.
Alamance	Christian Sun	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	4	Christian	1877	\$1.50	3,000
do	Tribune	weekly	Thursday	no	no	5	Republican	1897	1.00	1,100
do	Gleaner	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1875	1.00	700
do	News	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	6	Democratic	1887	1.00	3,000
Alexander	Mountain Scout	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	3	News	1900	1.00	700
Alleghany	Star	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	5	Democratic	1889	.75	2,250
do	Eagle	weekly	Thursday	no	no		Republican	1906	.75	700
Anson	Messenger-Intelligencer.	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1883	1.00	2,750
Ashe	Recorder	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	Democratic	1902	1.00	1,000
Beaufort	Progress	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1886	1.00	1,700
do	Messenger	(e) daily		yes	yes	10	Democratic	1895	3.00	1,200
do	Gazette	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes		Democratic	1878	1.00	900
Bertie	Ledger	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	5	Democratic	1884	1.00	1,200
Bladen	Express	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1899	1.00	1,000
Brunswick	Herald	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	Democratic	1905	1.00	900
Buncombe	Citizen	(m) daily		yes	yes	22	Democratic	1882	5.00	3,715
do	Citizen	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	yes		Democratic	1870	1.00	2,000
do	Gazette-News	(e) daily		yes	yes	20	Independent	1896	4.00	3,000
do	Register	weekly	Saturday	yes	yes	3	Republican	1894	1.00	2,500
Burke	Mountaineer	quarterly	Jan., April, July, Oct.	yes	yes		Protestant Episcopal	1903	.25	800
do	News-Herald	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	5	Democratic	1885	1.00	1,600

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	Bona Fide Circulation.
Burke	Deaf Carolinian	semi-monthly	Saturday	yes	no		Educational	1895	\$.50	480
Cabarrus	Scotia Seminary News	monthly	Fifteenth			contract	Educational	1897	.15	500
do	Tribune	(e) daily		yes	no	7	Democratic	1900	3.00	1,180
do	Tribune	semi-weekly	Monday and Thursday	yes	no		Democratic		1.00	1,460
do	Times	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	7	Democratic	1875	1.00	2,300
Caldwell	News	weekly	Friday	yes	no		Independent	1898	1.00	800
do	Topic	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1864	1.00	1,100
Carteret	Coaster	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1901	1.00	800
Caswell	Democrat	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	2	Democratic	1884	1.00	1,250
Catawba	News	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	6	Democratic	1903	1.00	2,000
do	Enterprise	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1879	1.00	1,400
do	Hornet	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	2	Independent	1903	.25	720
do	Reformed Church Standard.	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes			Reformed Church	1892	.50	500
do	Democrat	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1899	1.00	1,000
do	Times-Mercury	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	3	Populist	1891	1.00	1,300
do	Our Church Record	monthly		yes	no	3	Lutheran	1898	.25	625
Chatham	Record	weekly	Thursday	no	no	1	Democratic	1878	1.50	600
do	North Carolina Index	weekly	Saturday	no	no	5	Methodist	1903	1.00	500
do	Grit	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	3	News	1904	1.00	1,800
Cherokee	Scout	weekly	Tuesday	no	no		News	1890	1.00	1,200
Chowan	Baptist	monthly	Fifteenth	yes	no	3	Baptist	1903	.25	500

do	Transcript	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	News	1899	.60	450
Clay	Courier	weekly	Friday	no		News	1892	.60	500
Cleveland	Aurora	weekly	Friday	yes	no	Republican	1875	1.00	2,250
do	Star	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	Democratic	1891	1.00	3,000
do	Herald	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	Democratic	1903	1.00	550
Columbus	News-Reporter	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	Democratic	1903	1.00	1,300
do	Echo	weekly	Thursday	no	no	Democratic	1901	1.00	500
Craven	Journal	(m) daily		yes	no	Independent	1878	4.00	1,050
do	Journal	weekly		yes	no	Independent		1.00	3,050
Cumberland	North Carolina Baptist.	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	Baptist	1891	1.00	6,100
do	Observer	(e) daily		yes	yes	Democratic	1896	4.00	
do	Observer	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes	Democratic	1817	1.00	
do	Facts and Figures	weekly	Thursday	no	no	Democratic	1905	1.00	615
Davidson	Times	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	Democratic	1903	.50	1,136
do	Charity and Children	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	Baptist	1887	1.00	11,000
do	North State	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	Republican	1903	1.00	2,000
do	Dispatch	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	Democratic	1882	1.00	8,000
Davie	Banner	weekly	Friday	no	no	Independent	1906	.75	750
do	Courier	weekly	Thursday	no	no	Democratic	1905	1.00	1,200
do	Record	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	Republican	1899	.50	700
do	Hornet	semi-monthly	Wednesday	yes	no	Democratic	1904	.30	2,250
Duplin	Journal	weekly	Thursday			Democratic	1901	1.00	1,500
do	Eastern Carolina News.	weekly	Wednesday	no		Democratic	1905	1.00	1,100
Durham	Sun.	(e) daily		yes	no	Democratic	1889	2.50	980
do	Herald	(m) daily		yes	yes	News	1894	2.50	4,568
do	Recorder	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	Independent	1820	1.00	1,450

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Published.	Subscription Price.	Subscription.
Durham	South Atlantic Quarterly, Trinity Archive	quarterly	January, April, July and October, First			contract	Literary	1902	\$2.00	450
Edgecombe	Southerner	monthly		yes	no	4	Literary	1887	1.25	300
do	Southerner	(e) daily	Thursday	yes	no		Democratic	1899	4.00	1,175
do	Watchman	weekly	Friday	no	no	3	News	1903	1.00	652
Forsyth	Journal	(m) daily		yes	yes	8	Democratic	1895	3.00	2,500
do	Sentinel	(e) daily		yes	yes	8	Democratic	1886	3.00	2,400
do	Sentinel	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes		Democratic	1866	1.00	500
do	Union Republican	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	7	Republican	1872	1.00	5,200
do	Academy	monthly	Fifteenth	yes	yes		Educational	1878	.50	1,000
do	Wachovia Moravian	monthly	Fifteenth	yes	yes	contract	Moravian	1887	.50	600
do	Blum's Farmers and Planters Almanac.	annually	October First	yes	no	2	Almanac	1827	.05	52,000
do	Southern Tobacco Journal.	weekly	Monday	yes	no	contract	Trade	1889	2.00	1,100
do	Southern Home Journal.	monthly	First	yes	yes	20	Literary	1905	.50	50,000
do	Business Guide	weekly	Friday	yes	no		Independent	1881	.50	2,375
do	News	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1905	1.00	944
do	Old Fellows Times	weekly	Saturday	no	no		Independent	1906		1,014
do	Old Time Things	monthly					Literary			
Franklin	Times	weekly	Friday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1870	1.00	1,460
do	Progress	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1905	1.00	1,000
Gaston	Gazette	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	5	Independent	1880	1.50	1,450

do	News	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	5	Independent	1899	1.50	1,950
do	Messenger	weekly	Saturday	no	no		News	1902	1.00	
do	Eagle	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	3	Independent	1906	1.00	1,000
Granville	Orphan's Friend and Masonic Journal	weekly	Friday	yes	no	2	Masonic	1875	1.00	4,400
do	Public Ledger	weekly	Friday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1888	1.00	1,700
Greene	Standard	weekly	Thursday	no	no	4	Democratic	1896	1.00	600
do	Southern Laconic	weekly	Thursday	no	no		Democratic	1896	1.00	900
Gulfport	Times	weekly	Friday	no	no		Independent	1906	1.00	1,200
do	Evangelist	monthly	First	no	no		Religious	1906	.50	500
do	Times	semi-weekly					Republican			
do	Enterprise	(e) daily		yes	yes	10	Independent	1878	3.00	3,000
do	Enterprise	weekly	Wednesday	yes	yes		Independent		1.00	3,000
do	Southern Furniture Journal	monthly					Trade	1901	1.00	3,000
do	Friends Messenger	monthly	Tenth			contract	Quaker	1904	.25	725
do	Ledger	weekly	Friday	yes	no	6	Democratic	1903	1.00	1,200
do	Patriot	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	6	Democratic	1821	1.00	2,850
do	Record	(e) daily		yes	yes	20	Democratic	1890	4.00	1,450
do	Telegram	(m) daily		yes	yes	8	Democratic	1897	3.00	2,250
do	Our Church Record	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes	2	Methodist	1894	1.00	1,200
do	Apostolic Messenger	monthly	First	yes	yes		Holiness	1903	.25	900
do	North Carolina White Ribbon	monthly	Fifteenth	yes	yes	contract	W. C. T. U.	1894	.25	800
do	Piedmont Messenger	semi-monthly	Second and fifteenth	yes	no	3	Baptist	1903	.50	2,000
do	North Carolina Christian Advocate	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	5	Methodist	1855	1.50	7,000
do	State Normal Magazine	bi-monthly	First Saturday	no	yes		Educational	1893	.50	500
do	Woman's Missionary Record	monthly	Thirty-first	yes	yes		Methodist	1885	.50	1,400
do	Everything	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes	no		Literary	1902	2.00	4,000

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	Bona Fide Circulation.
Guilford	Industrial News	(m) daily		no	yes	45	Republican	1905	\$6.00	7,076
do	Southern Mills	monthly	Fifteenth			contract	Industrial	1903	1.50	
do	Southern Electrician	monthly	First			contract	Electrical	1906	1.00	
do	Labor News	weekly	Friday	yes	no	contract	Labor	1905	1.00	1,200
do	Collegian	monthly	First			contract	Literary	1888	1.00	300
Halifax	Neuse River Times	weekly	Thursday	no	no	4	Baptist	1902	1.00	
do	Progress	weekly	Friday	no	no		News	1905	1.00	
do	Ledger	weekly	Friday	no	no	1	Democratic	1900	1.00	400
do	True Reformer	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	3	Independent	1899	1.00	1,500
do	Commonwealth	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	Democratic	1882	1.00	1,050
do	Eastern Sentinel	weekly	Saturday	no	no	10	News	1896	1.00	800
do	Roanoke News	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1866	1.50	972
do	Neuse River Herald	weekly	Saturday	no	no	3	Independent	1898	1.00	850
do	Peoples' Friend	semi-monthly		no	no	2	Baptist	1902	1.00	500
do	Times-Herald	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	Democratic	1906	1.00	960
do	Masonic Guide	monthly	First	no	no		Masonic	1907	1.00	
Harnett	News	weekly	Thursday	no	no		Democratic	1903	1.00	1,000
do	Guide	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	2	Democratic	1902	1.00	1,800
do	Little River Record	monthly	Fifteenth	yes			Educational	1898	.25	1,500
Haywood	Courier	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	6	Democratic		1.00	1,350
Henderson	Southern Sunshine	monthly	First	no		3	Philanthropic	1903	.25	500

do	French Broad Hustler	weekly	Thursday	no	no	6	Democratic	1891	1.00	800
do	Times	weekly	Friday	no	no		Republican		1.00	900
Hertford	Index	weekly	Friday	no	no	2	Democratic	1885	1.00	700
Hyde	Baptist Union	monthly	Thursday	no	no		Baptist	1899	.75	
Iredell	Enterprise	weekly	Friday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1895	1.00	1,000
do	Landmark	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	6	Independent	1874	2.00	2,060
do	Mascot	semi-weekly	Monday and Thursday	yes	no	2	Democratic	1892	1.00	1,700
do	Our Fatherless Ones	monthly	Fifteenth	yes	no		Presbyterian	1893	.50	2,850
Jackson	Journal	weekly	Friday	no	no	3	Democratic	1904	1.00	550
Johnston	Herald	weekly	Friday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1882	1.00	2,500
do	News	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	Democratic	1906	1.00	650
Lenoir	Free Will Baptist Union	weekly	Thursday	no	no		Free Will Baptist	1906	1.00	1,200
do	Free Press	(e) daily		yes	yes	6	Democratic		4.00	1,700
do	Free Press	semi-weekly		yes	yes		Democratic		1.00	700
do	Sentinel	weekly	Friday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1898	1.00	750
Lincoln	Journal	weekly	Friday	yes	no	5	Democratic		1.00	1,100
McDowell	Democrat	weekly	Friday	no	no	3	Democratic	1896	1.00	800
Macon	Press	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	2	Democratic	1886	1.20	560
Madison	Record	weekly	Friday	no	no	2	Democratic	1901	1.00	648
do	Good Times	weekly	Friday	no	no	4	Independent	1900	.50	500
Martin	News	weekly	Saturday	no	no		Democratic	1906	.50	300
do	Gospel Messenger	monthly	First			contract	Primitive Baptist	1878	1.00	2,200
do	Enterprise	weekly	Friday	no	no	4	Democratic	1899	1.00	800
Mecklenburg	Advertiser	weekly	Saturday	no	no		Independent	1904	1.25	1,500
do	Gazette	weekly	Thursday	no	no		News	1901	1.00	
do	Peoples Paper	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	2	Independent	1894	1.00	1,000

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	Bona Fide Circulation.
Mecklenburg	Observer	(m) daily		yes	yes	45	Independent	1892	\$8.00	6,578
do	Observer	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	yes		Independent		1.00	4,600
do	Carolina Medical Journal.	monthly	Fifteenth	yes		contract	Medical	1877	2.00	9,000
do	Southern Publisher	monthly	Fifteenth	yes	no		Trade	1895	.50	3,000
do	News	(e) daily		yes	yes	24	Democratic	1888	5.00	4,817
do	Times-Democrat	semi-weekly	Monday and Thursday	yes	yes		Democratic	1886	1.00	5,863
do	Presbyterian Standard.	weekly	Wednesday	yes	yes	8	Presbyterian	1858	2.00	4,350
do	Star of Zion	weekly	Thursday	yes	no		Methodist	1876	1.00	6,500
do	Afro-American Presbyterian.	weekly	Thursday	no	no	5	Presbyterian	1879	1.00	1,600
do	Chronicle	(e) daily		yes	yes	30	Democratic	1903	5.00	2,500
do	Carolina Pythian	monthly	Twenty-fifth	yes			Pythian	1898	.50	2,000
do	Messenger of Hope	monthly	Fifteenth	yes		contract	Protestant Episcopal	1887	.50	2,700
do	Textile Excelsior	weekly	Friday	yes	no	4	Trade	1893	2.00	9,000
do	American Cotton Manufacturer	weekly	Thursday			contract	Trade	1904	3.00	
do	American Manufacturer	monthly	Thirty-first			contract	Trade	1904	1.00	
do	Mill News	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	Trade	1900	1.00	4,000
do	Charlotte Medical Journal	monthly	Fifteenth	yes		5	Medical	1892	2.50	9,000
do	Darlington College Magazine.	monthly	First	no	no	contract	Literary	1887	1.50	300
Mitchell	Observer	weekly	Saturday	no	no		News	1907	1.00	500
Montgomery	Montgomerian	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	Democratic	1905	1.00	900
Moore	Blade	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	2	Democratic	1878	1.00	1,500

do	News	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	4	1904	1.00	1,250
do	Outlook	weekly	Friday	yes	yes		1897	1.00	900
do	Free Press	weekly	Friday	yes	no	3	1898	1.00	600
do	Express	weekly	Friday	yes	no	3	1886	1.00	900
do	Tourist	weekly	Friday	yes	no	4	1903	1.00	650
Nash	Graphic	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	1895	1.00	1,800
do	Twin County Echo	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	5	1905	1.00	1,200
do	News	weekly	Thursday	no	no		1906	1.00	500
New Hanover	Southern Lumber Journal.	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes	no	8	1896	2.00	
do	Dispatch	(e) daily		yes	yes	13	1895	3.00	2,000
do	Star	(m) daily		yes	yes	29	1867	5.00	2,550
do	Star	weekly	Friday	yes	yes		1869	1.00	1,800
do	Messenger	(m) daily		yes	yes	38	1887	6.00	2,000
do	Messenger	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	yes			1.00	2,000
do	Carolina Fruit-Truck Growers Journal.	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes	no	8	1896	2.00	1,000
Northampton	Roanoke-Chowan Times.	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	1902	1.00	1,500
Onslow	Enterprise	weekly	Thursday	no	no		1905	1.00	
Orange	University of N. C. Magazine.	bi-monthly		yes	no	3		1.50	600
do	Yackety Yack	annually	May	no	no	19	1901	2.00	700
do	University Record	monthly					1897	.50	2,000
do	Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society.	quarterly					1883	2.00	600
do	Tar Heel	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	9	1891	1.50	450
do	News	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	1893	1.00	853
do	Observer	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	1878	1.00	400
Pamlico	Sentinel	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	2	1902	1.00	558
Pasquotank	Roanoke Tribune	weekly	Thursday	no	no		1905	1.00	1,000

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	Bona Fide Circulation.
Pasquotank	Signs of the Times	semi-monthly	Fifteenth and thirtieth	no	no	4	Baptist	1902	\$.50	5,000
do	Economist	(e) daily		yes	yes	18	Democratic	1872	3.00	1,100
do	Tar Heel	weekly	Friday	yes	yes		Democratic		1.00	3,300
Pender	Chronicle	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	Democratic	1902	1.00	800
Person	Courier	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	2	Democratic	1881	1.00	1,100
Pitt	American	weekly	Wednesday	no	no		Independent	1906	1.00	250
do	Reflector	(e) daily		yes	no	12	Democratic	1894	3.00	760
do	Reflector	semi-weekly	Thursday and Friday	yes	yes		Democratic	1882	1.00	1,140
do	King's Weekly	weekly	Friday	yes	yes	3	Democratic	1894	.50	1,980
do	Free Will Baptist	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no	6	Free Will Baptist	1881	1.00	2,550
do	Methodist Quarterly	quarterly	Jan., April, July, Oct.	no	no	contract	Methodist	1904	.25	240
Polk	Bee	weekly	Saturday	no	no		Independent	1896	1.00	400
do	News	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	Independent	1894	1.00	360
Randolph	Times	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	News	1903	1.00	600
do	Courier	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	7	Democratic	1876	1.00	4,500
do	Bulletin	weekly	Thursday	no	no	4	Republican	1905	1.00	1,200
Richmond	Messenger-Review	weekly	Wednesday	no	no		Independent	1906	1.00	842
do	Headlight	weekly	Friday	no	no	2	Democratic	1901	1.00	900
do	Angle-Saxon	weekly	Saturday	no	no	4	Independent	1898	1.00	900
Robeson	Blade	weekly	Saturday	no	no	4	News	1892	1.00	1,000
do	Scottish Chief	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	2	Democratic	1880	1.00	967

do	Robesonian	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	8	Democratic	1870	1.50	2,900
do	Citizen	weekly	Friday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1902	1.00	800
do	Star	weekly	Thursday	no	no	2	News	1904	1.00	700
Rockingham	Review	semi-weekly	Tuesday and Friday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1888	1.00	2,100
do	Webster's Weekly	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes	3	Democratic	1873	1.00	1,750
do	Gazette	weekly	Thursday	no	no	3	Democratic	1888	1.00	550
do	Farmer and Co-operator.	weekly	Friday	no	no	3	Agricultural	1905	1.00	400
Rowan	Carolina Watchman	weekly	Wednesday	no	no	4	Democratic	1904	1.00	2,168
do	Post	(c) daily		yes	no	27	Democratic	1905	4.00	1,600
do	Post	weekly	Wednesday	yes	no		Democratic	1905	1.00	850
do	Rays	monthly	Twentieth	yes	no		Educational	1897	.25	400
Rutherford	Educator	monthly	Fifteenth	no	no	1	Educational	1905	.25	350
do	Westminster Presbyterian.	quarterly	Jan. April, July, Oct.	yes			Presbyterian	1899	.25	500
do	Sun	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	8	Democratic	1903	1.00	2,000
Sampson	Democrat	weekly	Thursday	no	no		Democratic	1892	1.00	1,500
do	Holiness Advocate	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes			Holiness	1900	1.00	1,600
Scotland	Exchange	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1882	1.00	800
Stanly	Enterprise	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Democratic	1880	1.00	1,520
do	Index	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	1	Republican	1904	1.00	1,500
Stokes	Reporter	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	5	Independent	1872	1.00	2,500
Surry	Watchman of Truth	monthly	First	no	no		Baptist	1897	1.00	1,500
do	Times	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	4	Independent	1892	1.00	1,000
do	News	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1880	1.00	1,366
do	Leader	weekly	Tuesday	yes	no	3	Republican	1903	1.00	1,400
do	Courier	weekly	Thursday	no	no		News	1905	1.00	500
Swain	Appalachian	weekly	Friday	no	no	2	Independent	1903	1.00	500

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

County.	Name of Paper.	How Published.	Day of Publication.	All Home Print?	Type-setting Machines?	Number of Employees.	Class of Paper.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	Circulation.
Transylvania	Sylvan Valley News	weekly	Friday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1905	\$1.00	540
Union	Our Home	weekly	Tuesday	yes	no	3	Independent	1892	.50	1,850
do	Enquirer	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1872	1.00	3,500
do	Journal	weekly	Tuesday	yes	no	2	Independent	1894	1.00	1,600
do	Enterprise	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	5	Democratic	1898	1.00	1,200
Vance	Gold Leaf	weekly	Thursday	yes	no	3	Democratic	1881	1.50	1,167
do	Messenger and Educator.	monthly		yes			Educational	1903	.50	500
Wake	News and Observer	(m) daily		yes	yes	65	Democratic	1865	6.00	12,000
do	Farmer and Mechanic	weekly	Tuesday	yes	yes		Agricultural		1.00	7,000
do	North Carolinian	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes		Democratic		1.00	7,200
do	North Carolina Year Book.	annually	January	yes	yes		Almanac	1900	2.00	50,000
do	St. Augustine Record	monthly	First	yes	no		Educational	1895	.25	1,500
do	Augustinian	monthly	Twentieth	yes			Educational	1895	.50	300
do	Caucasian	weekly	Thursday			contract	Republican	1882	1.00	1,200
do	Biblical Recorder	weekly	Wednesday	yes		contract	Baptist	1885	1.50	11,200
do	Progressive Farmer	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes		Agricultural	1886	1.00	16,723
do	Baptist Sentinel	weekly	Thursday	yes		contract	Baptist	1898	1.00	2,200
do	Times	(e) daily		yes	yes	32	Democratic	1875	4.00	6,800
do	Christian Advocate	weekly	Thursday	yes	yes	20	Methodist	1855	1.50	8,300
do	Turners' North Carolina Almanac.	annually	October twentieth	yes	yes		Almanac	1838	.10	50,000
do	American	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes		contract	Fraternat	1868	1.00	9,000
do	Merchants Journal	monthly	First	yes		16	Trade	1903	1.00	9,760

do	Enterprise	weekly	Thursday	yes	contract	Independent	1904	1.00	975
do	Bulletin	monthly	Fifteenth	yes	contract	Agricultural	1825	frec	33,000
do	Red and White	monthly	Twenty-fifth		contract	Literary	1896	1.00	500
do	Truth	monthly	First	no	3	Catholic	1898	.50	16,000
do	Journal	weekly	Thursday	no	3	Democratic	1905	1.00	1,300
do	Student	monthly	First		contract	Literary	1883	1.50	650
do	Wake Forest Weekly	weekly	Friday	yes		Educational	1905	1.00	600
Warren		weekly	Friday	no	2	Democratic	1896	1.00	850
do	News-Reporter	weekly	Friday	yes	2	Democratic	1892	1.00	1,000
Wayne	Record	weekly	Saturday	no		News	1905	1.00	
do	Orphan Home	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes	6	Fraternal	1899	.50	1,300
do	Headlight	weekly	Thursday	yes	4	Democratic	1887	1.00	5,700
do	Baptist Review	semi-monthly				Baptist	1893	1.00	500
do	Holiness Advocate	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth		contract	Holiness	1901	1.00	2,000
do	Argus	(e) daily		yes	12	Democratic	1885	5.00	900
do	Argus	weekly		yes		Democratic		1.00	1,800
Wilkes	Hustler	weekly	Friday	yes	2	Democratic	1896	1.00	600
do	Chronicle	weekly	Wednesday	no	2	Democratic	1885	1.00	1,000
do	Yellow Jacket	semi-weekly	Thursday	yes	30	Republican	1895	.30	100,000
do	Ship and Eagle	weekly	Saturday	yes	3	Republican	1897	.50	300
Wilson	Times	(e) daily		yes	13	Democratic	1902	4.00	1,100
do	Times	weekly	Thursday	yes	13	Democratic	1896	1.00	2,500
do	Zion's Landmark	semi-monthly	First and fifteenth	yes	13	Primitive Baptist	1870	1.50	4,000
do	Mirror	weekly	Thursday		contract	Democratic	1905	1.00	600
Yadkin	Ripple	weekly	Wednesday	no	1	Republican	1892	1.00	900
Yancey	Black Mountain Eagle	weekly	Saturday	no	2	Democratic	1896	1.00	700

NEWSPAPER SUMMARY.

KIND.	NUMBER.	CIRCULATION
Morning daily	10	44,287
Evening daily	18	36,787
Weekly	178	315,850
Semi-weekly	19	139,973
Monthly	36	160,810
Semi-monthly	14	34,130
Annually	4	152,700
Quarterly	4	2,140
Bi-monthly	2	1,100
Total	285	*887,777

*Circulation not given—evening daily, 1; weekly, 7; semi-weekly, 1; monthly, 6; semi-monthly, 1; quarterly, 1.

POLITICS, DENOMINATION, ETC.

Democratic	134	W. C. T. U.	1
Republican	17	Trade	10
Independent	40	Educational	13
Populist	2	Literary	11
Baptist	12	Medical	2
Methodist	7	Agricultural	3
Christian	1	Athletic	1
Moravian	1	Almanac	3
Protestant Episcopal	2	Lutheran	1
Presbyterian	4	Pythian	1
Primitive Baptist	2	Masonic	2
Free Will Baptist	2	Holiness	3
Catholic	1	Labor	1
Religious	1	Reformed Church	1
Philanthropic	1	News	19
Quaker	1	Electrical	1
Industrial	1		
Fraternal	2	Total	303

LETTERS FROM EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

BERTIE COUNTY.

QUESTION 'UNSETTLED.—This is strictly an agricultural section. Labor is scarce and unreliable. Some one must be found to labor or we will have to abandon our farms. It is not a question with us what would benefit them; but where and how to get them on any terms.—S. W. KENNEY, *Windsor*.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

ATTENDING DANGERS.—It is my opinion that immigration, if permitted as now carried on for a great length of time, will result in the downfall of the United States and a revolution caused by the socialistic doctrines. The South cannot be benefited by this class of immigration, but can be infinitely hurt. HOWARD C. CURTIS, *Southport*.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

IN BRIEF.—We think the child labor law a good one. We believe in compulsory education. A good class of immigrants from Sweden, Germany and France would be welcome in this part of the State and could find employment.—F. M. MESSLER, *Asheville*.

BURKE COUNTY.

EXERCISE EVERY PRECAUTION IN SELECTING IMMIGRANTS.—As to the child labor law I am not in position to form an opinion, as we work very few children in this section. As to wage-earners, if they would do more work and talk less about it things would adjust themselves. We have a large number of wage-earners who are making a good living and saving money and are satisfied; while there are others who think they are worth more than they are, and consequently do no good. I suppose this is the case in all sections. As to immigration, we cannot be too careful while we are soliciting immigrants, for when we once get an undesirable element it is hard, almost impossible, to get rid of them. I think we need a good class of immigrants to help develop our resources—immigrants that would obey our laws and make good citizens—but we should fight the bringing into our midst of the foreign "scum." Native-born Americans would be preferable, and these could no doubt be got with little effort from the crowded sections of the United States.—T. G. COBB, *Morganton*.

SOME PERTINENT SUGGESTIONS.—It has always seemed to me that the very best, the most industrious, class of foreign labor is needed here, particularly those who have learned to economize time and cultivate land in small patches, bringing it up to the highest state of cultivation possible and producing the most on the least space. In regard to child labor, hours should be further reduced and the age limit further advanced and without qualification. The qualification clause makes hypocrisy and deceit possible and profitable. There should be improvement in water-supply and sewerage in the mill settlements. The bad sanitary conditions are responsible for a large part of the sickness and mortality.—WALTER HUGHSON, *Morganton*.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

“MOVE IN RIGHT DIRECTION.”—I have not read the text of the child labor law; have seen some extracts and comments. It is certainly a move in the right direction and it is sincerely hoped that public sentiment will insist on and compel the enforcement of its provisions and such further enactments as will give full protection to a class whose interests have been so long and so grossly neglected.—D. J. SATTERFIELD, *Concord*.

STANDARD SHOULD BE RAISED.—I am in favor of more restrictive laws on immigration and opposed to present lax system of receiving the new-comers. I believe that the standard should be raised; that only those worthy and capable of absorbing our ideas and of becoming real Americans should be admitted. In my city we need more workers. A class of good people willing to work for a fair wage is welcome. The child labor law is, I think, beneficial, though it is imposed on. Parents in many cases misrepresent. A compulsory school law is coming, grows more popular every day. No need of saying “thou shalt not” if you say “thou shalt.” If the child is in school it cannot be in the factory under age. I do not believe these things are as bad as some say, nor do I believe the employers are so blamable. I believe we are capable of working the matter out without help from the outside. I mean agitators with questionable purposes.—J. F. HURLEY, *Concord*.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

FAVORS MORE STRINGENT LAW.—I favor a more stringent child labor law. An intelligent class of immigrants are, I think, desirable. Wage-earners are doing well in this part of the country.—H. C. MARTIN, *Lenoir*.

CASWELL COUNTY.

CHILD LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.—The child labor law is in perfect harmony with other interests along with the material welfare of our State; of course its good effect is when the same is operated lawfully. The cities, most of

them, are carefully investigating the proper way to correct many defective points that the law should carry into its meaning and use. Also, it is just for us to state that in many of the towns which the editor has visited and looked into the matter, namely, High Point, Greensboro, Charlotte, Concord, Salisbury and other points, we find much and many things the manufacturers are doing for labor of all kinds, and it is a noteworthy fact, also, that not too much stringency must be enacted, but mild and effective clauses applied along the lines of all labor laws. The manufacturers, many of them, have arranged all necessary equipment for care and comfort, and we again mention a factory of the American Cigar Company we visited last year. We found sanitary conditions as up-to-date as in a fine hotel, modern bath-rooms and dressing-rooms, cloak-rooms, and dining-hall for each—men and women. So we can judge that, altogether, capital and labor both deserve good laws. As to wage-earners, if it is anything for them to learn, I would suggest to the public to teach them the accumulative spirit. This would end half the crimes, all the sickness, and make any working-man nowadays the good citizen in good circumstances. I have seen and know personally a family of five grown men who worked for the American Cigar Company and drew weekly, altogether, about seventy-eight dollars, and were hard up at all times. Of course, the above instance is an example of ignorance, but it is some of the vast amount of labor that needs something regarding the accumulative spirit. A wage-earner, at present pay, needs nothing on earth but the teachings of how to save money. Salaries are high, even the common laborer on the farm earning more than one dollar per day the year round. If we had a campaign started in every manufacturing town among laborers to save their earnings, this, more than anything else done by law in the last fifty years, would cause our country to prosper. It would solve questions of every nature, cause, and effect, and we believe it can be done in some way. Regarding immigration—which is nothing in the final end but labor unions, and every move made toward such is alarming—our State has natural development for every acre of land in it, and in a few years we will have a kind of people and business cares and enterprises to come among us because we have the land, the climate and soil. I would freely kick the low-bred foreigners from my State if in my power, and at no distant day we will see what the friends of immigration will do for us. Immigration—the word itself—means discontent, and no American is an immigrant anywhere in the civilized world. We have work for our nativity, but I think it is unworthy for us to seek American people and call them immigrants; it may mean different, but what I say is certainly so. Just start the foreign population South, and if you don't hear of murders and other crimes being committed, the solution of same, this will be the only exception known to existence.—A. YANCEY KERR, *Yanceyville*.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS WOULD BENEFIT THE STATE.—In my opinion, North Carolina is in need of a good class of immigrants. While we are opposed to the importing of cheap labor, such as Italians, Spaniards, etc., yet we feel that North Carolina would be greatly benefited by having an increased per

cent of Germans, Waldensians and Irish, people who are not afraid to work for the upbuilding of the State. We want a class of immigrants who will till the soil, run dairy farms, grow fruits, etc. The wage-earner can only be benefited by the price of labor increasing in proportion to the price of living necessities, which it has failed to do by at least thirty per cent. The child labor law is the only thing, not only for North Carolina, but all other Southern States, especially those States dependent, to a great extent, upon the cotton industry.—C. FRANK STROUD, *Hickory*.

HAS SOME GOOD FEATURES.—I think the child labor law must be good because, from my own point of view, I think the children of thriftless parents need that protection which the law alone can afford them; and because I learn that some employers are opposed to it, and therefore it must have some good features. But my opinion may be worthless, because I am not so located that I can make personal observations. Not being an employer or a wage-earner I cannot advise in the matter, but evidently a good common school education, at the least, would benefit them. I think the immigration of Finns, Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, English, Scotch and Irish people would benefit our State, and that we, in turn, can do them good.—A. L. CROUSE, *Hickory*.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

CHILD LABOR, THE WAGE-EARNER AND IMMIGRATION.—By no means should child labor be employed in mills (cotton, especially) unless it is absolutely necessary. Age limit, sixteen years. I think the work-day, for the trades, should be fixed by law. Wage-earners should save a part of their earnings and invest it in homes. This, in my opinion, would lessen the probability of strikes. Also let the wage-earners organize and have their unions, for they have just as much right in this respect as the employer. I object to opening our doors to the scum of foreign countries, unless there is some way of controlling it after it is admitted. Keep out the anarchist and the disturber. As for the kind desired in North Carolina, I know of no better class than the German farmer. Swedes are also desirable.—P. H. ELKINS, *Siler City*.

THE MOST PROFITABLE SERVANT.—I think the child labor law a commendable one. I am not favorable to immigration of any class in North Carolina except what we have. I believe, with proper encouragement, the negro will be the most profitable servant for the Old North State.—J. C. STANTON, *Pittsboro*.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—If the child labor law of 1904, as enacted by the Legislature, is only enforced, then I see no need of its revision. It is useless to have laws upon our statute books unless they are enforced. Enforce the present laws; they need no doctoring. As to the needs of wage-earners and what would benefit them, I would say that they need, first,

to learn what would benefit their employers, and to seek through this channel an opportunity for their own benefit. Wages in all vocations, from the day laborer up to the skilled mechanic, have been advancing rapidly the past few years. The industrial activity of the country has caused a great demand for labor, skilled and unskilled, and this is, to a great extent, responsible for the fact that they need but seek promotion by giving their employers an honest day's work. If they will adhere strictly to this rule it will benefit them more than anything else. Relative to the immigration question I could write at length, but my views are too well known to the people of the State, as I have had much to say through the press of North Carolina in urging the General Assembly to establish a department of immigration. The numerous letters that I have written for the European newspapers, and to the Lord Mayors of European cities, brought so many encouraging replies that it has convinced me that it is useless to say that it is impossible to get good, sober, steady and industrious immigrants from abroad. My experience, and the experience of our State Immigration Bureau (the bureau that has been abolished), has taught us that we cannot secure immigrants from the western and northwestern States. We have tried it and failed, and then abolished the bureau which the State Constitution requires shall be kept up. The inducements offered immigrants in these States are greater than we can offer. The only advantage we can offer is the climatic conditions, etc. There is but one solution to the problem and that is, our State must look to the European countries for desirable immigrants. A Department of State, with an appropriation to carry on the work, must be authorized by the Legislature before anything along this line can be accomplished. The writer has been the means of inducing and locating many immigrants in North Carolina. These were secured from abroad. The farming interests of the State have been seriously impaired by the exodus of the negroes from the farms to the towns and cities. The manufacturing enterprises have also sapped the rural sections to a great extent. It is to be hoped that the next General Assembly will give us some relief along this line by establishing a department of commerce and immigration, with an appropriation sufficient to carry on the work successfully. The English, Scotch and German immigrants are the best class to be secured. W. F. SWARINGEN, *Edenton*.

HEARTILY APPROVE THE LAW.—I heartily approve the child labor law. I would prefer immigrants of character and industrial training.—JAS. W. ROSE, *Edenton*.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

CONTENTED.—Have no special views to air. Am satisfied with the child labor law we now have, and wages are most satisfactory—enough for the wage-earner and not too high for the employer.—CLYDE R. HOEY, *Shelby*.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

WHAT THE STATE OF AFFAIRS WILL BE IN 1908.—In regard to the child labor law enacted by the Legislature of 1903, I wish to say that, in my opinion, it is one of the best things the Legislature could have done, and should be rigidly enforced, as under existing conditions the white child was doing the work and the colored child going to school. Therefore, the state of affairs after 1908 will be that the negro will be voting and a large number of the whites not permitted to. As to the wage-earner, will say that he has never before been in better position and lived in better circumstances than he is to-day. I say the wage-earner, and I mean by this the man who is willing to earn the wages he gets, and not the one that tries to get along with as little work as possible, and get as much or a little more than the other fellow. There was never before in the history of the country a greater demand for hustling and reliable young men than there is to-day. And this class of men command their own price. What the present wage-earner needs to learn is, first, to prepare himself for the position he expects to fill, be that what it may, and then organize to protect his own interests. Make his organization a sufficient guaranty of the integrity and reliability of its members. This country needs immigrants, provided they are of the right kind. The classes that have proven themselves most desirable are those from the North, middle West and West. The large number that have settled in this State within the past ten years have been successful and now have money ahead; they are also liked by the people with whom they live. Foreign immigration is yet in its experimental stage.—H. B. WILKES, *Chadbourn*.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

GREATEST DRAWBACK TO WAGE-EARNERS.—The liquor curse is the greatest drawback to the wage-earners everywhere. I favor complete prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor in North Carolina with heavy penalties for the violation of the law. The women and children are worth more to the State than all the liquor shops and liquor revenue on earth. North Carolina needs to be very careful in the immigrants. Rather than have the indiscriminate immigration which affects the North we would better put up bars against all. We do not need the strange and dangerous doctrines—social, political and religious—of the alien races of earth, whose own countries are filled with riot and slaughter. I prefer a growth in real strength rather than an addition to our own population by undesirable immigration.—JOHN A. OATES, *Fayetteville*.

SERVES A GOOD PURPOSE.—The child labor law of 1903 serves a good purpose. The small children are kept out of the mills. We believe in the coöperative plan. This gives the laborer more interest in the business. In a sense a laborer is a servant, a slave; a slave never develops the higher powers of manhood. We do not want immigrants if we have to take any of the "Latin Races."—D. S. POOLE, *Raeftord*.

DAVIE COUNTY.

ADVERTISE OUR CLIMATE AND RESOURCES.—I think the child labor law should be rigidly enforced, and it might encourage parents to send their children to school to allow children of a certain age, say twelve years or over, to work a certain number of months in factories, while the schools were not in session. Don't think a child under ten should be allowed to work in factories at all. As to the protection of wage-earners, the laws should be such as to enable them to collect their wages regardless of the homestead provisions, and, on the other hand, they, the laborers, should carry out their contracts. As to immigration, I am opposed to an indiscriminate dumping of any and all classes of foreigners upon our people. Conditions should be such that a good class of farmers, seeking new homes, could be induced to come among us. Advertising our resources and climate is, in my opinion, the best means, coupled with fair and indiscriminating laws.—E. H. MORRIS, *Mocksville*.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

BEST LAWS FOR WAGE-EARNERS.—Child labor needs protection from improvident parents, but is sometimes needed to help make a living, and the child should be properly protected by laws and given a chance by compulsory education, four months a year, from seven to fourteen years. A "live and let live" policy between capital and wage-earners is the best policy and should be maintained, if needed, by law, so that each shall be protected; they are absolutely inter-dependent and must so live. Prohibition temperance laws are best for wage-earners and their children, which saving would be of the greatest benefit. Factories should pay such wages as the profits of their industries and products would allow, which should be the best business guide if wages seemed rather small. Our eastern section of North Carolina needs competent labor, and much of it, especially farm labor. Since education has so greatly depreciated negro labor generally, education or their labor must stop. But the negro, so thriftless by education, is drifting elsewhere and going rapidly. We must have more labor and need the best immigration possible, and to me the best for North Carolina will be our own American people from the North, Northwest and West, who will find easier living in our warm climate and more productive soil, and being Americans will more thoroughly mix with our people and become a strong race of people. Racial antipathy grows stronger, and without colonization of the negro there will be less peace and quiet in our land until he has gone, and the hastening of his going will hurry the coming of these immigrants. North Carolina should thoroughly advertise its needs through an agency in the Northwest, as the coming Jamestown Exposition will encourage such immigration. The trucking belt of eastern North Carolina particularly needs a good grade of immigrants.—JOHN M. FAISON, *Faison*.

NEED ENCOURAGEMENT FROM LEGISLATURE.—With the constant drift of labor to railroads and factories, our farmers need encouragement from the State Legislature. A good class of immigrants are needed on our farms to take the

place of negroes. We need immigrants to take an interest in agriculture, and an ambitious class that will strive to accumulate property and build homes in our section. The Swedes will probably suit us best.—D. S. HINDS, *Kenansville*.

DURHAM COUNTY.

PROHIBIT NIGHT WORK IN MILLS.—The present child labor law should certainly be amended to prohibit all night-labor in factories by children and young persons under sixteen years of age. This is urgent.—WILLIAM H. GLASSON, *Durham*.

IMMIGRANTS DESIRED.—Think law is all right. If we could get more parents to work in factories instead of living on the work of their children and wives it would be still better. Many wage-earners are becoming careless and indifferent to their work. They need to take more interest in what they do, and do it well, instead of dropping into the rut of "jack-legs." We are always open for immigrants of the right kind. It is my opinion that the Germans are the most desirable, as far as I can observe now.—J. A. ROBINSON, *Durham*.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

NOT FULLY CONVINCED.—I am inclined to think our present law, with existing conditions, meets the needs that we can hope to remedy. As to immigration, this section needs the foreigner, and American as well. The towns wish to grow, but they give little thought to the rural *personnel*. Better let the growth of the population supply needs. Such a policy will insure good wages, but not great urban growth, which is desired.

NEED NO IMMIGRANTS.—I highly favor the child labor law, and think it should be kept in force. As to wage-earners, so far as I can see they have plenty of work and good pay; the working people can boast of prosperity in this part of the State. I know of nothing that would better the condition of wage-earners, as they have all they want to do and at better pay than ever before. As to immigration, I can't see that we need any; we have hundreds of boys who will soon be men and will supplement every need for labor, as they must earn a living and should have room to work. To bring in laborers would be to send our own people elsewhere to build up other States, which I think is the wrong thing to do.—N. D. W. GRAHAM, *Rocky Mount*.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.—The immigration problem is a serious one and should have careful consideration before diving too deep. There is a class of immigrants who will be of great advantage to the country, but we should be very careful in regard to the class selected.—JOHN E. HART, *Kernersville*.

HOW DIFFERENCES SHOULD BE SETTLED.—The child labor law is a good one, properly enforced. The best thing, in my opinion, for wage-earners, is to get closer to those who employ them. All matters of difference should be settled by arbitration, and seeming leaders should be avoided. The immigration question is a dangerous one. It will be a sad day for the South when a dangerous foreign element takes the place of the labor we now have.—G. E. WEBB, *Winston-Salem*.

BEST SOLUTION OF LABOR PROBLEM.—The present North Carolina child labor law is all right, but it is not as rigidly enforced as it should be. The Cabarrus County idea that we raise our own immigrants is the best solution of the labor and immigration questions. The people, white and black, need to go to work with skill and determination, and they will thus solve the problems in "the sweat of the face." There is every assurance that immigrants, unacquainted with our institutions, would only add to our racial troubles and would not contribute anything to the cause of peace and prosperity. We need no immigrants.—BRUCE CRAVEN, *Winston-Salem*.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

GOOD FIELD FOR IMMIGRANTS.—I do not think that the laborer and the employer of the laborer in this section are entirely satisfied with the conditions, and there is, of course, a reason for the latent uneasiness. There is a demand for a more intelligent and trustworthy class of laborers, such men as would not require minute overseeing. Some negroes are advancing with the requirements of the times, but the great body of the race is not. I think that more laborers are needed here than the negro race is likely to furnish—I mean farm laborers—and do not see that the natives among the whites will supply the demand. In a strict sense of the word, we have but few of the laboring class here except negroes. I think there is a good field for immigrants here, and I should be glad to see a large number of thrifty, free-born foreigners settle in our midst. This section has a large per centum of land that is not cultivated nor used in any way. Much of it is good land, too, well suited for growing cotton, tobacco, grains and grasses. I think that a stock-raising industry will at some time grow up here and that the field is very inviting. I am heartily in favor of legislation on the child labor matter that will require that the child possess a reasonable amount of education before taking his place in the ranks of laborers, in addition to such laws as will protect him from the dwarfed senses that come from grinding labor before reasonable maturity.—WM. W. BODDIE, *Louisburg*.

IMPORT PEOPLE WHO WANT SMALL FARMS.—I have not studied the child labor law sufficiently to give a satisfactory opinion. Wage-earners can be of great benefit to themselves if they will make the interest of their employer their interest. In my opinion the kind of immigration we need is a class of people who desire to come among us to help in the upbuilding of the State, and not a class that comes for the purpose of "clubbing themselves together to work

against the interest of their employers. A much better class would be those who have a sufficient amount of money to buy small farms and grow up with the country.—J. A. THOMAS, *Louisburg*.

GASTON COUNTY.

MORE LABOR ESSENTIAL.—Immigration, or an increased supply of labor, is absolutely essential if there is to be a continuation of the development of the manufacturing industries in this part of the State. Gaston County has more cotton mills than any other county in the State and at present about seventy-five thousand spindles are being added and will be in operation next spring. Labor has been drawn from the farm, from the mountain district, and is now coming from England. The demand is great and the home supply will not supply it. These immigrants must be of good character, skillful and willing to work, otherwise they will not be tolerated by the native population and there will be friction between home and foreign labor. The English people who have come here to work in the mills are skillful and intelligent, but seem to have a roving, unreliable disposition; though not in the fullest sense satisfactory, the demand is so urgent for labor that others will be brought here from England.—HUGH LONG, *Gastonia*.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

NEED YOUNG MEN.—The class of immigrants that would be most helpful to our State at this time are the young men, sons of the fathers who emigrated in the forties and sixties, and others who went West and Northwest. Our State has been impoverished in this way, and it is naught but fair that she should be enriched by these sons. They will come to us with enlarged ideas, broader visions of progress and enterprise, and if they are disposed to come back they will find a State whose air is "all shot through with sunshine and the spirit of progress." The next most desirable class of immigrants is the foreigner who will come to us eager to work. Germans and Swedes make the best farmers, and we should try to induce these to settle in our borders.—J. H. RICH, *Greensboro*.

DO NOT NEED FOREIGNERS.—The child labor law as enacted is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. There should be a factory inspector appointed, with deputies in all towns where there are factories employing children. There is no way of knowing whether the law is being violated or not. The age limit should be raised to at least fifteen years. The needs of wage-earners are many, chief among which is education. I am in favor of a compulsory education law, with an enforcing clause attached. It would benefit wage-earners, especially in the trades, if they would organize themselves into unions of their respective trades. It is the only possible way to secure competent working of any trade. Trade unions uplift humanity, secure wages sufficient to educate the children, shorten the hours of labor

and make life worth living. If higher wages and shorter hours prevailed in North Carolina to-day there would be no necessity for a child labor law, because the wages of the head of a family would be sufficient to educate his children. North Carolina does not need foreign immigration. Simply by cutting off an hour or so on a day's work and adding on ten per cent. more pay, there are thousands upon thousands of American men and women in the North who would be glad to come to our beautiful Southland; but they will refuse to come in the future, as they have in the past, under the prevailing conditions.—LEWIS BURNETT, *Greensboro*.

EXCLUDE THE VICIOUS CLASSES.—The object of the law is good. Doubtless experience will suggest improvement in the law. I would not presume to suggest any changes now. As to immigration, that is a far-reaching question, involving the rights of men to live in any part of the world they choose, provided they can find means of support. Our industries call for men of skill. Public morality forbids the importation of vicious classes. More might be said, but there is perhaps danger of saying too much and doing too much in a matter of this kind. Some things should be left by legislators to the Lord.—J. F. McCULLOCH, *Greensboro*.

PLENTY OF ROOM.—Plenty of room for the right sort of immigrants. No room for the other sort. Indeed, we had better do without immigration than to secure an influx of people who will not become good citizens. To preserve the liberty-loving, law-abiding spirit of the South is of far greater importance than increasing population. We need more people to help us develop the marvelous resources of our section, but all efforts to meet this need should be guarded by wise precaution. Mistakes along this line would be difficult, if not impossible, to remedy. Moreover, in whatever is done in this matter, the interests of our native population—mechanics, laborers, etc.—should not be jeopardized.—W. R. WHITAKER, JR., *Greensboro*.

IMPORT MORE AFRICANS.—Child labor law bum—cheap make-shift. Germans, Swedes and Poles best foreign labor. Nigger labor good, but can't get it. Import more Africans.—AL FAIRBROTHER, *Greensboro*.

A LABOR JOURNAL.—We have made quite a success with the labor people at our back, but the farmers are also coming to us at a rapid rate, as they realize that the labor press is the only one that is not biased, and the only medium through which they can learn the true state of affairs as they exist, most all the other papers being subsidized and owned by the manufacturers or capitalistic interests. Our success has far exceeded our expectations. Such a paper will not be harmful to the working people, but tend as an educator for the masses, thus better enabling them to obtain through knowledge and skill the goal for which they are striving, namely, education and better living conditions. When they have received this it stands to reason that they will make better citizens, and consequently be in better condition to grasp the idea of good government.—W. M. WITTER, *High Point*.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

SMALL WAGES ENCOURAGE LARCENY.—As to labor, the negro is the only factor to reckon with at present. Wherever he is treated with respect and consideration and paid reasonable, instead of stinted, wages, which often cause him to steal to make ends meet, he is reliable and labors to the advantage of the employer. The negro is human, and any treatment heaped upon him that we would hesitate to heap upon a white employe is grossly wrong and drives him out of harmony with his work and surroundings. Encourage him (the negro), respect his rights, and propagate a sentiment averse to the cross-roads magistrate sending him to jail to be thrown on the county roads for little trivial deeds for which you wouldn't dare question a white citizen, and then, as a laborer, he will be more reliable, and look with greater respect toward his employer and the landlords, and change from thinking that the white man is naturally his enemy, as a great many negroes now erroneously believe. As to immigration, have very little faith in the efficiency and character of the class that has been unloaded on this country for the past ten years. The Old World is not suffering from over-population, and the men and women who wish to and will work never will suffer there for want of profitable employment. Most immigrants who come here look for a lounge's paradise and not work.—S. G. NEWSOME, *Weldon*.

REVOLUTIONIZE THE SYSTEM.—Our labor system will have to be completely changed. My opinion is that negro labor will, in course of time, be entirely superseded by our own white labor and immigration from the North and Europe. There is not enough immigration to this section to enable us to form an opinion as to the class best suited to us.—S. S. ALSOP, *Enfield*.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

CONDITIONS MATERIALLY IMPROVED.—The present child labor law has done incalculable good, but there is still room for improvement. The condition of wage-earners has materially improved the past few years in the matter of compensation and home comforts. Labor is noticeably scarce, and should a class of honest, industrious immigrants be attracted this way the same would find a profitable field for operations.—SHIPMAN & BARROWS, *Hendersonville*.

IREDELL COUNTY.

AGE LIMIT WOULD SOLVE PROBLEM.—My opinion as to the child labor law is that if the State of North Carolina will adopt a compulsory school law, making age limit from six to fourteen years, there would never need to be any labor law for children. Compulsory education would solve the whole problem. A good class of Irish or Swede immigrants would greatly benefit the South, but the lower element of the Italians is very undesirable and will result in more harm than good.—HARRY P. DEATON, *Mooreville*.

ADVISES ORGANIZATION.—I am very much in favor of a compulsory educational law; also the enforcement of the present law in regard to children working in manufactories. The wage-earners of this and all other States need to organize and all else will be added unto them. All employers are organized and the wage-earners will be obliged to do the same if they expect to keep their heads above water. The cost of living has increased fifty per cent., while wages have not advanced more than twenty per cent. I am opposed to any kind of foreign immigrants, but it looks as if we are obliged to have some one to do the work, and if we have to have them the Germans are the best we can get. Poles, Italians, and that class are very undesirable. FRANK BRUMLEY, *Statesville*.

LENOIR COUNTY.

AMERICAN LABOR PREFERABLE.—Child labor law is all right if enforced, but it suffers from non-enforcement. Wage-earners would be benefited by a thorough trade school which would fit them to do better work. Need immigration, but preferably from our own country, North and Northwest. Beware of casting out a drag-net and gathering them in. If we get ready by making local conditions inviting, immigration will come as soon as we advertise ourselves. Foreigners from the north of Europe are to be preferred.—D. T. EDWARDS, *Kinston*.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

WANTS ENGLISH-SPEAKING IMMIGRANTS.—We stated our views in an editorial some two or three months ago, which was apparently well received, and those views seemed to coincide with popular opinion here. We are opposed to the bulk of foreign immigrants, and would be more in favor of northern or northwestern Americans coming to the South. The English-speaking immigrants are preferable to all other foreigners.—E. H. HOUSE, *Marion*.

MADISON COUNTY.

FAIRLY SATISFACTORY.—I think the child labor law of 1903 fairly satisfactory. As to immigration, I think we should encourage all good people to come our way, but should avoid the low class of foreigners who cannot be made good citizens.—J. R. SWANN, *Marshall*.

MARTIN COUNTY.

APPROVES THE LAW.—I approve the child labor law of 1903, as a protection to young children. Wage-earners should be faithful and honest, and should be treated by their employers with justice and kindness. I think that the immigration of English, Scotch, Germans and Jews is desirable in our country.—SYLVESTER HASSELL, *Williamston*.

MOORE COUNTY.

WOULD GIVE MORE TROUBLE THAN NEGRO PROBLEM.—I think the importation of Italian immigrants will give us more trouble than the so-called negro problem is giving us now, and I believe we should try and get some good class of Swedes and Germans to come to help us work.—E. D. OSLIN, *Southern Pines*.

ONLY ONE OF ITS CLASS.—The *Tourist* at present goes into thirty States of the Union, besides Canada, Germany, England and the Philippine Islands. There is no paper of similar situation of the *Tourist* in North Carolina.—H. E. FOSS, *Southern Pines*.

ENCOURAGE INDUSTRIES.—We do not believe in child labor. North Carolina should encourage industrious and thrifty immigrants. The farms are badly in need of them.—OUTLOOK, *Pinehurst*.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

NEED "TO GO SLOW."—We need more labor, but should be very careful about immigrants. We don't need any immigration bureau. Need to go slow along this line.—ANDREW J. CONNER, *Rich Square*.

PENDER COUNTY.

CHILD LABOR, WAGE-EARNERS AND IMMIGRATION.—The child labor law as enacted by the Legislature of 1903 is in perfect accord with our views. It is humane and righteous. Needs of wage-earners are punctuality and honesty. An honest day's labor for an honest dollar. Business integrity in all matters of business. Reliable integrity in all trusts. Such will greatly aid in solving the problem. By all means we favor immigration—great need of it in the South. Immigrants of the thrifty German or Hollander preferable.—CHRONICLE, *Burgaw*.

PITT COUNTY.

SOCIALIST PAPERS AND POLITICIANS.—I think the law of 1903 a good one; let it be enforced. Many children are stunted by overwork and study while young. If it is best for animals not to be worked too hard while young it is much more so for children. Lazy, worthless fathers should be made to work instead of working the children to death in factories, while the fathers loaf around town. Think labor is being disturbed by wage-earners being induced to make complaint through socialist papers and designing politicians. Labor is fairly well paid. He surely should be cared for and protected, but think this can be accomplished outside of labor organizations that often cause great distress. Intelligent and worthy immigrants, as the Swiss, should be encouraged to come over. The vicious and anarchists should be repelled.—E. T. PHILLIPS, *Ayden*.

POLK COUNTY.

MORE LABORERS BY ALL MEANS.—By all means let us have some good, intelligent farm labor—English, German, Scotch or Scandinavian. Cheap labor from the south of Europe and the slave races are dear at any price to a patriotic American. Japanese would be far preferable.—G. E. MORTON, *Tryon*.

ROBESON COUNTY.

CONDITIONS UNINVITING TO BETTER CLASS OF FOREIGN LABOR.—Immigration is a necessity, but unless the immigrants are of the best type of foreigners their presence will add to the already enormous criminal list in North Carolina to an alarming extent. Conditions here are uninviting to the best foreign laborers, and with the coming of the class obtainable will come lawlessness, anarchism and brutalities heretofore unknown in the South.—W. C. POPE, *Lumberton*.

WANTS "EMPIRE BUILDERS."—The class of immigrants that North Carolina needs most to-day are men who will assist in developing the country. We do not need so much the man with large sums of money to invest as we do men who will be willing to put their shoulders to the wheel and build up the waste places of our Commonwealth. I would not leave the impression, however, that I am in favor of admitting to our State a large number of uneducated immigrants from the highlands of Europe. We already have too many of this class. It is people who want to be builders of empires, rather than people driven here to make a living, or who have come here to increase their wealth at the expense of our State and our people, that I would have us bring here. Endeavor to attract to North Carolina men who will buy farms and build them up; men who will conduct honest enterprises of varied kinds upon the scale that the business justifies. Such a class of immigrants will do much in breaking up class distinctions, as well as assisting us in a hundred other ways. CHARLES A. HINES, *Lumberton*.

SOME CHILDREN DECEIVE SUPERINTENDENTS.—The child labor law, I think, is good if properly enforced. Most mill men are willing to obey it, but too often the parents bring a ten or eleven year old child and tell the superintendent that he is over twelve years old. Some children are overgrown at ten years of age and can easily deceive superintendents. Immigrants of Teutonic origin, who are willing to work and become a permanent part of our civilization, are desirable.—JOS. E. AVENT, *Maxton*.

ROWAN COUNTY.

DISCOURAGE COLONIZATION.—I am decidedly of the opinion that, on the whole, taking into consideration the quality of immigrants, that North Carolina is better off without them. If we could get such as we want, then, I think, they

would serve us well. My plan relative to immigration is that colonies should not be encouraged; but where good families can be distributed here and there, so that they must needs deal with our own people, that they can be used to good advantage. One of the most dangerous features of immigrants is the fact that when they locate in considerable numbers they have a community of their own, and thus lose the influence of American life and ways. They care little about our laws and never become sufficiently acquainted to become good and intelligent citizens. Unless the foreigner can be Americanized he is a menace to our government. We need the labor, but better do without that than have a dangerous citizen.—J. M. L. LYERLY, *Crescent*.

IMMIGRATION MIGHT PROVE INJURIOUS.—The child labor law is very good if properly enforced. The best thing for wage-earners is for them to earn their wages, and as to immigration, we are heartily opposed to any effort being made to induce a single individual coming within the State. I do not mean to debar any good people who may wish to come, but the present efforts to secure immigrants is no benefit to the masses of the State; in fact, I believe they would work a great injury in reducing the price of labor, in reducing the standard of living and in making the struggle for existence among the masses much more acute. True, North Carolina has much to develop, but it is also true we have much time in which to do it. Why burn our candle at both ends simply to satisfy the ever-increasing greed of capitalists?—WM. H. STEWART, *Salisbury*.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE OF LITTLE ADVANTAGE.—I am inflexibly opposed to all immigration, unless the very best possible immigrants are secured. The temporary industrial help will be of small consequence in comparison with the political, social, moral and religious troubles all but the very best immigrants will breed.—W. R. MINTER, *Rutherfordton*.

SURRY COUNTY.

SCOTCH DECIDEDLY THE BEST.—It matters little what nationality the immigrants are, just so they come to this country with a view to building homes among us and establishing citizenships. Our locality demands much foreign labor and we find the Scotch decidedly the best.—JACK ALBRIGHT, *Mount Airy*.

ENCOURAGE AN INDUSTRIOUS WORKING CLASS.—I think the child labor law enacted by the Legislature of 1903 is a good law, as far as it goes, but it could be amended so as to be a much better law. We need lots of immigration in North Carolina. But we need a good, decent working class of immigrants here to help our people to develop our agricultural wealth and other resources in the State. We need hundreds of good, industrious farmers and truckers right here in Surry County to help and to show these people how to get the great wealth that there is in our soil and climate. And we should do every-

thing in our power to encourage an industrious, working and thrifty class of immigrants to come to our State. We have one of the best fruit countries in the world if we had fruit-growers to develop and show what can be done in the fruit business. Gardening and truck-raising could be of great success. The climate and soil here are as fine as any in the world for truck-raising but we need industry.—W. R. WELBORN, *Mecca*.

IN REGARD TO IMMIGRATION.—I do not think immigration necessary for western North Carolina, as we have plenty of people in our section if they would only work. In fact we need a good law enacted, to the effect to compel all able-bodied men, who have no money but simply depend on their families for support, to work. This is one of the great drawbacks to the development of our section. There can be found in this section to-day hundreds of able-bodied young men who do nothing but loaf around and depend on their parents for support, while there is plenty of employment for all who will work, at fair wages. We need a good vagrancy law enforced. As to immigration, the class that would be more desirable for North Carolina development, I think, would be English people, who are well enlightened and thoroughly civilized, and who understand development and are industrious people. Italians, Hungarians, etc., are not cultured or enlightened enough and should not be permitted to settle with our people, as they are too much of a barbarous nature and do not understand and speak the English language well. In my opinion, we need the advancement of education more than anything else, and with this will come the development of business and industry. We have far too many illiterate people in our country, and will always have until we are able to get the benefit of a good vagrancy law and a compulsory school law. There are numbers of fathers who keep their girls and boys away from school during the public school term and make them work, and in some instances these very men loaf themselves, depriving their children of an education and at the same time depending on them for their support.—W. G. HOWLETT, *Pilot Mountain*.

SWAIN COUNTY.

THE AGE LIMIT.—I do not believe in employing in factories children under eighteen years.—J. E. SMITH, *Bryson City*.

VANCE COUNTY.

CHILDREN OF TENDER AGE SHOULD NOT BE EMPLOYED.—I do not think children of tender age should be worked in the factories, or anywhere else, for that matter, as regular wage-earners, or bread-winners. I do not believe in too many laws; we are too much governed by law already, and too few of them are enforced, but if nothing else will prevent child labor law then the law must do so. I am opposed to indiscriminate foreign immigration. The illiter-

ate, vicious, criminal class should be excluded, or else in time trouble will come as a result of opening our doors to and harboring the anarchist brood that infests the old countries. We should seek immigrants of a desirable class—the industrious, thrifty, law-abiding—who may better their condition by the broader opportunities offered in this country, whether they be residents of foreign lands or those to be found in the bare and barren New England and Western States and Canada. We need more land-owners as well as laborers. Our people, many of them, are land poor. The South wants more producers—small manufacturers and independent tillers of the soil.—THAD. R. MANNING, *Henderson*.

WAKE COUNTY.

DISCOURAGE CHILD LABOR AND ENCOURAGE DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.—Child labor is disgraceful, and retards the physical condition of the body politic. There is no more hindrance to the welfare of the State's posterity than dwarfing the mind and body by the iniquitous custom of working infants in the mills. If prosperity is to be lasting those conditions must be complied with that will protect the youth of the land from becoming objects of charity instead of becoming "brain and brawn" to carry on the great enterprises of the future. The wage-earners of our State need to be better educated in their several avocations. Industrial education is the hope of the future. The more educated an artisan is the better citizen he becomes. Labor is rapidly letting the world know that it is as important as capital. To dignify labor is to raise the artisan to the heights of social respect. The only class of immigration needed in the South is an intelligent white class, possessing more intelligence than the African race. The South's greatest need to-day is self-help, aided by a class of people who are seeking to become naturalized citizens and who know how to work—the nationality, with some exceptions, makes no difference.—PINCK C. ENNISS, *Raleigh*.

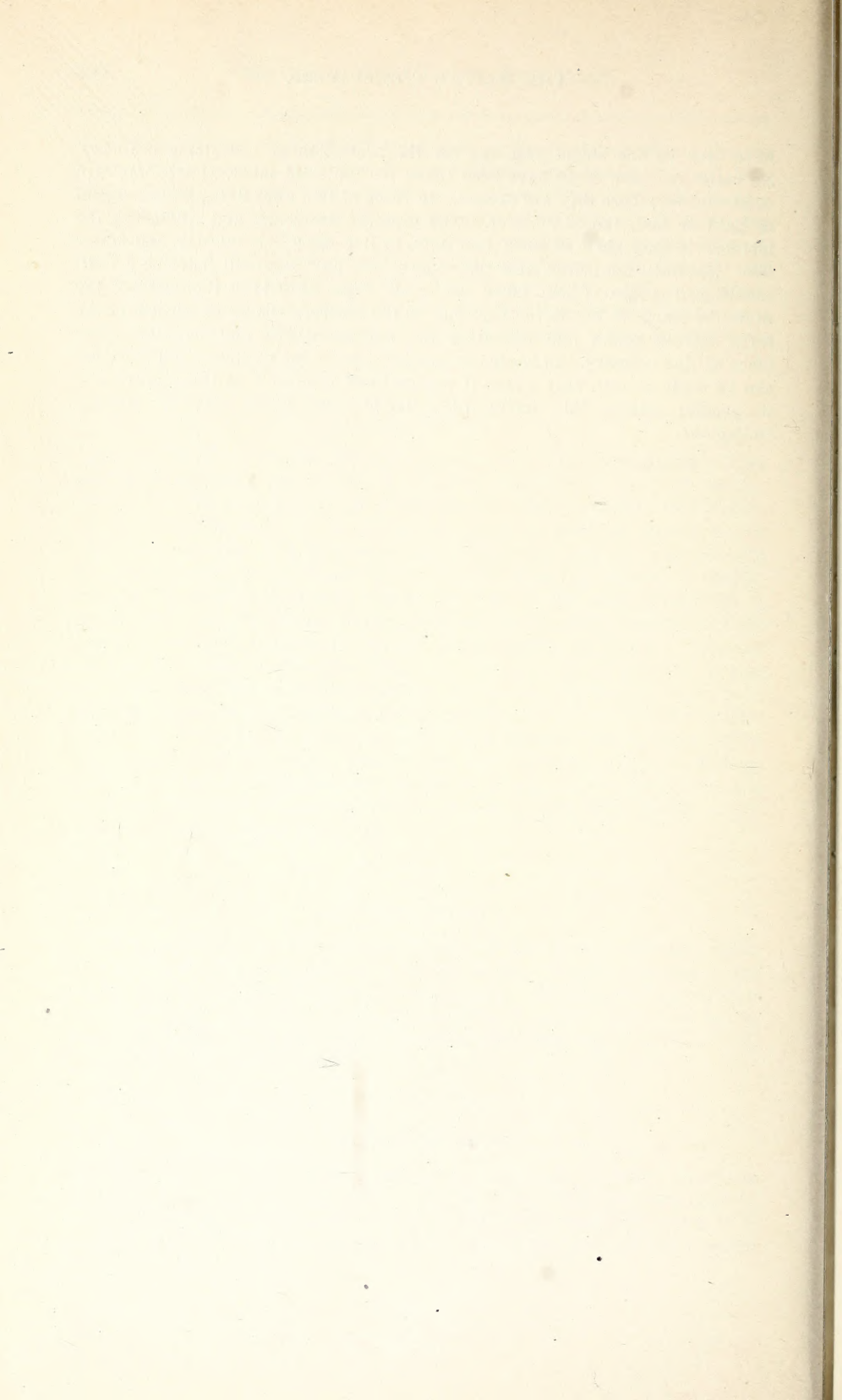
WARREN COUNTY.

NEED IMMIGRANTS TO BUILD WASTE PLACES IN THE STATE.—No child under fifteen years of age should work in a factory or mill. The law enacted by the Legislature has remedied this evil to some extent. The class of immigrants needed are those who know how and are willing to work. This class can be secured and they would do much toward building the waste places of this State.—J. C. HARDY, *Warrenton*.

WILKES COUNTY.

IGNORANCE AND CHEAP LABOR A MENACE.—I am with the child labor law enacted in 1903 from start to finish. I see no reason why the child can't be educated, trained and have the benefit of the public school to which it is entitled. Had this been the measure of the law of the past the State would

have been in fine shape long ago for the protection of her young branches. No better measure could have been taken for the child labor. I only approve wage-earners where they are needed. In cases of this kind living wages should be paid or had, the State over. The greatest drawback and failure to the laborers is they have to work two days to live one; live one day and suffer two. Not until the prices meet the wage-earner half way will there be a well-conditioned people. Cheap labor and small wages have been the curse of the State for many years. Seven per cent. of the laborers should be turned on the farm, buying homes and educating the masses, where rent has taken the place of this industry. In regard to immigration, I don't think a fair business can be made of this, only where it proves itself profitable to the country and its people; without this, immigration should cease to be.—JAY W. MAJORS, *Dellaplane*.



CHAPTER VII.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

The following tables show the number of employes in the different departments of service of the several railroads in the State, and the average wages paid, and the number of accidents on the several roads resulting in death or injury to persons. This table also contains information in regard to street railway companies.

The total number of employes, exclusive of officers and office employes, is 15,979, divided as follows: 691 station agents, whose average pay is \$1.22 per day; 1,674 other station men, at \$1.04; 709 engineers, at \$2.20; 833 firemen, at \$1.53; 536 conductors, at \$3.01; 1,486 other trainmen, at \$1.34; 567 machinists, at \$2.55; 766 carpenters, at \$1.87; 1,840 other shopmen, at \$1.44; 545 section foremen, at \$1.58; 3,739 other trackmen, at \$1.02; 442 switch, flag, and watchmen, at \$1.11; 463 telegraph operators, at \$1.63; 1,688 other employes, at \$1.60.

In its last report the Corporation Commission says:

"There are now in operation in the State 3,991 miles of railroad against 3,859.09 miles last year and 3,803.09 miles in 1904. Of this amount 947 miles are operated by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, 612 miles by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, 1,320 miles by the Southern Railway Company; while the Norfolk and Southern Railway Company is operating 320 miles, and has under construction about 120 miles more. Five new roads have been put in operation since last year, namely: Durham and Southern Railroad Company, Blue Ridge and Atlantic Railroad Company, Carolina and Glenn Anna Railway Company, Raleigh and Pamlico Sound Railroad Company, and Cliffside Railroad Company."

"Last year there were 114 killed and 787 injured by the movement of trains; this year there were 126 killed and 1,031 injured by the same cause, showing an increase of casualties of 12 killed and 264 injured."

EMPLOYES AND DAILY

Name of Road.	General Officers.		Other Officers.		General Office Clerks.	
	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad-----	21	\$ 13.58	38	\$ 7.02	277	\$ 1.94
Seaboard Air Line Railway-----	4	17.16	7	7.48	111	1.98
Southern Railway-----			95	3.22		
MISCELLANEOUS ROADS—						
Aberdeen and Ashboro-----						
Aberdeen and Rockfish-----	3		1			
Atlantic and North Carolina-----	2	8.24	9	4.57	17	1.83
Atlantic and Western-----						
Caldwell and Northern-----	6	.37	4	.66	9	.19
Carolina, Glenn Anna and Pee Dee-----						
Carolina and Northwestern-----	6	3.54	4	4.39	9	1.28
Carthage-----	1		1			
Cashie and Chowan-----						
Chowan and Aulander-----						
Cliffside-----						
Danville and Western-----	5	2.90	3	3.25	6	1.41
Durham and South Carolina-----						
Durham and Southern-----	6	6.82	1	1.32	5	2.38
Durham and Charlotte-----	5	2.59			2	.66
Dover and South Bound-----						
East Carolina-----	2	8.00				
East Tennessee and Western North Carolina-----						
Lawndale-----						
Linville River-----	4		1	2.87		
Louisville and Nashville-----	2	.30			10	.10
Mount Airy and Eastern-----						
Norfolk and Southern-----			13	4.86		
Norfolk and Western-----	12	27.81	39	8.96	1,132	2.02
Northampton and Hertford-----						
Pamlico, Oriental and Western-----	3	7.81	1	4.69	8	1.54
Raleigh and Charleston-----						
Raleigh and Pamlico Sound-----	2	9.45	1	6.59	1	2.64
Raleigh and Southport-----	1	4.97			1	2.98
Raleigh and Western-----	2		1	.98		
Red Springs and Bowmore-----						
South and Western-----	9	5.88	2	5.54	16	1.60
Virginia and Carolina Coast-----	2	9.56	3	3.89	10	1.97
Warrenton-----						
Wellington and Powellville-----						
Total-----	98		224		1,614	

AVERAGE COMPENSATION.

Station Agents.		Other Station Men.		Enginemen.		Firemen.		Conductors.		Other Trainmen.	
No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
170	\$ 1.51	438	\$ 1.09	190	\$ 4.10	243	\$ 1.33	174	\$ 2.82	599	\$ 1.29
115	1.62	391	1.37	117	5.07	181	1.58	67	3.87	211	1.53
254	2.15	659	1.35	271	4.93	278	2.32	196	4.02	446	1.84
<hr/>											
4		2		4		4		2			
18	1.21	56	1.16	12	3.57	12	1.15	12	1.94	36	.93
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3	.91	5	.31	10	3.63	10	1.63	10	2.10	26	1.07
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11	1.48	26	.81	10	3.63	10	1.81	10	2.04	26	1.07
3				1		1		1		2	
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2	1.27	4	1.09	1	2.53	1	1.28	1	2.42	2	1.13
<hr/>											
10	1.18	15	.83	5	2.50	5	.89	5	2.06	8	.94
7	.65			2	1.50	2	.90	2	1.00	4	.90
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4	1.45			2	3.75	1	1.25	2	2.00	3	1.00
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2	1.50			1	3.20	1	2.88	1	3.20	2	2.00
3	1.41	2	1.25	2	4.59	2	2.43	2	3.19	4	1.94
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29	1.20	34	1.47	19	3.28	18	1.64	28	2.47	58	1.50
16	1.98	29	1.19	46	4.43	46	2.42	10	3.57	28	2.05
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4	.88			1	1.79	1	1.25	1	1.67	2	1.15
4	.88	2	.79	3	2.10	4	1.05	3	1.69	4	.88
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8	.49	3	.77	2	2.88	2	.82	2	2.27	4	.66
1	.74			1	1.36	1	.76				
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12	1.03	3	1.21	4	2.97	4	1.95	4	2.76	10	1.55
11	.84	5	.84	5	2.22	6	1.19	3	2.11	7	1.12
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691		1,674		709		833		536		1,486	

EMPLOYES AND DAILY

Name of Road.	Machinists.		Carpenters.		Other Shopmen.	
	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad -----	110	\$ 2.94	297	\$ 1.70	879	\$ 1.34
Seaboard Air Line Railway -----	123	2.31	35	2.53	429	1.59
Southern Railway -----	271	3.12	307	1.84	347	2.08
MISCELLANEOUS ROADS--						
Aberdeen and Ashboro -----						
Aberdeen and Rockfish -----	1		3			
Atlantic and North Carolina -----	11	2.19	26	1.76	56	1.49
Atlantic and Western -----						
Caldwell and Northern -----						
Carolina, Glenn Anna and Pee Dee -----						
Carolina and Northwestern -----	6	2.56	5	2.00	25	1.22
Carthage -----						
Cashie and Chowan -----						
Chowan and Aulander -----						
Cliffside -----						
Danville and Western -----	1	2.76	9	1.86	13	1.73
Durham and South Carolina -----						
Durham and Southern -----	1	2.66	1	1.33	7	1.04
Durham and Charlotte -----	1	1.50	1	1.25		
Dover and South Bound -----						
East Carolina -----	1	3.50				
East Tennessee and Western North Carolina -----						
Lawndale -----						
Linville River -----	1	3.50	1	2.50		
Louisville and Nashville -----			1	1.91	2	.77
Mount Airy and Eastern -----						
Norfolk and Southern -----	32	2.34	38	2.12	44	1.46
Norfolk and Western -----			8	2.20	21	1.56
Pamlico, Oriental and Western -----			1	1.80		
Raleigh and Charleston -----	1	1.50	2	1.83	2	1.53
Raleigh and Pamlico Sound -----						
Raleigh and Southport -----						
Raleigh and Western -----			1	1.50		
Red Springs and Bowmore -----						
South and Western--Entire Line -----	6	2.62	29	1.75	15	1.42
Virginia and Carolina Coast -----	1	2.15	1	2.01		
Warrenton -----						
Wellington and Powellsville -----						
Total -----	567		766		1,840	

* Entire Line.

AVERAGE COMPENSATION—Continued.

Section Foremen.		Other Trackmen.		Switch, Flag and Watchmen.		Telegraph Operators.		Other Employes.		Total Officers and Employes.
No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	
113	\$ 1.65	970	\$.91	29	\$.86	146	\$ 1.85	548	\$ 1.60	5,242
107	1.70	760	1.00	131	1.56	58	1.91	316	1.77	3,163
222	1.45	1,312	.84	242	2.05	220	2.89	698	1.02	5,818
4		26								58
16	1.62	97	1.00	13	.82	2	2.59	27	1.13	422
3	1.42	12	1.00			4	.74	5	5.17	15
10	1.39	36	.90			5	1.26	6	1.16	107
2		8				1				205
										21
										80
1	1.36	4	1.00	1	1.12	1	.94	1	1.11	56
5	1.53	59	.97	1	1.07	6	.69			140
4	1.15	20	.90	1	.12					51
3	1.33	15	.85							33
										133
										12
1	2.56	17	1.42							32
2	1.53	9	.89			9	.12	15	.24	65
14	1.79	59	1.10	23	1.22	5	3.30	38	1.78	452
12	1.91	101	1.25			4	2.06	6	1.44	*1,510
2	1.79	8	1.24	1	1.16					33
3	1.05	20	.86					2	1.69	53
										4
4	1.82	20	.89							47
1	1.25	4	.90							12
8	1.80	148	1.22			1	1.32	20	1.00	291
8	1.49	31	1.02			1	1.58	6	1.74	100
										54
545		3,739		442		463		1,688		18,230

STREET RAIL

Name of Company.	Mileage.		Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.
	Main Line.	Sidings.		
Asheville and Craggy Mountain Railway-----	*5.50	-----	\$ 24,200.00	\$-----
Asheville Electric Co. -----	13.00	1.00	532,000.00	750,000.00
Charlotte Consolidated Construction Co. -----	13.37	.13	200,000.00	376,000.00
Consolidated Railways Light and Power Co. ----	18.98	-----	450,000.00	600,000.00
Greensboro Electric Co. -----	8.33	.25	283,300.00	375,000.00
Durham Traction Co.-----	5.90	.30	500,000.00	350,000.00
Fries Manufacturing and Power Co. -----	6.50	3.50	674,600.00	461,000.00
Raleigh Electric Co.-----	5.50	.25	59,800.00	123,500.00
Salisbury and Spencer Railway Co. -----	4.00	-----	400,000.00	350,000.00
Total -----	81.08	5.43	3,123,900.00	3,385,500.00

* Including sidings. † Deficit.

WAY COMPANIES.

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Income from Operation.	Income from Other Sources.	Income from All Sources.	Number of Passengers Carried.	Passengers Carried Per Mile of Track.
\$ 5,192.98	\$ 14,863.54	\$ 19,670.56	\$ -----	\$ 19,670.56	30,061	5,465
216,058.37	126,875.96	89,182.41	292.50	89,474.91	2,836,601	218,200
189,930.08	158,434.86	31,495.22	-----	31,495.22	1,937,763	144,933
154,538.25	80,539.47	73,998.78	-----	73,998.78	2,182,527	115,000
100,489.28	79,780.94	20,708.34	3,458.09	24,166.43	1,108,968	129,355
122,038.70	97,251.02	24,787.68	-----	24,787.68	1,304,866	221,163
160,012.61	108,577.50	51,435.11	-----	51,435.11	1,170,842	180,437
78,526.67	76,218.86	2,307.81	-----	2,307.81	1,433,639	286,727
21,019.10	4,221.37	16,797.73	-----	16,797.73	453,709	113,427
1,047,806.04	746,763.52	301,042.52	3,750.59	304,793.11	12,458,976	153,662

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS.

Name of Road.	Resulting from the Movement of Trains.														Total.		Other Causes than Movement of Trains.	
	Passengers.		Postal Clerks, Express Messengers, Pullman Employees.		Employees.		Other Persons.											
							Trespassing.		Not Trespassing.									
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Kld.	Injd.	Killed.	Injured.				
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad		35		3	8	76	20	41			28	155		103				
Seaboard Air Line Railroad		18		2	7	138	9	16	5	15	21	189		89				
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—																		
Southern Railway (owned lines)		49	1	8	13	223	21	22	2	14	37	316	1	353				
Southern Railway (leased lines)																		
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line	1	3		5	1	34	5	6	1	8	8	56		12				
Atlantic and Danville																		
Atlantic and Yadkin		2				10		2		1		15		6				
High Point, Randleman, Ashboro and Southern		14		1		3						18		1				
North Carolina Railroad		18		9	6	104	13	27		11	19	169		72				
North Carolina Midland		2				7		2		2		13		1				
Southern Railway—Caro. Division		3				31	3	5		1	3	40		7				
State University																		
Yadkin Railroad		4				12	1	1		2	1	19		5				
Total owned and leased Southern Railway	1	95	1	23	20	424	43	65	3	39	68	646	1	458				

MISCELLANEOUS ROADS—

[illegible]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICERS FOR 1906-07.

PRESIDENT.

CHARLES P. NEILL.....Washington, D. C.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

CHARLES F. PIDGEN.....Boston, Massachusetts.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

J. D. BECK.....Madison, Wisconsin.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

W. L. A. JOHNSON.....Topeka, Kansas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JAMES B. DOHERTY.....Richmond, Virginia.

CHARLES P. NEILL.....Washington, D. C.

HENRY B. VARNER.....Raleigh, North Carolina.

ROBERT GLOCKLING.....Ontario, Canada.

CHARLES J. FOX.....Baltimore, Maryland.

W. L. A. JOHNSON.....Topeka, Kansas.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Date.	Convention held at—	President.	First Vice-President.	Second Vice-President.	Secretary-Treasurer.	Bureaus Represented.
September, 1883	Columbus, Ohio	H. A. Newman				
June, 1884	St. Louis, Mo.	H. A. Newman	James Bishop		Henry Luskey	6
June, 1885	Boston, Mass.	Carroll D. Wright	James Bishop		Henry Luskey	10
June, 1886	Trenton, N. J.	Carroll D. Wright	Frank A. Flower		John S. Lord	13
June, 1887	Madison, Wis.	Carroll D. Wright *	Frank A. Flower		E. R. Hutchins	14
June, 1888	Indianapolis, Ind.	Carroll D. Wright	Samuel M. Hotchkiss		E. R. Hutchins	13
May, 1889	Hartford, Conn.	Carroll D. Wright	Samuel M. Hotchkiss		E. R. Hutchins	17
May, 1890	Des Moines, Iowa†	Carroll D. Wright	Samuel M. Hotchkiss	Willard C. Hall	Frank H. Betton	20
May, 1891	Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles F. Peck	Lester Bodine	Samuel W. Matthews	Frank H. Betton	16
May, 1892	Denver, Colo.					
May, 1893	Albany, N. Y.‡					
October, 1893	Chicago, Ill.‡					
May, 1894	Washington, D. C.	Carroll D. Wright	B. R. Lacy	George M. Waltz	L. G. Powers	8
September, 1895	Minneapolis, Minn.	Carroll D. Wright	B. R. Lacy	Lee Meriwether	L. G. Powers	12
June, 1896	Albany, N. Y.	Carroll D. Wright	Horace G. Wadlin	Chas. H. Myers	Samuel B. Horne	14
May, 1897	Nashville, Tenn.	Carroll D. Wright	John T. McDonough	Halford Erickson	Samuel B. Horne	16
June, 1898	Detroit, Mich.	Carroll D. Wright	W. L. A. Johnson	Lucas Moore	Samuel B. Horne	13
July, 1899	Augusta, Me.	Carroll D. Wright	W. L. A. Johnson	Lucas Moore	Samuel B. Horne	16
July, 1900	Milwaukee, Wis.	Carroll D. Wright	T. P. Rixey	John McMackin	James M. Clark	13
May, 1901	St. Louis, Mo.	Carroll D. Wright	David Ross	W. E. Paison	James M. Clark	18
April, 1902	New Orleans, La.	Carroll D. Wright	Jas. T. Smith	W. L. Mackenzie King	James M. Clark	16
April, 1903	Washington, D. C.	Carroll D. Wright	B. F. Johnson	H. B. Varner	James M. Clark	20
July, 1904	Concord, N. H.	Carroll D. Wright	Thos. A. Smith	Bert Bush	James M. Clark	17
September, 1905	San Francisco, Cal.	Carroll D. Wright ¶	H. B. Varner	E. D. Brigham	W. L. A. Johnson	14
July, 1906	Boston, Mass.	Chas. P. Neill	W. V. Stafford	Wm. Anderson	W. L. A. Johnson	20

* Frank A. Flower presided ; Mr. Wright absent.

† No meeting.

‡ An informal conference ; Samuel W. Matthews presided.

§ Appointed by Executive Committee to fill unexpired term of A. P. Montague, resigned.

¶ April 28 to May 2.

¶ H. B. Varner presided ; Mr. Wright absent.

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.

State.	When Organized.	Chief Officer.	Incumbency.	
			Date.	Years.
United States -----	1884	Carroll D. Wright -----	1885-1905	20
		Charles P. Neill -----	1905-	1
Dominion of Canada -----	1900	W. L. Mackenzie King -----	1900-	5
California -----	1883	John S. Enos -----	1883-1887	4
		John J. Tobin -----	1887-1891	4
		George W. Waltz -----	1891-1895	4
		E. L. Fitzgerald -----	1895-1899	4
		F. V. Myers -----	1899-1904	5
		W. V. Stafford -----	1904-	2
Census Office -----	1902	William R. Merriam -----	1902-1903	1
		S. N. D. North -----	1903-	3
Colorado -----	1887	C. J. Driscoll -----	1887-1889	2
		John W. Lockin -----	1889-1891	2
		Lester Bodine -----	1891-1893	2
		J. W. Brentlinger -----	1893-1895	2
		W. H. Klett -----	1895-1899	4
		Peter Jennings -----	1899-	-----
		James T. Smith -----	1899-1903	4
		W. H. Montgomery -----	1903-1905	2
		E. V. Brake -----	1905-	1
Connecticut -----	1873	James F. Babcock -----	1873-1874	1
		Samuel J. Starr -----	1874-1875	1
		Arthur T. Hadley -----	1885-1887	2
		Samuel M. Hotchkiss -----	1887-1893	6
		Robert J. Vance -----	1893-1895	2
		S. B. Horne -----	1895-1899	4
		Harry E. Back -----	1899-1903	4
		William H. Scoville -----	1903-	3
Idaho -----	1895	J. A. Czizek -----	1895-1903	8
		Rees H. Davis -----	1903-	6 mo.
		T. C. Egleston -----	1903-	3
Illinois -----	1879	F. H. B. McDowell -----	1879-1881	2
		John S. Lord -----	1881-1893	12
		George A. Schilling -----	1893-1897	4
		David Ross -----	1897-	9
Indiana -----	1879	John Collett -----	1879-1881	2
		John B. Conner -----	1881-1883	2
		William A. Peele, Jr. -----	1883-1895	12
		Simeon J. Thompson -----	1895-1897	2
		John B. Conner -----	1897-1901	4
		B. F. Johnson -----	1901-1905	4
		Joseph H. Stubbs -----	1905-	1
Iowa -----	1884	E. R. Hutchins -----	1884-1890	6
		J. R. Sovereign -----	1890-1894	4
		W. E. O'Brien -----	1894-1900	6
		C. F. Wennerstrum -----	1900-1902	2
		E. D. Brigham -----	1902-	4
Kansas -----	1885	Frank H. Betton -----	1885-1893	8
		J. F. Todd -----	1893-1895	2
		William G. Bird -----	1895-1897	2
		W. L. A. Johnson -----	1897-	9
Kentucky -----	1876	C. E. Bowman -----	-----	-----
		C. Y. Wilson -----	-----	-----
		Nicholas McDowell -----	1892-1896	4
		Lucas Moore -----	1896-1903	7
		I. E. Nall -----	1903-1905	2
		H. Vreeland -----	1905-	1
Louisiana -----	1900	Thomas Harrison -----	1900-1904	4
		L. Malthus -----	1905-	-----
		Robert E. Lee -----	1905-	-----
Maine -----	1887	Samuel W. Matthews -----	1887-	19
Maryland -----	1884	Thomas C. Weeks -----	1884-1892	8
		Allen B. Howard, Jr. -----	1892-1896	4
		Charles H. Myers -----	1896-1898	2
		J. D. Wade -----	1898-1900	2
		Thomas A. Smith -----	1900-1903	3
		Charles J. Fox -----	1903-	3
Massachusetts -----	1869	Henry K. Oliver -----	1869-1873	4
		Carroll D. Wright -----	1873-1888	15
		Horace G. Wadlin -----	1883-1903	15
		Charles F. Pidgin* -----	1903-	3
Michigan -----	1883	John W. McGrath -----	1883-1885	2
		C. V. R. Pond -----	1885-1887	2

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS—Continued.

State.	When Organized.	Chief Officer.	Incumbency.	
			Date.	Years.
Michigan-----	1883	A. H. Heath-----	1887-1891	4
		Henry A. Robinson-----	1891-1893	2
		Charles H. Morse-----	1893-1897	4
		Joseph L. Cox-----	1897-1901	4
		Scott Griswold-----	1901-1905	4
		M. J. McLeod-----	1905-	1
Minnesota-----	1887	John Lamb-----	1887-1891	4
		J. P. McGaughey-----	1891-	---
		L. G. Powers-----	1891-1899	8
		Martin F. McHale-----	1899-1901	2
		John O'Donnell-----	1901-1905	4
		W. H. Williams-----	1905-	1
Missouri-----	1879	W. H. Hilkene-----	1880-1882	2
		H. J. Spaunhorst-----	1882-1883	1
		H. A. Newman-----	1883-1885	2
		Oscar Kochtitzky-----	1885-1889	4
		Lee Meriwether-----	1889-1891	2
		Willard C. Hall-----	1891-1893	2
		Henry Blackmore-----	1893-1895	2
		Lee Meriwether-----	1895-1897	2
		Arthur Rozelle-----	1897-1899	2
		Thomas P. Rixey-----	1899-1901	2
		William Anderson-----	1901-	5
Montana-----	1893	James H. Mills-----	1893-1897	4
		J. H. Calderhead-----	1897-1901	4
Nebraska-----	1887	J. A. Ferguson-----	1901-	5
		John Jenkins-----	1887-1890	3
		Philip Andres-----	1891-1893	2
		J. B. Erion-----	1893-1895	2
		J. H. Powers-----	1895-1897	2
		S. J. Kent-----	1897-1901	4
		C. E. Watson-----	1901-1903	2
		Bert Bush-----	1903-	3
New Hampshire-----	1893	John W. Bourlett-----	1893-1896	3
		Julian F. Trask-----	1896-1899	3
New Jersey-----	1878	Lysander H. Carroll-----	1899-	7
		James Bishop-----	1878-1893	15
		Charles H. Simmerman-----	1893-1898	5
		William Stainsby-----	1898-1903	5
New York-----	1883	W. C. Garrison-----	1903-	3
		Charles F. Peck-----	1883-1893	10
		Thomas J. Dowling-----	1893-1896	3
		John T. McDonough-----	1896-1899	3
		John McMackin-----	1899-1905	6
		P. Tecumseh Sherman-----	1905-	1
North Carolina-----	1887	W. N. Jones-----	1887-1889	2
		John C. Scarborough-----	1888-1893	4
		B. R. Lacy-----	1893-1897	4
		James Y. Hamrick-----	1897-1899	2
		B. R. Lacy-----	1899-1901	2
		Henry B. Varner-----	1901-	5
North Dakota-----	1889	H. T. Helgesen-----	1889-1893	4
		Nelson Williams-----	1893-1895	2
		A. H. Laughlin-----	1895-1897	2
		H. U. Thomas-----	1897-1903	6
		R. J. Turner-----	1903-1905	2
Ohio-----	1877	W. C. Gilbreath-----	1905-	1
		Harry J. Walls-----	1877-1881	4
		Henry Luskey-----	1881-1885	4
		L. McHugh-----	1885-1887	2
		A. D. Fassett-----	1887-1890	3
		John McBride-----	1890-1892	2
		W. T. Lewis-----	1892-1896	4
		William Ruehrwein-----	1896-1898	2
		John P. Jones-----	1898-1900	2
Ontario, Canada-----	1900	M. D. Ratchford-----	1900-	6
Oregon-----	1903	Robert Glockling-----	1900-	6
Pennsylvania-----	1872	O. P. Hoff-----	1903-	3
		Thomas J. Bigham-----	1872-1875	3
		W. H. Grier-----	1875-1879	4
		M. S. Humphreys-----	1879-1883	4
		Joel B. McCamant-----	1883-1887	4

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAU—Continued.

State.	When Organized.	Chief Officer.	Incumbency.	
			Date.	Years.
Pennsylvania-----	1872	Albert S. Bolles -----	1887-1895	8
		James M. Clark -----	1895-1903	8
		Robert C. Bair -----	1903-	3
Rhode Island -----	1887	Josiah B. Bowdich -----	1887-1889	2
		Almon K. Goodwin -----	1889-1893	4
		Henry E. Tiepke -----	1893-1905	12
		George H. Webb -----	1905-	1
South Dakota† -----	1890	Frank Wilder -----	1890-1891	1
		Robert A. Smith -----	1891-1893	2
		Walter McKay -----	1893-1895	2
		S. A. Wheeler -----	1895-1897	2
Tennessee‡ -----	1891	George W. Ford -----	1891-1893	2
		John E. Lloyd -----	1893-1895	2
		E. P. Clute -----	1895-1896	1
		A. H. Wood -----	1896-1897	1
		A. D. Hargis -----	1897-1899	2
		R. A. Shiflett -----	1899-	7
Utah† -----	1890	Joseph P. Bache -----	1890-1898	8
Virginia -----	1898	A. P. Montague -----	1898-1900	2
		James B. Doherty -----	1900-	6
Washington -----	1897	W. C. P. Adams -----	1897-1901	4
		William Blackman -----	1901-1905	4
		C. F. Hubbard -----	1905-	1
Wisconsin -----	1883	Frank A. Flower -----	1883-1889	6
		H. M. Stark -----	1889-1891	2
		J. Dobbs -----	1891-1895	4
		Halford Erickson -----	1895-1905	10
		J. D. Beck -----	1905-	1
West Virginia -----	1889	Edward Robinson -----	1889-1893	4
		John N. Sydenstricker -----	1893-1897	4
		I. V. Barton -----	1897-	9

*Hon. Charles F. Pidgen retired as Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau on July 8, 1907, and is succeeded by Mr. Charles F. Gettemy.

†Abolished.

‡Changed to Mines and Mineral Department, 1894.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN AMERICA.

State.	Title of Bureau.	When Established.	Reports—How Published.
District of Columbia	United States Bureau of Labor	January 31, 1885 (a)	Annually.
District of Columbia	Census Office (b)	July 1, 1902	Annually.
Dominion of Canada	Department of Labor	July 18, 1900	Biennially.
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 3, 1883	Biennially.
Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 24, 1887	Annually.
Connecticut	Bureau of Labor Statistics	July 12, 1893 (c)	Annually.
Idaho	Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics	March 11, 1895	Annually.
Illinois	Bureau of Labor Statistics	May 29, 1879	Biennially.
Indiana	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 29, 1879	Biennially.
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics	April 3, 1884	Biennially.
Kansas	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 5, 1885	Annually.
Kentucky	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics	March 20, 1876 (d)	Biennially.
Louisiana	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	July 9, 1900	Annually.
Maine	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 7, 1887	Annually.
Maryland	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	June 27, 1884	Annually.
Massachusetts	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	June 23, 1869	Annually.
Michigan	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	June 6, 1883	Annually.
Minnesota	Bureau of Labor	March 8, 1887 (e)	Biennially.
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection	March 19, 1879 (f)	Annually.
Montana	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry	February 17, 1893	Annually.
Nebraska	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	March 31, 1887	Biennially.
New Hampshire	Bureau of Labor	March 30, 1893	Biennially.
New Jersey	Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries	March 27, 1878	Annually.
New York	Department of Labor	May 4, 1883 (g)	Annually.
North Carolina	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Printing	February 28, 1887	Annually.
North Dakota	Department of Agriculture and Labor	October 1, 1890	Biennially.
Ohio	Bureau of Labor Statistics	May 5, 1877	Annually.
Oregon	Bureau of Labor	July 1, 1900	Annually.
Oregon, Canada	Bureau of Labor Stat. and Inspection of Factories and Workshops	June 3, 1903	Biennially.
Pennsylvania	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	April 12, 1872	Annually.
Rhode Island	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 29, 1887	Annually.
Virginia	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	March 3, 1898	Annually.
Washington	Bureau of Labor	June 11, 1897	Annually.
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor	February 22, 1889	Annually.
Wisconsin	Bureau of Labor Statistics	April 3, 1883	Biennially.

a Established as Bureau of Labor, January 31, 1885; made a Department of Labor, June 13, 1888.

b At convention of 1892 the director of the census and his chief statistical staff were admitted to membership in the Association.

c Abolished July 23, 1875; re-established April 23, 1885.

d Established March 20, 1876, as Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics; duties of bureau enlarged and present name adopted April 2, 1892.

e Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics March 8, 1887; enlarged and changed to Bureau of Labor April, 1893.

f Enlarged March 23, 1883.

g Enlarged and present name adopted February 7, 1901.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN AMERICA—Continued.

Title of Executive Officer.	Present Chief Executive Officer.	Post-office Address.
Commissioner of Labor.....	Charles P. Neill.....	Washington, D. C.
Director of Census.....	S. N. D. North.....	Washington, D. C.
Deputy Minister of Labor.....	W. L. MacKenzie King.....	Ottawa, Canada.
Commissioner of Labor.....	W. V. Stafford.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Deputy Commissioner of Labor.....	E. V. Brake.....	Denver, Colo.
Commissioner of Labor.....	William H. Scoville.....	Hartford, Conn.
Commissioner of Labor.....	T. C. Egleston.....	Boise City, Idaho.
Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	David Ross.....	Springfield, Ill.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.....	Joseph H. Stubbs.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Commissioner of Labor.....	E. D. Brigham.....	Des Moines, Iowa.
Commissioner of Labor.....	W. L. A. Johnson.....	Topeka, Kan.
Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.....	H. Vreeland.....	Frankfort, Ky.
Commissioner of Labor.....	Robert E. Lee.....	New Orleans, La.
Commissioner of Labor.....	Samuel W. Matthews.....	Augusta, Me.
Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	Charles J. Fox.....	Baltimore, Md.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	Charles F. Pidgin.....	Boston, Mass.
Commissioner of Labor.....	M. J. McLeod.....	Lansing, Mich.
Commissioner of Labor.....	W. H. Williams.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Commissioner of Labor.....	William Anderson.....	Jefferson City, Mo.
Commissioner of Labor.....	J. A. Ferguson.....	Helena, Mont.
Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics.....	Bert Bush.....	Lincoln, Neb.
Commissioner of Labor.....	Lysander H. Carroll.....	Concord, N. H.
Commissioner of Labor.....	W. C. Garrison.....	Trenton, N. J.
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.....	P. Tecumseh Sherman.....	Albany, N. Y.
Commissioner of Labor.....	Henry B. Varner.....	Raleigh, N. C.
Commissioner of Labor.....	W. C. Gilbreath.....	Bismarck, N. D.
Commissioner of Labor.....	M. D. Rathford.....	Columbus, Ohio.
Commissioner of Labor.....	Robert Glocking.....	Toronto, Canada.
Secretary of the Labor Bureau of Ontario, Canada.....	O. P. Hoff.....	Salem, Ore.
Commissioner of Labor and Inspector of Factories and Workshops.....	Robert C. Bair.....	Harrisburg, Pa.
Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	George H. Webb.....	Providence, R. I.
Commissioner of Labor.....	Jacob B. Doherty.....	Richmond, Va.
Commissioner of Labor.....	C. F. Hubbard.....	Olympia, Wash.
Commissioner of Labor.....	L. V. Barton.....	Wheeling, W. Va.
Commissioner of Labor.....	J. D. Beck.....	Madison, Wis.

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